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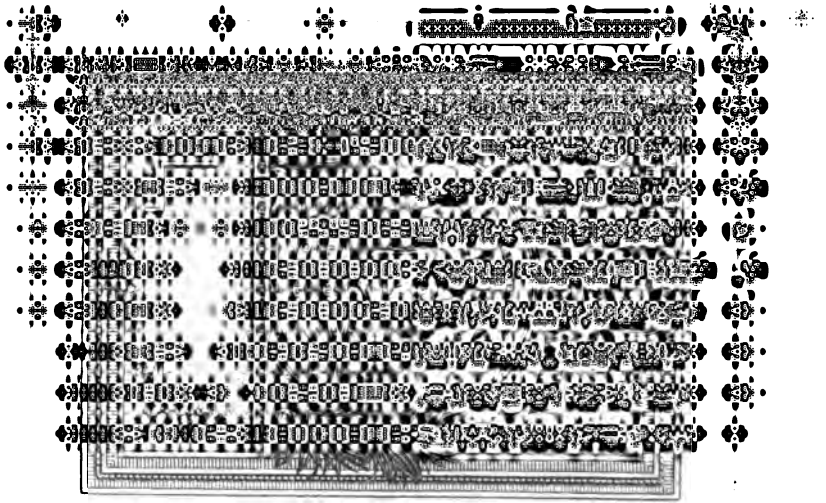

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

AND

BRITISH REGISTER,

FOR

1796

FROM FEBRUARY TO JUNE, INCLUSIVE.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR R. PHILLIPS;

AND

SOLD BY J. JOHNSON, No. 72, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD.

1796.

PREFACE.

WHEN the *Monthly Magazine* was firſt planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of thoſe who undertook to conduct it. The firſt was, that of laying before the Public, through its means, various objects of information and diſcuſſion, both amuſing and inſtructive, which have not uſually made a part of the contents of ſimilar Publications; or, at leaſt, which have not appeared in them with thoſe advantages which they might derive from ſuperior knowledge, and literary talents. The ſecond (which we are equally ready to avow) was that of lending aid to the propagation of thoſe liberal principles reſpecting ſome of the moſt important concerns of mankind, which have been either deſerted or virulently oppoſed by other Periodical Miſcellanies; and upon the manly and rational ſupport of which the Fame and Fate of the age muſt ultimately depend.

How far theſe two points have been attained, a peruſal of the Numbers which compoſe the preſent Volume, will ſufficiently enable the Public to determine. The Conductors of the Work, however, beg leave to take this opportunity of expreſſing ſome of their own ideas concerning the degree in which they have hitherto been ſucceſsful in executing the particular parts of their deſign.

Gratefully conſcious of the number and value of their literary correſpondencies, they know that they may confidently aſſume the merit of having uſhered to the world a greater variety of curious and important original matter, under the heads of Hiſtorical, Moral, and Critical Diſquiſition, than any other collection, during the ſame period, can boaſt. And ſince they cannot but regard it as the firſt purpoſe of a Magazine, to ſerve as an aſylum for thoſe lighter exertions of learned and ingenious writers which would otherwiſe be condemned to ſilence and obſcurity, they felicitate themſelves, in no ſmall degree, on the influence they have had in drawing forth ſuch valuable ſtores of this kind—ſtores which they are under no apprehenſion of exhauſting. It is not their preſent purpoſe to make particular acknowledgments of favours received, or to claſs them according to the eſtimate made of their value; yet they muſt be permitted to obſerve, that ſome of their moſt able, have alſo been their moſt copious, contributors; and that, not content with fugitive efforts, they have, by a continued ſeries of exertions, diſplayed an active zeal to ſerve the undertaking.

It was a favourite object with the Conductors to obtain ſuch notices concerning the preſent ſtate of commerce, manufactures, arts, and population throughout the kingdom, as might tend to advance ſtatiſtical knowledge to a degree much beyond what is hitherto poſſeſſed. Though they have been enabled to convey ſome uſeful information of this kind, yet they are ready to confeſs, that it is the point in which their ſucceſs is the leaſt adequate to their expectations; and they hope, this open avowal of their diſappointment will ſtimulate their friends to new and more effectual exertions in a matter, of the peculiar importance of which all muſt be ſenſible.

In the intereſting articles of Biographical Anecdotes and Remains of *Eminent Perſons*, they truſt, they ſhall not be found defective; yet their *future proſpects* of ſupply of this kind, are ſtill more flattering than the paſt *have been*.

With reſpect to the Hiſtory of Literature, foreign and domeſtic, their own ideas have, in ſome meaſure, fluctuated; but the plan they have finally adopted of HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECTS on this ſubject, will, they imagine, give general ſatisfaction. They believe they may take ſome credit for the Monthly Notices of Works in hand, at home and abroad, which the communications of learned friends have enabled them to give.

The term *Magazine-poetry*, has uſually been conſidered as ſynonymous with the moſt trivial and imperfect attempts at writing verſe. It has been their earneſt wiſh, to eſtabliſh a very different character of the pages devoted to this pleaſing object in the Monthly Magazine, and if they can lay any claim to judgment in poetical merit, they may venture to refer to many of their correſpondents' favours as proofs, that true genius and correct taſte have not diſdained to preſent their productions to the public through the medium of a periodical Miſcellany.

It has been very much their deſire, in point of Domeſtic Intelligence of every kind, to diſtinguiſh themſelves above their competitors; and they are happy to find, that the plan, adopted for the arrangement of this article, has met with general approbation. They lament the inaccuracies into which they have occaſionally been led by too implicit a reliance on the public prints of the country and metropolis; but, they believe, the connections they have eſtabliſhed will hereafter ſecure them from ſimilar errors, and, at the ſame time, render their information more complete. They ſhall always annex much value to that ſpecies of temporary biography, which accompanies the notification of the deaths of individuals in a Monthly Obituary; and they beg leave to refer to ſome very intereſting articles of this kind, with which they have been favoured, as models for ſuch future communications as their friends may pleaſe to oblige them with.

They think it unneceſſary to particularize thoſe inferior departments of their Miſcellany, in which they have attempted to open new ſources of entertainment and inſtruction for their readers; ſince a ſlight inſpection will readily point them out: but they beg leave to hint at the value of one of theſe—*the Monthly State of Diſeaſes in London*—ſince they are certain, from the accuracy and judgment with which it is drawn up, that it muſt be thought peculiarly worthy of notice by their medical friends.

With reſpect to copper-plates, as the Conductors made no ſpecific promiſe to the public, no explanation can be requiſite as to performance. Yet they will take this occaſion to ſay, that it is not from penuriouſneſs that the latter Numbers are unfurniſhed with ſuch additions, but becauſe no ſubject offered of that kind, which alone appeared ſuitable to the purpoſes of their Miſcellany. When ſuch ſhall again occur, their exertions to add to the gratification of their friends in this point, will not be wanting.

To conclude:—The public encouragement which they have ſo liberally received, to a degree, indeed, ſurpaſſing their moſt ſanguine expectations, cannot but animate them to redouble all their efforts; and while, to the benefit of experience, they ſhall go on adding every advantage ariſing from eſtabliſhed character and increaſing connections, they may ſafely pledge themſelves to continue to deſerve that preference, which comparative merit alone can render permanent.

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I ſhall juſt add to theſe obſervations, that the average of January 1796, has turned out to be $46\frac{1}{3}$; thus affording the wonderful contraſt of the coldeſt and the warmeſt Januaries in two ſucceſſive years, that are probably to be found in the records of half a century.

THE ENQUIRER. No. I.

QUESTION I. *Ought the Freedom of Enquiry to be reſtricted?*

GOD FORBID THAT THE SEARCH AFTER TRUTH SHOULD BE DISCOURAGED FOR FEAR OF ITS CONSEQUENCES! THE CONSEQUENCES OF TRUTH MAY BE SUBVERSIVE OF SYSTEMS OF SUPERSTITION, BUT THEY NEVER CAN BE INJURIOUS TO THE RIGHTS, OR WELL-FOUNDED EXPECTATIONS OF THE HUMAN RACE. *Biſhop Watſon.*

AMONG men who have not ſo far abandoned common ſenſe in purſuit of the convenient ſubtleties of ſophiſtry, as altogether to reject the notion of natural rights, there can be no diſpute concerning the natural *right* of every man to enquire after truth. The power of enquiry, with which every human mind is endued, is itſelf a licence from the Author of Nature for its exerciſe: each individual comes into the world poſſeſſed of this birth-right, and can neither reſign it without folly, nor be deprived of it without injuſtice.

From the firſt dawn of reaſon, man is an enquirer. Before the infant has been taught the uſe of ſpeech, his inquiſitive eye aſks for information. Curioſity, as he advances in life, ſtill continues to ſtimulate his ſearch; and every day he goes to the ſchool of experience, to learn new leſſons. Experience is always his beſt inſtructor. Other teachers may load his memory with words, but experience alone can put him in poſſeſſion of truths. It is only by contemplating objects in their mutual actions and relations, either by actual obſervation, or through the report of others, that thoſe general concluſions can be drawn, which conſtitute knowledge.

With reſpect to individuals, to doubt of the *wiſdom* of enquiring after truth, is to doubt whether the eye was made for ſeeing, and the ear for hearing. Every man's capacity of enjoyment, and of uſefulneſs, is proportioned to his knowledge. Diminiſh the number of his ideas, and you ſo far carry him back towards the ſtate of the inert matter from which he was formed: enlarge his intellectual ſtores, and you proportionally elevate him above the brutes, and give him an alliance to ſuperior natures. Illumine his path with the rays of truth, and you guide him to happineſs: ſurround him with the miſts of error, and you delude his imagination, miſlead his paſſions, and involve him in endleſs perplexities.

In ſociety, what are the arts which contribute to the ſupport, the comfort, and the embelliſhment of life, but ingenious applications of previous experiment and knowledge to ſome uſeful purpoſe? When one community excels another in the utility of its civil inſtitutions, in the benefit of its agricultural and mechanical labours, and in its general proſperity, it is becauſe it better underſtands, and follows, the principles of ſound policy. When a ſtate falls into diſorder and decay, its misfortunes may be ultimately traced up to the ignorance of the people, or the miſtakes of their rulers: this holds true, even in thoſe caſes, where public calamity is the immediate effect of criminal paſſions and depraved manners; for men never act wrong, but from ſome previous miſapprehenſion.

The unalterable connection between truth and good being thus eſtabliſhed by univerſal experience, it might have been expected, that the founders and leaders of communities would always have conſidered the advancement of knowledge, as the direct and ſure mean of promoting the happineſs of ſociety; and that it ſhould never have come into queſtion, Whether the Freedom of Enquiry ought to be reſtricted? To communicate all poſſible information on ſubjects connected with individual or public welfare, and to give the utmoſt encouragement and aſſiſtance to thoſe who are deſirous of acquiring knowledge, as well as to thoſe who are ambitious of extending the bounds of ſcience, might ſeem, incontrovertibly, the wiſeſt policy of ſtateſmen and philoſophers. The contrary of this, however, has in all ages been the practice.

The firſt organized nations, of which hiſtory has preſerved any records, preſent us with regular ſyſtems of government, upon the erroneous and miſchievous plan of keeping the people in ignorance. In India, which modern information points out as the parent of oriental

PREFACE.

WHEN the *Monthly Magazine* was firſt planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of thoſe who undertook to conduct it. The firſt was, that of laying before the Public, through its means, various objects of information and diſcuſſion, both amuſing and inſtructive, which have not uſually made a part of the contents of ſimilar Publications; or, at leaſt, which have not appeared in them with thoſe advantages which they might derive from ſuperior knowledge, and literary talents. The ſecond (which we are equally ready to avow) was that of lending aid to the propagation of thoſe liberal principles reſpecting ſome of the moſt important concerns of mankind, which have been either deſerted or virulently oppoſed by other Periodical Miſcellanies; and upon the manly and rational ſupport of which the Fame and Fate of the age muſt ultimately depend.

How far theſe two points have been attained, a peruſal of the Numbers which compoſe the preſent Volume, will ſufficiently enable the Public to determine. The Conductors of the Work, however, beg leave to take this opportunity of expreſſing ſome of their own ideas concerning the degree in which they have hitherto been ſucceſsful in executing the particular parts of their deſign.

Gratefully conſcious of the number and value of their literary correſpondencies, they know that they may confidently aſſume the merit of having uſhered to the world a greater variety of curious and important original matter, under the heads of Hiſtorical, Moral, and Critical Diſquiſition, than any other collection, during the ſame period, can boaſt. And ſince they cannot but regard it as the firſt purpoſe of a Magazine, to ſerve as an aſylum for thoſe lighter exertions of learned and ingenious writers which would otherwiſe be condemned to ſilence and obſcurity, they felicitate themſelves, in no ſmall degree, on the influence they have had in drawing forth ſuch valuable ſtores of this kind—ſtores which they are under no apprehenſion of exhauſting. It is not their preſent purpoſe to make particular acknowledgments of favours received, or to claſs them according to the eſtimate made of their value; yet they muſt be permitted to obſerve, that ſome of their moſt able, have alſo been their moſt copious, contributors; and that, not content with fugitive efforts, they have, by a continued ſeries of exertions, diſplayed an active zeal to ſerve the undertaking.

It was a favourite object with the Conductors to obtain ſuch notices concerning the preſent ſtate of commerce, manufactures, arts, and population throughout the kingdom, as might tend to advance ſtatiſtical knowledge to a degree much beyond what is hitherto poſſeſſed. Though they have been enabled to convey ſome uſeful information of this kind, yet they are ready to confeſs, that it is the point in which their ſucceſs is the leaſt adequate to their expectations; and they hope, this open avowal of their diſappointment will ſtimulate their friends to new and more effectual exertions in a matter, of the peculiar importance of which all muſt be ſenſible.

In the intereſting articles of Biographical Anecdotes and Remains of Eminent Perſons, they truſt, they ſhall not be found defective; yet their future proſpects of ſupply of this kind, are ſtill more flattering than the paſt have been.

ish averſion to innovation? Or are there, in reality, ſome ſerious inconveniences and miſchiefs to be dreaded from an unlimited latitude of enquiry? Let the point be fairly and candidly examined.

—— "Remove all reſtriction and diſcouragement from enquiry;—ſet the door of the ſchool of knowledge wide open, and invite people of all claſſes to enter;—conſider what would be the conſequence with reſpect to the lower orders of ſociety. They would be diverted from thoſe neceſſary labours, on which their own ſupport and the wealth of the nation depends: they would become conceited poſſeſſors of that 'little knowledge,' which 'is a dangerous thing:' they would learn to look upon the neceſſary ſubordination of ſociety as a grievous evil; would become reſtleſs under the unavoidable burdens and reſtraints of civilized life; and, in their violent efforts to throw them off, would involve their country in confuſion, and introduce all the horrors of anarchy."—

Theſe phantoms, conjured up by the Alarmiſt's wand, it will require no incantation to diſperſe. The poor man, though, doubtleſs, born to labour—which, by the way, ought in one form or another to be the lot of every man—is alſo born to enjoy his exiſtence as a rational being, and ought not to be denied leiſure and opportunity to partake of the pleaſures of intellect. He would not be the leſs able or inclined, to fill up his proper ſtation in ſociety, for knowing his rights and his duties. It is ignorance, not knowledge, which makes men diſcontented and troubleſome. The abject ſpirit which is produced by religious and political ſuperſtition may be convenient in a ſtate of oppreſſion; but a government which purſues by direct means the honeſt end of the public good, will, unqueſtionably, conduct its operations with greater facility and effect over an enlightened, than an ignorant people. Nothing would ſo certainly prevent the miſeries attending ſudden political concuſſions, as the general diffuſion of knowledge. The neceſſity of violent commotions would be ſuperceded by the gradual and peaceable, but ſure, progreſs of reformation: for, "when the moſt conſiderable part of a nation either for number or influence become convinced of the flagrant abſurdity of any of its inſtitutions, the whole will ſoon be prepared, tranquilly, and by a ſort of common conſent, to ſupercede them *."

The queſtion cannot be fully determined by an appeal to fact: for the experiments have been hitherto almoſt all on the ſide of reſtriction; ſcarcely any country having adopted the liberal policy of allowing free enquiry and diſcuſſion without any exceptions or embarraſſments. But, it has always been found, as was to be expected, that the more the freedom of reſearch has, in any country, been encouraged, the greater progreſs has that country made in civilization and proſperity. On the contrary, wherever the ruling powers have thought it expedient to clog the human underſtanding in its natural endeavour to free itſelf from error and prejudice, the minds of the people have become enfeebled by indolence, enſlaved by ſuperſtition, and corrupted by vice; till long and ſad experience of the miſchiefs ariſing from blind credulity and tame ſubmiſſion, has rouzed to action their dormant faculties, and produced energetic exertions, beneficial, doubtleſs, in their conſequences, but in their firſt efforts ſcarcely leſs tremendous, than the unexpected exploſion of a long ſilent, and almoſt forgotten volcano.

Inſtead of thus giving a preternatural vigour to the deſpairing ſtruggles of the free-born mind, by forcibly compreſſing its natural elaſticity, had the leaders of the world encouraged and aided the progreſs of knowledge;---had the Grecian philoſophers, inſtead of making the academy, the porch, and the Lyceum, reſound with the clamour of their barren diſputes, imitated the wiſe Socrates in bringing philoſophy into the common walks of life;---had the early fathers of the Chriſtian Church, inſtead of perplexing the world with abſtruſe queſtions and incomprehenſible myſteries, employed themſelves in teaching the ſimple principles and rules of Chriſtian morals;---had the moſt *ſubtle*, *profound*, *irrefragable*, *angelic*, and *ſeraphic* doctors of the ſcholaſtic age, inſtead of amuſing themſelves with raiſing phantoms of abſtraction, like elves and fairies, in the field of truth, ſtudied nature, and communicated uſeful information to the common people;—in fine, on the revival of letters, had our public ſchools been formed with leſs attention to the parade of learning, and the oſtentation

* Godwin.

of

of ſcience, than to the general diſſemination of knowledge, and advancement of civilization;—it is impoſſible to ſay, to what degree of perfection human nature might not by this time have attained.

It is certain, and cannot too often be repeated, that knowledge is power. Why then ſhould men be reſtricted in thoſe improvements of intellect, which by enlarging their ſphere of action, cannot fail to increaſe their capacity of happineſs? Can they be too wiſe, or too happy? If not, let the excurſions of invention be unconfined, let the reſearches of reaſon be uncontrolled. This is, undoubtedly, the policy which philanthropy teaches; and a narrower policy can only be dictated by bigotry or ſelfiſhneſs. If the perfectibility of human nature be not the dream of benevolence—the philoſopher's ſtone of the preſent day;—if at leaſt it be true, that man has not yet reached his appointed ſummit of knowledge and happineſs, let not his progreſs be retarded by coercive reſtrictions on the freedom of enquiry, of ſpeech, and of writing: let all good men, who love their country and their ſpecies, unite to ſolicit the removal of every obſtruction to the diſcovery and the application of truth, and the inſtitution of one univerſal law for the protection and encouragement of enquirers; that, henceforward, Opinion, like the air, may become "a chartered libertine."

On Mr. Maurice's Indian Antiquities.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Sir, Feb. 10, 1796.

AVAILING myſelf of the new field of liberal diſcuſſion which you have opened, I ſubmit to the conſideration of the public a ſingle obſervation on a late important publication, Mr. Maurice's *Indian Antiquities*.

I leave it to profeſſional critics to eſtimate this writer's literary merit, and to apportion to him his due ſhare of praiſe for the induſtry with which he has, from various ſources, collected a large maſs of curious and uſeful information. My ſole object is to put enquirers after truth upon their guard againſt a precipitate adoption of the concluſions which Mr. Maurice deduces from his facts. Through the whole work the author appears rather in the capacity of a theological polemic than an hiſtorian. A large, and, many will think, a diſproportionate ſhare of attention is beſtowed upon the doctrine of the Trinity; and the point chiefly laboured is, that this doctrine was conveyed by ancient tradition from the Hebrews to the Indians; the awful myſtery having been originally 'revealed to Adam in the ſacred bowers of Eden,' where he 'freely converſed with the holy *perſonages* that compoſe the Trinity,' and 'ſaw the radiance of the divine Triad.' 'I muſt take permiſſion,' ſays Mr. M. 'to aſſert my ſolemn belief, founded upon long and elaborate inveſtigation, that the Indian, as well as all other triads of Deity, ſo univerſally adored through the Aſiatic world, and under every denomination, whether they conſiſt of perſons, principles, or attributes deified, are all corruptions of the Chriſtian doctrine of the Trinity.' (1)

After this ſolemn aſſeveration, no one will doubt the ſincerity of Mr. Maurice's belief: but his belief will produce no ſympathetic aſſent in minds capable of enquiry, till a clearer connection is eſtabliſhed between his faith and his 'long and elaborate inveſtigations,' than appears in theſe volumes. The exiſtence of three principal objects of worſhip, under the names of Brahma, Veeſhnou, and Seeva is aſcertained. That theſe three divinities are ſometimes worſhipped in union, under the name of Trimourti, appears probable; and that their union is ſymbolically deſignated by the monſtrous image found in the cavern-pagoda of Elephanta, with *three* heads, or, as ſome ſay, for travellers are not agreed upon the fact, with *four*, is a plauſible ſuppoſition: but, to ſay that this magnificent piece of ſculpture decidedly eſtabliſhes the *ſolemn* fact, that from the remoteſt ages the Indian nations have adored a tri-une deity, and that the cavern was a ſtupendous temple to this trinity (2), is to aſſert ſomewhat too confidently. A ſtatue with three or four heads, without any inſcription or record, can at beſt only furniſh matter for uncertain conjecture.

Through the whole of Mr. Maurice's work, the reader will find no proof that the primitive Indian faith concerning the divine nature, was trinitarian. Large extracts, given by various authors, from the ancient ſacred books of India, ſhew that the early philoſophers of that country were believers in the unity of the Divine Nature. It is the decided opinion of

(1) p. 427. (2) p. 772.

Mr.

Mr. Dow, Mr. Sonnerat, Mr. Crawfurd, and many others, who have received their information from the moſt authentic ſources, that the unity of God is the fundamental tenet of the Hindoo religion, and that Brahma, Veeſhnou, and Seeva, the three principal forms under which the Deity is worſhipped, are only emblems, or perſonifications of his attributes, or modes of operation, under the different characters of Creator, Preſerver, and Deſtroyer, in which he exerciſes the powers of producing, continuing, and diſſolving the forms of nature.

The aſſertion, that no other rational account can be given of the general prevalence of this doctrine in the Eaſt, but that it derived its origin from the anceſtors of the human race and the Hebrew Patriarchs, will obtain little credit with thoſe who do not read this doctrine in the Hebrew ſcriptures. Till clearer proof is given than is to be found in the "Indian Antiquities," that Noah was the Fohi of China, and the Menu of India, and that the revelation originally given in Eden, was tranſmitted through Aſia by his ſon Ham, the divine origin of the doctrine of the Trinity will not be confirmed from the hiſtory of Indian philoſophy.

The perſonification of the divine attributes and characters which, in India and other eaſtern nations, gave birth to a long train of ſilly fables and groſs ſuperſtitions, have been thought by many to have been the origin of the Platonic Trinity, and, through Plato's writings, to have occaſioned the introduction of this notion into the Chriſtian church. (1) But it is not my intention to load your Miſcellany with the leaden weight of the trinitarian controverſy. I only mean to enter a caveat againſt the impoſing dogmatiſm of a writer, whoſe eaſy faith finds the Hebrew *jod* (2) in the knot of the Indian *zennar*, or *triple* cord which girds the loins of the Bramins, and admits that Confucius, by divine inſpiration, predicted the advent of the Meſſiah in Paleſtine; and whoſe forward zeal, or faſtidious delicacy, has induced him to refer the worſhip of the Lingam in India to a Hebrew origin (3.). 'Conſidered,' ſays Mr. M. 'in a theological point of view, and writing in a country profeſſing Chriſtianity, I truſt I have referred ſo indecent a devotion to its *true* ſource, the turpitude of Ham, whoſe Cuthine progeny introduced it into Hindoſtan. The brevity I have obſerved on the ſubject has proceeded from choice, and not from ignorance of the extenſive and deeply phyſical nature of the ſubject' (4);—In a country not Chriſtian, and in a point of view not theological, it ſhould ſeem, then, that the author could have found *another true* ſource of this ſuperſtition.—Am I wrong in hinting to young people, that Mr. Maurice's 'Indian Antiquities' ſhould be read with caution?

CATUS.

(1) See Bruckeri. Philoſ. Hiſt. Crit. lib. vi. c. 1. 2. or Dr. Enfield's Abridgement, vol. ii. p 271. (2) p. 739. (3) p. 271.

To the Editors of the Monthly Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

THE following ſolution of a literary difficulty, from a friend to your Undertaking, is at your ſervice for inſertion, if ſufficiently important, in your intended Miſcellany.

Hackney, Feb. 3, 1796. G. W.

A Latin ode, entitled "Votum," and beginning with the line

"Qualis per nemorum nigra ſilentia,"

is found in the Collection of Dr. Jortin's Latin Poems, publiſhed by himſelf in his life time, and among the tracts publiſhed by his ſon ſince his death: and the ſame ode occurs alſo in page 314 of Vincent Bourne's Poems, in quarto; of which Mr. Jortin, in the edition of his father's tracts juſt mentioned, expreſſes his ſurprize with an appearance of reſentment. He, as every other to whom I have mentioned the circumſtance, ſeems not to have been apprized of the ſource of this apparent plagiariſm, which has contributed to make doubtful the proper author of the poem in queſtion. The following ſuggeſtions will, I think, furniſh a ſatisfactory ſolution of the difficulty.

The poſthumous edition of Vincent Bourne's poems, from the liſt of ſubſcribers, and from a letter inſerted at page 321 of that volume, may be preſumed to have been publiſhed for the benefit of his family; and with this purpoſe, a wiſh to enlarge the volume as much as poſſible was probably connected. Now, in the firſt publication of Bourne's Poems, of which I have a copy, in 1721, under the title of "Carmina Comitialia Cantabrigienſia," the

(4) Pref. p. 109.

ode

ode under contemplation is inſerted, with the trivial variations of a few words from the later copies, and was, I have no doubt, furniſhed to Bourne by Dr. Jortin, his contemporary at Cambridge: for the title page, in addition to the former words, has only "*Edidit* V. B. Coll. Trin. Socius." Now the publiſhers of Bourne's poſthumous edition, whether from a real or diſſembled ignorance of the true author, took advantage of this circumſtance to increaſe their collection; for the poem, I believe, never appeared as his own in any edition of his Poems by Bourne himſelf.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HINTS ON THE POPULATION OF GREAT-BRITAIN, AND ON THE MANNER IN WHICH IT IS AFFECTED BY THE NATIONAL DEBT.

THE preſent ſtate of this country cannot poſſibly be regarded by an impartial and attentive obſerver, without much grief and apprehenſion. The continued drains of men and treaſure, produced by repeated wars for the laſt century, muſt have weakened the moſt populous and wealthy nation that had ever exiſted. But when the confined limits of this country are conſidered, and particularly the large portion of it which has never been cultivated, it will be more a matter of aſtoniſhment that it ſhould have been capable of exerting itſelf ſo powerfully, than that its ſtrength ſhould have been impaired by thoſe exertions.

There are, however, ſome perſons ſo fully perſuaded of its inexhauſtible reſources, that the accumulation of its debts is conſidered only as a proof of its growing wealth, and the preſent ſcarcity of ſubſiſtence as ariſing principally from its increaſed population. Hence we ſee our legiſlators gravely propoſing the incloſure of the waſte lands as the infallible means of preventing any future ſcarcity, without ever reflecting that the multiplied taxes which every new war creates, continually render it more difficult for the poor man to maintain his family by his labour; and therefore that, under theſe circumſtances, he muſt be ſtarved long before the ſoil which is offered him can be ſo far cultivated as to afford any ſubſiſtence to himſelf and family. Had a *twentieth* part of the money, which has been ſquandered in either of thoſe wars which have deſolated the country ſince the Revolution, been allotted to the poor either as a loan, or a reward, to aſſiſt and encourage them in this work, the whole kingdom by this time might have been cultivated like a garden, and every part of it been made to overflow with inhabitants: but, inſtead of this, what has been the caſe? By the continual impoſitions of new taxes, the burdens and oppreſſions of the poor have been increaſed, the means of ſubſiſtence have become more difficult, and a gradual depopulation has ſucceeded, much more deſtructive in its conſequences than any temporary waſte of human life, which is the *immediate* effect of war.

If we were to reaſon from the preſent increaſed ſize of ſome of our principal manufacturing towns, we might be led to conclude, that at no period have the inhabitants of this kingdom multiplied ſo faſt. But a little attention will convince us, that this acceſſion to the towns is derived from the neighbouring country places, and that the exchange of a healthier abode for another leſs healthy, tends rather to diminiſh than to improve our population. The manufactories of Lancaſhire, Warwickſhire, and Yorkſhire, may probably have increaſed the number of inhabitants in ſome parts of thoſe counties: but if the whole kingdom be taken into the account, it will be impoſſible to deny the very alarming progreſs of depopulation among us. In the year 1690, according to the report of the ſurveyors of the houſe and window duties, the whole number of houſes in England and Wales was, 1,319,215; in the year 1759, according to the report of the ſame officers, their number was reduced to 986,482; in the year 1761, their number was ſtill farther reduced to 980,692; and in the year 1777, their number did not exceed 952,734: in leſs than 90 years, therefore, the number of houſes had decreaſed above 360,000. If the carnage of the American and the preſent wars be conſidered, it will appear highly probable, that, ſince the year 1777, the number of houſes has continued to diminiſh, and that they may now be fairly ſtated at 400,000 fewer than they were in the year 1690; ſo that, allowing five perſons to each houſe, it will follow, that the preſent number of inhabitants in England and Wales is two millions, or almoſt one third, leſs than it was at the time of the revolution

revolution. But the moſt alarming circumſtance attending this depopulation, is its having taken place principally among the poorer claſs, which has always been juſtly reckoned the ſtrength of a country.

In the year 1689 the cottages amounted to 554,631. In the year 1777 their number was reduced to 251,261; ſo that between thoſe two periods the diminution exceeded 300,000, and, conſequently, the number of their inhabitants was leſſened above *one million and a half*. Various cauſes have been aſſigned for this dreadful evil; but there cannot be a doubt that the principal cauſe is the *national debt*; for the immenſe ſums which it is neceſſary to raiſe every year by taxation, in order to pay the intereſt of this debt, inevitably enhance the price of every article of life; and as the wages of the poor are by no means raiſed in proportion to the increaſe of their expenditure, it becomes impoſſible for them to maintain a family; the younger part are, conſequently, either deterred from marriage, or induced to emigrate into a cheaper country; and hence a depopulation ſucceeds, which, if the national debt continues to increaſe as it has lately done, muſt reduce this country into a deſert.

At the beginning of this century (when the number of inhabitants, as appears above, was two millions greater than it is at preſent) the national debt amounted only to 17 millions, and the taxes which were raiſed to pay the intereſt of this debt amounted to about one million. At this preſent time, the national debt exceeds 360 millions, and the taxes neceſſary to pay the intereſt muſt produce at leaſt 13 millions. When the ordinary expences of government, even on a peace-eſtabliſhment, are added to this ſum, it will appear that taxes to the amount of 22 millions muſt be yearly raiſed from the people of Great Britain, ſuppoſing that the preſent war, which has with juſtice been repreſented as the moſt expenſive that has ever afflicted this country, were immediately terminated. It has been already obſerved, that the number of houſes in England and Wales, in the year 1777, was 952,734. Let them be ſtated even at a million, and the number of inhabitants, allowing five to a houſe (which is an ample allowance) will be five millions. The number of inhabitants in Scotland has been generally ſuppoſed not to exceed one million and a quarter: let them be taken at one million and a half, and then the whole number of inhabitants in Great Britain will be ſix millions and a half, and the number of families (on the above ſuppoſition of five to a houſe) will be 1,300,000: from whence it follows, that each family in the kingdom muſt, on an average, pay about 17*l. per ann.* in *direct* taxation. If to this be added the increaſed price that is paid upon every article on account of the tax, over and above the ſum which it is charged by government, I think that the whole amount of the taxes paid by each family may be very fairly ſtated at 25*l. per ann.* Is it any wonder then, that, in ſuch a country, the number of its inhabitants ſhould be leſſened? With a population continually diminiſhing, and with a debt continually increaſing, it is obvious that no country can long ſupport itſelf; and therefore it requires no extraordinary ſagacity to foreſee the conſequence of obſtinately perſiſting in that ſyſtem of profuſion which has, for ſome years paſt, diſtinguiſhed the adminiſtration of this country.

London, Feb. 2, 1796. M. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the object of your new Magazine is the promotion of innocent amuſement and uſeful information, I beg leave to communicate to you a few curſory hints reſpecting a modern inſtitution, which, though but young in its eſtabliſhment, and at preſent but narrow in its finances, promiſes to acquire increaſing ſtrength, and, it is hoped, will at length become permanent in its duration and extenſive in its influence. I allude to the Literary Fund.

It has fallen in my way to obtain a pretty accurate knowledge of the nature of this inſtitution, and of the application of its bounties; but ſhall lay before you ſuch particulars only as may convey hints any way intereſting to your readers.

The ſociety originated in the misfortunes of Fleyer Sydenham, the worthy and induſtrious tranſlator of Plato, who died in conſequence of an arreſt for a debt to a victualler, who uſed to furniſh his frugal table.

This event gave birth to the benevolent exertions of Mr. Scott and Mr. Williams, the latter of whom produced a plan of relief to diſtreſſed authors: this

this was ſubmitted to the conſideration of a club, conſiſting, for the moſt part, of men of letters, who met as well for the purpoſes of literature and benevolence, as of conviviality: the other gentlemen, who more particularly exerted themſelves on this occaſion, were the elder Captain Morris, Mr. Deputy Nichols, and Dr. Dale.

From the liſt of caſes brought before the laſt committee, it appears, that forty-one literary perſons, ſome of very great character, have obtained timely relief*.

The gentlemen who compoſe the committee, occaſionally dine together; and there is, beſides, an annual meeting of all the ſubſcribers, of ſuch at leaſt as chooſe to attend: but no dinners, or any occaſional recreations, are paid for out of the funds of the inſtitution; nor are any ſalaries given to officers.

The following extract is made from the laſt report of the committee:

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, April 21, 1794 - - -	88	19	3
Subſcriptions received from April 21, 1794, to April 21, 1795 - -	110	5	0
	199	4	3
Sums paid by order of the committee for relief within the ſame time -	86	17	0
Balance, April 21, 1795	112	7	3

The ſubſcribers as yet do not amount to one hundred and fifty; but in the ſmall liſt appear the names of many perſons, eminent for their literary characters, and beloved for their benevolent diſpoſitions.

This ſhort account is not ſent you, ſir, either as curious or any ways ſtriking, but in order to forward the deſign of the Literary Fund, and to intereſt your readers in its ſucceſs.

Such perſons as, deſirous of becoming ſubſcribers, wiſh to be better acquainted with the nature and preſent ſtate of the inſtitution, are referred to Mr. E. Brooke, bookſeller, Bell-yard, Temple-bar; with whom is lodged the account of the Literary Fund, together with poems on the anniverſary, &c. juſt printed by order of the ſociety.

I am, in behalf of the new Magazine,
Your ſincere well-wiſher,
A Friend to the Literary Fund.

* This liſt of caſes, though lately printed for the firſt time, for the uſe of ſubſcribers, has never been publiſhed at large; nor from the liſt can the name of any individual be traced out, though ſufficient information is conveyed, to ſhew, that the funds of the ſociety are properly applied.

Remarks on Mr. Wakefield's Edition of Pope's Works.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Have met with few books that offer a more agreeable treat to the lover of poetry, than Mr. Wakefield's Edition of part of Pope's Works, and his Obſervations on the whole. The refined taſte with which the critic enters into all the beauties of the poet, and the elegant copiouſneſs of his illuſtrative and comparative quotations, afford a very pleaſing exerciſe to a mind practiſed in ſimilar ſtudies. It is impoſſible, however, that, in a long ſeries of particular obſervations, many things ſhould not occur, which ſtrike different perſons differently; and no reader, probably, who was capable of judging for himſelf at all, ever perfectly acquieſced in the remarks of any critical writer. In going over the firſt of Mr. W.'s volumes, I noted various paſſages, in which my opinion ſomewhat varied from his; and it may, perhaps, afford no unentertaining matter for ſpeculation to your readers, if I lay ſome of theſe before them. I ſhall juſt premiſe, that had I not a ſincere reſpect for Mr. Wakefield's taſte and learning, with a general approbation of what he has done in this very work, I ſhould not have troubled you or myſelf with theſe remarks.

In paſtoral 1ſt, the line

And ſwelling cluſters bend the cuſling vines,

was firſt written,

And cluſters *lurk* beneath the curling vines,

Mr W. approves the alteration, and ſuppoſes Pope to have been diſpleaſed with the vulgarity of the word *lurk*. I think the word ſufficiently poetical, and the image beautiful; but ſuppoſe his objection was, that *lurking* cluſters could not be well expreſſed in carving. Perhaps, too, he thought the ſounds *lurk* and *curl* too near each other.

In the ſame paſtoral, at

——The vales ſhall every note rebound,

Mr. W. obſerves, that "*woods* or *elevated grounds* are better calculated than *vales*, to reverberate the pulſes of the air." On the contrary, I ſhould think that narrow vales, with rocky ſides, are the moſt appropriate ſeats of echoes. Thus Virgil forbids the placing of bee-hives,

——— ubi *concava* pulſu
Saxa ſonant, vociſque offenſa reſultat imago.

In the Meſſiah, under the line

He from thick films ſhall purge the viſual ray,

Mr. W. remarks, that applying *films* to the medium of viſion, the *ray*, and not to the inſtrument of it, the *eye*, is a poetical ſubſtitution, and is one ſource of the elevation of poetry above proſe. I confeſs I have no taſte for the ſubſtitution of nonſenſe to ſenſe; and I believe that in the preſent caſe, the true cauſe of the error in language, was erroneous conception. In the old philoſophy, viſion was ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by ſomething going out of the eye, and not coming into it. Ibid.

The tender lambs he raiſes in his arms,
Feeds from his hand, and in his boſom warms.

Mr. W. thinks that the poet has been here betrayed into an impropriety, for want of knowing that the *boſom*, in claſſic uſe, means the capacious flow of the eaſtern garments. But ſurely the image of warming a lamb in the ſhepherd's boſom is ſtrictly proper, whether claſſic or not. Ib.

And heap'd with products of Sabean *ſprings*.

The reaſon why incenſe and perfumes are made the product of Sabean *ſprings*, ſeems to be, becauſe in the arid ſoil of Arabia there is no vegetation without water.

In *Windſor Foreſt*, Mr. W. objects to the expreſſion *painted* wings, applied to the pheaſant, as not diſcriminate; but I conceive that it is a very juſt one, meaning marked with regular ſpots as if painted;—*pencilled*.

Ib. Mr. W. much admires the ingenuity of the poet's application of the offices and attributes of Diana to queen Anne: but I confeſs I do not perceive in what peculiar ſenſe the queen was *goddeſs of the woods*, and *luminary of night*, though ſhe might be *empreſs of the main*. Ibid.

Not Neptune's ſelf from all *her* ſtreams receives,
A wealthier tribute than to thine he gives.

There is undoubtedly an inaccuracy in the word *her*, which has no immediate reference; but it probably was in the poet's mind referred to *Britain*, underſtood. Mr. W's. emendation of "*earth's* ſtreams," is ſurely very harſh.

In the Ode for St. Cecilia's Day, Mr. W. thus points the following lines:

By the ſtreams that ever flow,
By the fragrant winds that blow,
O'er the Elyſian flow'rs;

making both the *ſtreams* and the *winds* refer to the *flowers*; the alteration is ingenious, but, I think, not probable; as the poet would not readily conceive of water flowing, and gales blowing, over the ſame flowers.

On the line in the chorus to Brutus,

See Arts her ſavage ſons control,

Mr. W. has a juſt remark on the ambiguity in our language, proceeding from the want of inflexions of nouns to diſtinguiſh their government by verbs; either *arts* or *ſons* being here capable of becoming the nominative or accuſative to *control*; and he has a ſimilar remark in the Eſſay on Criticiſm, on

——— La Mancha's knight, they ſay,
A certain bard encount'ring on the way.

But as in both theſe inſtances the true conſtruction is according to the natural order of the words, they perhaps ought to be exempted from the charge of ambiguity.

Thus when we view ſome well-proportion'd dome,
The world's juſt wonder, and even thine, O Rome! &c.

Mr. W. juſtly complains of obſcurity of application in this paſſage of the Eſſay on Criticiſm; but I imagine the building intended is St. Peter's, of which it has more than once been ſaid, that from its exact proportion, its vaſt dimenſions do not at firſt ſtrike the eye as extraordinary.

Ibid. On the hyperbole of Camilla's "flying o'er the unbending corn," Mr. W. remarks that Virgil, in the original paſſage, has leſſened the extravagance, by only ſaying that "ſhe *might* have ſo flown without injuring the blades of corn if ſhe had choſen it." I confeſs this appears to me a very ſmall diminution of the hyperbole. Ibid.

For fools admire, but men of ſenſe approve.

Mr.

Mr. W. ſeems to juſtify this cold ſentence, by obſerving, that the ancient philoſophers made that equilibrium of character, which prevents the emotion of *admiration*, a teſt of perfect wiſdom. But ſurely a *poet* ſhould not write for ſuch philoſophers! Ibid.

Some ne'er advance a judgment of their own,
But catch the ſpreading notion of the town.

Mr. W. ingeniouſly ſuppoſes that the word *catch* is here uſed in the ſenſe of catching an epidemic diſeaſe. I demur, however, to this explanation, and rather incline to think the meaning like that of the author's, "*catch* the manners living as they riſe." Ibid.

What is that wit which moſt our cares employ?
The owner's wife that other men enjoy.

Mr. W. ſpeaks harſhly of the ſlovenly ſuperfluity of words in the latter line, and aſks, to whom can a *wife* belong, but to the *owner*? I can, however, diſcern no ſuperfluity. "Wit is to its owner, as a wife, &c." Ibid.

Horace ſtill charms with graceful negligence,
And without method talks us into ſenſe.

"A moſt abſurd and romantic idea! (exclaims Mr. W.) as if a man of genius wrote without a regular ſeries of ideas!" I am aware that the want of method in Horace and other ancients, is a topic on which true claſſical men are very ſore; but ſuch an exclamation is only begging the queſtion. One who denied method to Horace, would only ſay, "then he is not *your* man of genius."

Sol through white curtains ſhot a tim'rous ray,
And op'd thoſe eyes that muſt eclipſe the day. *Rape of the Lock.*

Mr. W. elegantly explains *timorous*, as "pale and feeble from the medium through which it paſt." But query, whether it may not be *timorous*, as if afraid to look in. The ſecond line ſeems to make this probable. Ibid.

Each ſilver vaſe in myſtic order laid.

Mr. W. objects to the epithet *ſilver*, as not appropriate to the mock ſolemnity of the paſſage. I ſuppoſe, however, it is uſed literally, for the materials of which the dreſſing boxes were made, as much as the tortoiſe and ivory for the combs.

Ibid. Mr. W. thinks the deſcription of the game at ombre exceptionable, as being unconnected with the machinery, and contributing nothing to the cataſtrophe. But is not the pleaſure ariſing from variety, a ſufficient purpoſe to juſtify digreſſion? What would poetry be without it? Ibid.

While Hampton's echoes, *wretched maid*, replied.

This appears to Mr. W. a ridicule of the *echo* writings once in vogue. But the felicity or humour of theſe conſiſted in a *rhyming* word, which was a reply or a contraſt to that in the preceding line of the couplet. In the preſent caſe, Pope clearly ſeems to have parodied Virgil's "Ah miſeram Eurydicen!"

There the firſt roſes of the year ſhall blow.
Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.

Mr. W. propoſes, as an emendation, *ſpring* for *year*. Better as it is; for roſes do not blow till ſummer.

I own I differ much from Mr. W. in his favourable opinion of the *Epilogue to Jane Shore*, which appears to me a ſilly piece of flippancy; countenanced, indeed, by the taſte of that time for pert epilogues.

In *Eloiſa to Abelard*, the line

Plants of thy hand, and children of thy pray'r,

is conſidered by Mr. W. as containing a purely *oriental* expreſſion; but ſurely the alluſion in "children of thy pray'r," ſimply refers to the ſpiritual paternity of Abelard.

The ſtriking addreſs towards the concluſion of this admirable poem, beginning, "Come, ſiſter, come," has been imitated with wonderful effect by Rouſſeau, in his *Julie*. "J'entends murmurer une voix plaintive---Claire, ô ma Claire, où es tu? que fais tu loin de ton amie?---ſon cercueil ne la contient pas toute entiere."

The ſober follies of the wiſe and great.
Epiſtle to the Earl of Oxford.

Mr. W. thinks there is an incongruity here, and that he ought to have written *proud* inſtead of *wiſe*; but *wiſe* here only means ſo in appearance, or *grave*, and there is an evident oppoſition intended between *follies* and *wiſe*.

Juſt when ſhe learns to roll a melting eye,
And hear a ſpark, yet think no danger nigh.
Epiſtle vi.

This ſeems to Mr. W. ungrammatical, and he propoſes to read *bears* and *thinks*. But why not, "learns" to "hear," and to "think?"

The ſong, "Say, Phœbe, why is gentle love," is given with the variation of Myra for Phœbe, and ſome other differences, as lord Lyttleton's, in *Dodſley's Collection*, Vol. II.

The thought, in the epitaph on Simon Harcourt,

Or gave his father grief but when he died,

comes nearer to the following in the Spectator, than to the lines quoted by Mr. W. from Cowley:--"never till that hour, ſince his birth, had been an occaſion of a moment's ſorrow to her." No. 133.

Mr. W. thinks, that in the epitaph on Kneller, the line

Whoſe art was nature, and whoſe pictures *thought*,

ſhould have been (had the rhyme permitted) "whoſe pictures *life*;" but ſurely the praiſe is higher as it ſtands, for the ſenſe is, "whoſe pictures repreſent *mind*."

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, I may ſend you more remarks hereafter, if theſe prove accceptable to your readers. Meantime I remain, Your's, &c.

MUSIS AMICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MEETING with your Proſpectus of a new Miſcellany, to be entitled *The Monthly Magazine*, and approving the liberal plan upon which it is propoſed to be conducted, as a convenient and eaſy method of conveying uſeful and pleaſing information, I beg leave to addreſs you concerning one of the objects of your intended plan, that of *Agricultural Improvements*. Having ſpent the greateſt part of my life (now pretty far advanced) in the practical ſtudy of agriculture, and the breeding of farming ſtock, I am fully perſuaded that the LANDS in this kingdom are capable of being made much more productive than they at preſent are, as I believe every one who has turned his thoughts to that ſubject muſt be very ſatisfactorily convinced. It then becomes a matter of very important enquiry, *what are the cauſes* that have, and do at preſent retard thoſe improvements, and the moſt probable means of obviating and removing thoſe obſtructions, and that may beſt promote any future improvements? It is alſo well known to moſt graziers, that ſome ſorts of cattle, of the ſame ſpecies, will thrive faſter, and produce more proviſions for the market than others, from any given quantity of herbage. It is therefore a matter very well worth enquiry, and of being aſcertained, *which are thoſe ſorts, and what are the criterions by which they may be known?* It certainly would be rendering an eſſential ſervice to this country, if any of your readers, whoſe attention has been directed to thoſe objects, would give their ſentiments thereupon to the public, as it may lead to a diſcuſſion of the ſubject, by which ſome uſeful hints may be ſtruck out, that may be of eſſential future public advantage.

In hopes of ſeeing ſomething of this kind effected in your Magazine, I remain, with the ſincereſt wiſhes for your ſucceſs in your intended publication,

Sir, your humble ſervant,

LEICESTERSHIRE, *Feb.* 1796. L. F. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The EDITOR is happy to preſent to the readers of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE the following very valuable hiſtorical communication; which he hopes will be a prelude to other papers, by the ſame learned and well informed writer.

OF JEWS IN ENGLAND. No. I.

NEHEMIAH ranks among the great characters of antient hiſtory. He forſook a place of influence at the moſt ſplendid court of Aſia, to encounter every hardſhip, for the beneficent purpoſe of beſtowing independence upon a horde of poor, ignorant, and wretched ſlaves, and of educating them by religious and civil culture into a moral, brave, and induſtrious nation--and he ſucceeded. Before Nehemiah, the Jews were addicted to idolatry, and untaught as to an hereafter. By the wiſe ſelection of traditions and laws which his inſtitutions impreſſed upon the people, they became zealous monotheiſts, auſterely moral, and brave defenders of their independence without acquiring the ſpirit of conqueſt. Yet they neglected not the arts of peace. They covered the rocks of Galilee with olive trees; and purſued commerce with ſo great ſucceſs, that to Alexander it already appeared an object to court the ſettlement of Jewiſh colonies in his ſea-ports. They multiplied rapidly in all places. In the time of Tiberius, much of the commerce of the Mediterranean was in their hands. They had ſynagogues every where, which they tolerantly ſuffered to become ſchools of Chriſtianity. Even under

der Veſpaſian, Jeruſalem was ſtill maintaining, againſt Roman tyranny, a noble but unequal ſtruggle for its religious and civil liberties.

How ſoon any Jews ſettled in Great-Britain is unknown: but from the ſpread of Chriſtianity among the Britons, previouſly to its eſtabliſhment under Conſtantine, it is reaſonable to infer that there had long been ſome ſynagogues* here to ſerve as *ſtubs of propagation* for the new faith. The inroads of the Saxons and Danes obliterated much of the imperfect converſion of the native inhabitants. At this period, the Jews, with ſingular liberality, patronized the civilization of theſe barbarous heathens by endowing Chriſtian monaſteries. In a charter of Witglaff, king of Mercia, made to the monks of Croyland, we find confirmed to them not only ſuch lands as had at any time been given to the monaſtery by the kings of Mercia, but alſo all their poſſeſſions whatever, whether they were originally beſtowed on them by Chriſtians or Jews. *Omnes terras et tenementa, poſſeſſiones et eorum peculia, quæ reges Merciorum et eorum proceres, vel alii fideles Chriſtiani, vel Judæi, dictis monachis dederunt.* Nearly a hundred years earlier, the Jews muſt have been numerous in England, ſince the 146th paragraph of the Canonical Excerptions, publiſhed by Egbright, Archbiſhop of York, in 740, forbids any Chriſtians to be preſent at the Jewiſh feaſts.

Indeed, during the feudal ages, the Jews ſeem to have been the moſt opulent, poliſhed, and literate portion of the laity. They were the only bankers, or as the vulgar termed them, *uſurers* of the time. They conducted what there exiſted of foreign trade, and often viſited the civilized ſouth of Europe. They wrought moſt of the gold and ſilver ornaments for altars. William Rufus, who (as Tovey ſays) "was no better than an infidel," not only permitted, but encouraged them to enter into ſolemn conteſts with his biſhops concerning the true faith; ſwearing, by the face of Saint Luke, that, if the Jews got the better in the diſpute, he would turn Jew himſelf. Accordingly, in his time, there was a public meeting of the chief leaders on both ſides in London, when the Jews oppoſed the Chriſtians with ſo much vigor, that the biſhops and clergy were not without ſome ſolicitude how the diſputations might terminate. No other claſs of men was at that period enlightened enough to cope with the prieſthood. Some young Jews were ſo imprudent as even to value themſelves upon their infidelity. The ſon of one Moſſey, of Wallingford, to laugh at the votaries of Saint Frideſwide, would ſometimes crook his fingers, and then pretend he had miraculouſly made them ſtraight again: at other times he would halt like a cripple, and then in a few minutes ſkip and dance about, bidding the croud obſerve how ſuddenly he had cured himſelf.

Henry II, in the 24th year of his reign, granted a burial-place to the Jews on the outſide of every city where they dwelt: proof they were numerous and reſpected. In this reign, one Joſhua, a Jew, furniſhed the rebels in Ireland with great ſums of money. And one Sancto, of Bury Saint Edmund's, took in pledge certain veſſels appointed for the ſervice of the altar. Others were grown ſo preſumptuous as even to ſcoff at, and ridicule the higheſt dignitaries of the church. We may in part owe to them the ſpirit which dictated the Conſtitutions of Clarendon. In 1188, the parliament at Northampton propoſed to aſſeſs the Jews at ſixty thouſand pounds, and the Chriſtians at ſeventy thouſand, toward a projected war. The Jews muſt have been very rich, or the parliament very tyrannical.

Under Richard I, the prejudices of the populace were let looſe againſt the Jews. A cruſade had been reſolved on. The declamations of the clergy in favor of this holy war ſtirred up the intolerance of the vulgar. In London, a riotous populace broke open and plundered the houſes of the Jews. Three perſons only were puniſhed, who by miſtake had injured the houſes of Chriſtians. In ſix months the flame became general. The moſt formidable explo-ſion happened at Stamford-fair, which had

* From the preface to Leland's Collections, it appears, that Mr. Richard Waller believed the Jews to have been ſettled in England during the ſupremacy of the Romans, the ground of his conjecture being this: "Above ſeventy years ago, there was found at London in Mark-Lane, a Roman brick, having on one ſide a bas-relief, repreſenting Sampſon driving the foxes into a field of corn, which brick was the key of an arched vault, diſcovered at the ſame time full of burnt corn; and from the elegancy of the ſculpture, and other criteria, it was inferred that this brick could be no work of latter ages, and if of Romans, of Roman Jews, from its ſubject."

had drawn together great multitudes of people, and among them whole troops of *roaming ſaints*, who were preparing to go with the king to the Holy Land. Theſe zealous men, diſdaining that the enemies of Chriſt ſhould abound in wealth, while they, who were his great friends, were obliged to ſtrip their wives and children of common neceſſaries to ſupply the charges of the voyage, perſuaded themſelves, that God would be highly honoured, if they ſhould firſt cut the throats of the Jews, and then ſeize upon their money: So ready are men to believe what makes for their worldly advantage. Accordingly they flew upon them, and, finding very little reſiſtance from an oppreſſed and ſpiritleſs enemy, quickly made themſelves maſters both of their perſons and fortunes: the former of which they treated with all kinds of barbarity. Some few of them, indeed, were ſo fortunate as to get ſhelter in the caſtle; whither, as they fled without their riches, the ſource of all their miſery, they were not earneſtly purſued. And as theſe devout pilgrims pretended to do all this for the advancement of God's glory, to ſhew they were in earneſt, they took ſhipping as faſt as they could, and fled away for Jeruſalem, not ſo much as one of them being detained by the magiſtrates, or any further enquiry made by the king, into ſuch a ſanctified piece of villainy. Internal trade muſt at that time have been chiefly conducted by the Jews, ſince they were aſſembled in ſuch numbers at an inland fair. They had probably too beſtowed ere this upon commerce the important improvement of inventing *bills of exchange*, as mention ſeems to be made of them, by the name of Starra (from the Hebrew Shetar) in certain Latin documents of this æra. The Jews were ſtill admitted to the liberal profeſſions, as the cruel edict of Richard I, for regiſtering their property, orders that their "contracts "ſhould be made in the preſence of two "aſſigned *lawyers who were Jews*, two "who were Chriſtians, and two public "Notaries." This king appointed *Juſticers of the Jews*, whoſe office it was to collect and pay into the exchequer the taxes aſſeſſed upon that unfortunate ſect. Benedict de Talemunt and Joſeph Aaron were the two firſt of theſe Juſticers.

The intolerant policy of Richard I, occaſioned the emigration of all the wealthier Jews, and a conſequent defalcation of the revenue; which was ſo ſenſibly felt, that John, in 1199, uſed ſeveral arts to draw them back into his kingdom; not only confirming their antient, but offering new privileges, and particularly that of naming a high-prieſt by the title of Preſbyter Judæorum. Many Jews upon this returned, and were afterwards more cruelly plundered than ever. Our Great Charter ſanctions an injuſtice to the Jews, by enacting that, "If any perſons have bor-"rowed money of the Jews, more or "leſs, and die before they have paid "the debt, the debt ſhall not grow "whilſt the heir is under age," &c.

Henry III liberated ſuch Jews as were in priſon, ordered them to be protected againſt the inſults of Jeruſalem pilgrims, and to wear upon the fore-part of their upper garment two broad ſtrips of white linen or parchment. In this reign, Stephen Langton, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Hugo de Velles, biſhop of Lincoln (in hopes to drive them away by want of ſuſtenance) publiſhed injunctions throughout their reſpective dioceſes, that no Chriſtian ſhould preſume to have communication with *or ſell them any proviſion*, under pain of excommunication. And the ſame ſeems to have been done by the biſhop of Norwich. Perſons unacquainted with the nature of falſe zeal (continues Tovey, p. 83.) when backed by authority, will ſcarcely believe that the Jews had been in any great danger of ſtarving, though the king had not interpoſed in this matter. Yet Rapin tells us, that when the Gerhardine heretics made their appearance in the time of Henry II, and orders were given not to relieve them, the prohibition was ſo punctually obſerved, that all thoſe wretches miſerably periſhed with hunger.

Be it remembered, however, that the prior of Dunſtable, much about this time granted to ſeveral Jews free liberty to reſide within his lordſhip, and to enjoy all the privileges of it, in conſideration of the annual payment of two ſilver ſpoons.

During the ſunſhine of the king's favor (in 1230) the Jews erected a very ſtately ſynagogue in London, which ſurpaſſed in magnificence the Chriſtian churches. But the people petitioned the king to take it from them and have it conſecrated; which accordingly he complied with. In the 18th year of his reign, upon a petition of the inhibitants of Newcaſtle, he granted them the unhoſpitable privilege that no Jew ſhould ever

ever reſide among them. This prince was not free from the confiſcatory policy ſo common in the dark ages, but frequently pillaged the Jews: his neceſſities, however, would have continued to tolerate them, had not the Pope ſent over the Caurſini, Chriſtians and *Lombards*, who were gradually to ſupercede the antient practitioners of uſury, by conducting it in a manner not diſapproved by the church. To ſuch a pitch of hatred was the prejudice, which had been gradually inſtilled into the people againſt the Jews, arrived during this reign, that in 1262, when the king, refuſing to ſtand to the agreement lately made with his barons at Oxford, withdrew into the Tower, and threatened the Londoners for taking part with his enemies; the barons ſuddenly entered London with great forces, and (to keep the citizens more ſtrongly in their intereſt) gratified them *with the ſlaughter of ſeven hundred Jews at once*, whoſe houſes they firſt plundered, and then burnt their new ſynagogue to the ground. It was however rebuilt, but in 1270 taken from them, upon complaint of the Friars Penitents, that they were not able to make the body of Chriſt in quiet, for the great howlings the Jews made there during their worſhip.

In the third year of Edward I, a law paſſed the Commons concerning Judaiſm, which ſeemed to promiſe a qualified ſecurity; notwithſtanding which, in the year 1290, and the 18th of his reign, the king ſeized upon all their real eſtates, and the whole community was for ever baniſhed the kingdom. Yet no ſooner (adds the hiſtorian) was the inventory made, and every thing ſold to the beſt bidder, than the whole produce was unaccountably ſquandered away, without one penny being ever ſet aſide for thoſe pious uſes, which the king had talked of. From fifteen to ſixteen thouſand Jews were thus ruined and then expelled. During the preceding century, they muſt conſtantly have been in a ſtate of rapid and progreſſive diminution: neither is it probable, that the more reſpectable portion of them ſhould have put ſo much confidence in edicts of recall, thus frequently and perfidiouſly revoked, as to have been found ſettled in England. Yet even theſe left behind them ſeveral valuable libraries, one particularly at Stamford, and another at Oxford, which laſt being purchaſed among the ſcholars, moſt of the Hebrew books were bought by the famous Roger Bacon, who, by a ſhort note written in one of them, declared they were of great ſervice to him in his ſtudies. This expulſion was ſo complete, that no further traces of Engliſh Jews occur until long after the refomation.

(The ſubſequent periods of this Hiſtory will be continued in our next Magazine.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Submit to your conſideration the propriety of inſerting the following ſketch of a tour made laſt ſummer into *Wales*. The ſame ground has no doubt been gone over by former travellers, but the ſame ſcenes ſtrike different obſervers in ſo very different a manner, and ſo much depends on the weather and the temper with which places are viewed, as almoſt to preclude the poſſibility of ſameneſs. Though the grand features of a landſcape, its mountains, valleys, and ſtreams, are unchangeable, yet the different ſituations from which it may be viewed, the accidental circumſtance of ſunſhine or rain, of a clear or a hazy ſky, of morning, or evening, or moonlight, excite very various ſenſations in the mind of the ſame beholder; and the variety is almoſt infinite where the diverſity of tempers, purſuits, and previous habits, is taken into the account. For theſe reaſons, I am induced to ſend you the incloſed journal, in hopes that it may afford ſome entertainment to your readers, if not by its intrinſic merit, yet at leaſt by contributing to the variety of your Collection.

June 29. We ſet out at four in the morning, *on* the coach (for we wiſhed to *ſee* the country through which we travelled) from Shrewſbury to Chirk, where we arrived about nine. From Salop to Oſweſtry, the chief object in the proſpect was the Breiddin-hills, which, ſometimes half obſcured by clouds, at others partially illuminated by the rays of the ſun, formed matter for much and conſtant obſervation. The rocks alſo at Neſcliff, both before and after we paſſed them, were ſtriking features in the landſcape. From Oſweſtry to Chirk, the road winds in a beautiful manner round the baſes of the hills, and, being conſiderably elevated, afforded us an extenſive view of the large plain, as it then appeared to us, which was circumſcribed by the Wreakin, Stretton-hills, and Pim-hill.

The

The road proceeds, thus gently aſcending, till within about a quarter of a mile of Chirk, where a new ſcene burſt upon our view. The vale of the river Ceiriog, which forms the boundary-line between England and Wales, was immediately under us, finely wooded and bounded by a range of ſwelling hills; over which were ſeen the Ferwyn mountains on the left, and Chirk caſtle, with its appendant woods, on the right: a noble road, with a ſingle-arched bridge over the Ceiriog brought us to Chirk, which is prettily ſituated juſt above the vale. Here we left the coach, and proceeded on foot to the caſtle.

Chirk caſtle is ſituated above the village, on the brow of a fine hill, that overlooks the vale of Ceiriog: it is a good ſpecimen of the ancient caſtle; for, except that it has been whitened lately, its exterior does not appear to have undergone the ſmalleſt alteration ſince it was erected. Its ſhape is oblong, with three tower baſtions on each of the ſides, and two at the ends, beſides a ſquare watch-tower in one of the corners; the whole connected together by battlements. It ſtruck us, as being rather too low for its extent: the general effect, however, was by no means unpleaſing. The park and plantations ſtretch to a great diſtance upon the higher hills that back the caſtle, and are evidently diſpoſed by the hand of a maſter. The only thing wanted to complete the ſcene is a river or lake, and this deficiency has been attempted to be ſupplied by a piece of *made water*; which, like moſt other artificial ſheets, looks too like a plaſh left by a flood, and would be a great diſfigurement, but that, fortunately, it is viſible from few points of view. As we paſſed through the park, we ſaw eight or ten goats: the male was a moſt noble animal; his long curved horns, his depending beard, the ſlakeyneſs of his hair, and its beautiful colour (being a light-yelloviſh dun) all combined to make him the moſt pictureſque figure that I ever ſaw. From the park we wandered ſome miles over the Ferwyn mountains, in ſearch of Llangollen, and at laſt, to our great joy, arrived at the ſteep ſummit of a lofty hill, at the foot of which lay the Vale of Llangollen. We deſcended with no ſmall difficulty, and arrived, much tired, at the town, where we dined.

The beauties of this vale have been ſo often celebrated, that it would be almoſt a profanation to attempt a criticiſm of it. I am, nevertheleſs, inclined to think that much of its beauty ariſes from its being ſituated ſo near the Welch border, that it is uſually the firſt place that travellers arrive at; and the *novelty* of the ſcene, together with its beauties, for many beauties it certainly has, operates powerfully on the imagination, and leads us to rank among its *peculiar* charms, features that are, in fact, *common* to all the Welch valleys, and exhibited to much greater advantage, as well as ſuperior in kind, in many other ſcenes beſides the Vale of Llangollen. The mountains that encloſe it are rather ſingular, and of fantaſtic forms, than beautiful; the range on one ſide has very much the appearance of long terraces of fortification, and the oppoſite mountains are diſfigured by rocky boſſes, or protuberances, which ſtart out from the ſurface like warts. *Caſtle-dinas-brân*, from its elevated ſite, would be a good object, were it in itſelf worth ſeeing; but, from moſt poſitions, it appears merely a ſhapeleſs maſs of rubbiſh, and, therefore, is oftener an intruſion upon the view than a pleaſing object. The woods in general want depth, they are ſcattered with too ſparing a hand; and though the Dee is beautiful wherever it is viſible, yet it lies too low, and is, beſides, further obſcured by the young trees with which it is fringed. Old oaks ſpreading their tortuous branches acroſs a ſtream are very beautiful, but ſuch a river as the Dee ought not to be hedged in between groves of hop-poles. The Vale of Llan-Egweſt, which opens into that of Llangollen, is a far more intereſting ſpot; though more confined, deſerving the name rather of a glen than a vale, it contains a view which its neighbour can by no means equal. The ruins of the abbey themſelves are beautiful; the hanging wood cloſe behind is ſo too, as alſo is the outline and ſurface of the lofty hill that riſes in the furtheſt diſtance; and, in combination, each of theſe three objects mutually graces the others, ſo as to form a moſt enchanting ſcene; while the brook at the foot of the wood, though no object in the landſcape, by the murmur of its courſe, completes the harmony of this little Paradiſe. We ſlept at Llangollen; and, on

June 30, Set forward at five in the morning to Corwen: the road lay along the ſides of the mountains above the courſe of the Dee. The ſcenery in general was much the ſame as we had obſerved in the vale of Llangollen, only the valleys were narrower, and the hills

better

better ſhaped: with regard to wood alſo, we obſerved an advantageous change; we had no longer oaks of twenty or thirty years' growth, but the moſt beautiful ſpecimens of the *pendent birch* that I ever beheld. Of all trees, none ſo much as this adorns a rocky crag overhanging a ſtream, or fleeces the almoſt perpendicular ſide of a rugged mountain; even the aſh, which in ſcenes like theſe generally reigns without a rival, muſt yield to the pendent birch. Where the ſcene is purely beautiful, where the hills are cloathed with verdure, where the ſtream is tranſparent and ſparkling, the bright foliage of the aſh is in perfect harmony; but in ſcenes like theſe which we were paſſing through, the aſh would have been out of character. The mountains are barren almoſt from their baſe to the ſummit, over which the clouds were rolling; the river, though clear, has a deep tinge of brown from the bogs through which it flows in the firſt part of its courſe; and the general character of the ſcene is rather calculated to inſpire melancholy than joyous ſenſations: here, therefore, the deeper green of the leaves of the birch is ſtrictly appropriate; while the ſilver hue of the trunk, eſpecially when reſplendent with a gleam of light, darting through the broken clouds, forms a ſtriking and beautiful contraſt. We reached Corwen to breakfaſt, and proceeded to Bala, where we arrived by dinner. This part of our walk did not offer a ſingle beautiful object, except Bala-pool, ſo that we were more tired with twelve miles over hills and bogs, than we ſhould have been with twenty through more intereſting ſcenes: nor was the dulneſs of the proſpect relieved by meeting with any ſcarce plants, or other objects intereſting to the naturaliſt; for, except the *Sedum album*, *Hypericum humifuſum* and *Pinguicula vulgaris*, we ſaw nothing but what every hedge in the country would afford. After dinner, we went to ſee the pool, and were better pleaſed with it than we expected: it is a curve of about ſix miles long, and one broad; and though its banks are but tame, yet it exhibits many pleaſing ſcenes, particularly from one point where a fine wooded hill is on the left, and Cader-Idris, with its triple ſummit, appears in the furtheſt diſtance, ſeemingly riſing out of the extremity of the lake. The only plant at all rare which we found in this neighbourhood, was the *Fumaria Claviculata*, growing ſparingly in ſeveral places, and, in one inſtance, vegetating moſt luxuriantly on the thatch of a cottage.

The next morning, July 1, we ſet out for Llanwrſt, which is diſtant from Bala 22 miles; of theſe about 19 were through a country, even more dreary than that from Corwen to Bala. Boggy mountains, one after the other, appeared riſing in tedious ſucceſſion; and when, having with labour attained the ſummit, we expected a view of a rich vale, with woods and cultivated fields, we were diſappointed by a lengthened proſpect of complete barrenneſs. Not a tree, not a houſe was within ſight; and were it not for a grand view on our left of the Snowdon mountains, half obſcured by clouds, the road would have appeared ſtill more tedious than we actually found it. About the end, however, of the 19th mile, the road led to the brow of a hill, where we were unexpectedly relieved with a view of the vale of Llanwrſt juſt beneath us; extenſive, highly cultivated; its ſhaggy ſides hung with a profuſion of wood, and the noble river Conway ſweeping through in grand and beautiful curves. This ſight gave us freſh ſpirits; and, quickly deſcending the mountainous barrier of the valley, we found ourſelves at Llanwrſt. Having refreſhed ourſelves, we proceeded, after dinner, to explore the beauties of the vale; for this purpoſe, croſſing the river, we went to a fine hanging wood, about half a mile off; at the foot of which is an old manſion, called Gwydir, now a farm-houſe, the property of Sir P. Burrell. Aſcending with ſome difficulty through the entangled under-wood, for the purpoſe of obtaining a good point whence to view the vale, we came, quite unexpectedly, to the fineſt ſpot that I ever ſaw. The ſummit of the hanging wood contains an area of about five or ſix acres, which has formerly been a garden to the manſion below, as the ruins of a magnificent terrace and the remains of a ſurrounding wall abundantly teſtify: the terrace and walls are now cluſtered with ivy, and ſhaded by fine old aſh trees. Near the centre ſtands a pretty Gothic chapel, formerly belonging to the houſe; and of the ruins of ſome other edifices are built a few cottages; the reſt of the ſpace is partly covered with aſh trees and old fruit trees, and partly opens into ſmall natural lawns, in which were beautiful groupes of cattle, ſome feeding,

others repoſing under the ſhelter of a noble, ſpreading cheſnut tree, cloſe to the chapel, which was probably coeval with the terraces and other ruins: its trunk was of a vaſt circumference, and placed any where it muſt have been grand, but in its preſent poſition it is inexpreſſibly beautiful. The back of this lovely ſpot is defended by a natural wall, a perpendicular rock of ſome hundred feet high; all its crags occupied by noble trees, from which a little ſtreamlet falls in a broken caſcade, then watering the area, and laſtly hurrying down the hanging wood into the Conway. For a hermit, poet, or lover, I know not a more delightful haunt. About five in the evening, we ſet out for Conway, following the courſe of the river; and of the whole of our tour, this hitherto was by far the moſt beautiful part. The river is a very noble ſtream, and communicates to the vale through which it flows the moſt luxuriant fertility. On the left hand the valley is bounded by the craggy roots of the Snowdon Mountains, adorned with woods, and enlivened by caſcades: on the right hand the plain riſes into hills of conſiderable elevation and beautiful forms, but cultivated to their ſummits; ſhaded by large maſſes of woods, and ſprinkled with villas. As we paſſed through the vale, the fine lines in Gray's Bard occurred to our memory:

"On a rock, whoſe haughty brow
"Frowns o'er old Conway's foaming flood."

Many ſuch a projecting rock did we ſee where the Bard might have taken his ſtation; but Gray has totally miſtaken the character of the river: the Conway is one of the moſt placid ſtreams that I ever ſaw. As we approached Conway, we had a fine view of its noble caſtle, of the rocky promontory of *Orme's-head*, and the cliffs of *Penmaen-maur*.

(To be continued in our next.)

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE plan you have adopted for the conduct of your miſcellany ſeems to be calculated to afford a variety of means for the inſtruction and amuſement of your readers; but there is one ſubject of conſiderable importance, for which you do not ſeem to have made ſufficient proviſion: perhaps it may be conſidered by you as coming under the general head of criticiſm; but in that caſe there is great danger of its being neglected, or at any rate of not receiving that attention to which it is juſtly entitled. From the number of literary characters, whoſe aſſiſtance you juſtly rely on in the conduct of your Work, it will not be too much to expect, that ſome might dedicate a portion of their time to an object, which has in view the improvement of our language, or the correcting of thoſe errors which, from the form of our government, and the ſtate of our manners, are continually encroaching upon beauty and elegance, either by the coining of ſuperfluous words, the perverſion of uſual phraſes, or an affected mode of pronunciation.

I was ſtruck with this idea on reading ſome Eſſays in the German language, written by a ſociety, under the direction of Campé, for the ſole purpoſe of noticing the deviations from propriety of ſpeech, ariſing either from the dialects of an extenſive country, or the caprice of the moſt numerous body of writers in Europe: theſe Eſſays are noticed in the June Reviews, and the undertaking is worthy of the praiſe beſtowed upon it by the reviewers. The German language and our own are derived from the ſame ſource. The German has preſerved in a great degree its original purity, our own has been enriched according to the opinion of ſome, and tainted in the eſtimation of others, by ſtreams from Latium and Greece. The German has this advantage, that to the commoneſt underſtanding many ideas may be clearly conveyed by common words, which in our country would be embarraſſed with many technical terms, either Greek or Latin, not to be underſtood by any Engliſhman without an application to his dictionary. Perhaps you will not think it unworthy of your plan to ſuggeſt ſome hints on this ſubject, which may correct our paſſion for foreign words, and ſhew to the unprejudiced mind, that there is a ſufficient fund in our own materials for the combining of new terms, without having recourſe ſo often to foreign aſſiſtance.

But, if there is a neceſſity for an Engliſhman to be ſo conſtantly in the habit of borrowing either from his neighbours or from nations no longer in exiſtence, there ſtill might ſurely be ſome check put upon the idioms which diſtinguiſh at preſent the pronunciation or expreſſion of different bodies amongſt us. Thus we have a pronunciation for

the bar, the theatre, the pulpit, the houſes of lords and commons, the auction rooms, and ſimilar places; and as it is my lot to fall ſometimes into different companies, the converſation with which I am entertained, points out too much the claſs to which the parties belong, and they ſeem to vie with each other in endeavouring to remove as far as poſſible from the ſimpleſt and beſt modes of expreſſion.

Thus if a biſhop reads prayers in a church, our ears are continually tortured with the mincing ſounds of *Lud Gud* in the very places where we wiſhed the greateſt ſolemnity. At table a man talks to you of his neighbour, whom he *has in his eye*, though the perſon alluded to is behind him. A player thinks himſelf diſgraced in ſpeaking of a point of no importance, if he does not dwell upon an unfortunate monoſyllable, and diſtort his features to lengthen his *po—int*. I might remark ſimilar inaccuracies, or, I might call them, vulgarities, in the barriſter, the judge, the methodiſt preacher, and city orator, who all ſeem to fall under one common error, that they cannot make a proper impreſſion upon the audience, if they do not diſtort their features, drawl out their tones, lay improper emphaſis, uſe inelegant phraſes, or in ſome manner or other deſtroy the beauty and harmony of our language.

As, in my apprehenſion, our language does not deſerve this treatment, I ſhould be happy to find that you could apportion a part of your Magazine to the noticing of every deformity either in diction or pronunciation, which, either from the ignorance or affectation of a few perſons, may lead to its corruption. The materials, I am ſorry to ſay, are too plentiful; but by perſeverance we may get the better of many idle habits, and your readers cannot fail of receiving both amuſement and inſtruction from the many valuable obſervations which will naturally be ſuggeſted on the preſent ſtate of our language, its origin, and probable decline.

A. B. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE encloſed was written on the date it bears. Many events have paſſed ſince that time; but as none of them give us reaſon to conclude that the diſpoſitions of the old lady therein mentioned are at all altered for the better; what might be ſaid of her in 1793, I conceive is not leſs proper in 1796; and, therefore, the dialogue is at your ſervice.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN MADAM COSMOGUNIA, AND A PHILOSOPHICAL ENQUIRER OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

January 1, 1793.

E. I rejoice, my good madam, to ſee you. You bear your years extremely well. You really look as freſh and blooming this morning as if you were but juſt out of your leading-ſtrings, and yet you have—I forget how many centuries upon your ſhoulders.

C. Do not you know, ſon, that people of my ſtanding are by no means fond of being too nicely queſtioned about their years? Beſides, my age is a point by no means agreed upon.

E. I thought it was ſet down in the church regiſter?

C. That is true; but every body does not go by your regiſter. The people who live eaſtward of us, and have ſold tea, time out of mind, by the great wall, ſay I am older by a vaſt deal; and that, long before the time when your people pretend I was born, I had near as much wiſdom and learning as I have now.

E. I do not know how that matter might be; one thing I am certain of, that you did not know your *letters* then; and every body knows that theſe tea-dealers, who are very vain, and want to go higher than any body elſe for the antiquity of their family, are noted for lying.

C. On the other hand, old *Iſaac*, the great chronicler, who was ſo famous for caſting a figure, uſed to ſay that the regiſter itſelf had been altered, and that he could prove I was much younger than you have uſually reckoned me to be. It may be ſo; for my part, I cannot be ſuppoſed to remember ſo far back. I could not write in my early youth, and it was a long time before I had a pocket almanac to ſet down all occurrences in, and the ages of my children, as I do now.

E. Well; your exact age is not ſo material; but there is one point which I confeſs I wiſh much to aſcertain: I have often heard it aſſerted, that, as you increaſe in years, you grow wiſer and better; and that you are at this moment, more candid, more liberal, a better manager of your affairs, and, in ſhort, more

amiable in every respect than ever you were in the whole course of your life; and others—you will excuse me, madam, —pretend that you are almost in your dotage, that you grow more intolerable every year you live, and that, whereas in your childhood you were a sprightly, innocent young creature, that rose with the lark, lay down with the lamb, and thought or said no harm of any one; you are become suspicious, selfish, interested, fond of nothing but indulging your appetites, and continually setting your own children together by the ears for straws. Now I should like to know where the truth lies.

C. As to that, I am, perhaps, too nearly concerned to answer you properly. I will, therefore, only observe that I do not remember the time when I have not heard exactly the same contradictory assertions.

E. I believe the best way to determine the question will be by facts. Pray be so good as to tell me how you have employed yourself in the different periods of your life; from the earliest time you can remember, for instance?

C. I have a very confused remembrance of living in a pleasant garden, full of fruit, and of being turned out because I had not minded the injunctions that were laid upon me. After that I became so very naughty that I got a severe ducking, and was in great danger of being drowned.

E. A hopeful beginning, I must allow! Pray what was the first piece of work you recollect being engaged in?

C. I remember setting myself to build a prodigious high house of cards, which I childishly thought I could raise up to the very skies. I piled them up very high, and at last left off in the middle, and had my tongue slit for being so self-conceited. Afterwards, I baked dirt in the sun, and resolved to make something very magnificent, I hardly knew what; so I built a great many mounds in the form of sugar-loaves, very broad at bottom, and pointed at top:—they took me a great many years to make, and were fit for no earthly purpose when they were done. They are still to be seen, if you choose to take the trouble of going so far. Travellers call them my *folly*.

E. Pray what studies took your attention when you first began to learn?

C. At first I amused myself, as all children do, with pictures; and drew, or rather attempted to draw, figures of lions and serpents, and men with the heads of animals, and women with fishes' tails; to all which I affixed a meaning, often whimsical enough. Many of these my first scratches are still to be seen upon old walls and stones, and have greatly exercised the ingenuity of the curious to find out what I could possibly mean by them. Afterwards, when I had learned to read, I was wonderfully entertained with stories of giants, griffins, and mermaids, and men and women turned into trees, and horses that spoke, and of an old man that used to eat up his children, till his wife deceived him by giving him a stone to eat instead of one of them, and of a conjurer that tied up the wind in bags, and——

E. Hold, hold, my good madam; you have given me a very sufficient proof of that propensity to the marvellous which I have always remarked in you. I suppose, however, you soon grew too old for such nursery stories as these.

C. On the contrary, I amused myself with putting them into verse, and had them sung to me on holidays; and, at this very day, I make a point of teaching them to all my children, in whose education I take any pains.

E. I think I should rather whip them for employing their time so idly; I hope at least these pretty stories kept you out of mischief.

C. I cannot say they did; I never was without a scratched face, or a bloody nose, at any period I can remember.

E. Very promising dispositions, truly!

C. My amusements were not all so mischievous. I was very fond of star-gazing, and telling fortunes, and trying a thousand tricks for good luck, many of which have made such an impression on my mind, that I remember them even to this day.

E. I hope, however, your reading was not all of the kind you have mentioned.

C. No. It was at some very famous races, which were held every four years for my diversion, and which I always made a point to be at, that a man once came upon the race-ground, and read a history-book aloud to the whole company: there were, to be sure, a number of stories in it not greatly better than those I have been telling you; however, from that time, I began to take to more serious learning, and likewise to reckon and date all my accounts by these races, which, as I told you, I was very fond of.

E. I think you afterwards went to school, and learnt philosophy and mathematics.

C. I

C. I did ſo. I had a great many famous maſters.

E. Were you a teachable ſcholar?

C. One of my maſters uſed always to weep when he ſaw me, another uſed always to burſt into a fit of laughter. I leave you to gueſs what they thought of me.

E. Pray what did you do when you were in middle age? That is uſually eſteemed the moſt valuable part of life.

C. I ſomehow got ſhut up in a dark cell, where I took a long nap.

E. And after you awaked——

C. I fell a-diſputing with all my might.

E. What were the ſubjects that intereſted you ſo much?

C. Several.

E. Pray let us have a ſpecimen?

C. Whether the light of Tabor was created or uncreated; whether *one* be a number; whether men ſhould croſs themſelves with two fingers or with three; whether the creation was finiſhed in ſix days, becauſe it is the moſt perfect number; or whether ſix is the moſt perfect number, becauſe the creation was finiſhed in ſix days; whether two and one make three, or only one.

E. And pray what may be your opinion of the laſt propoſition, particularly.

C. I have by no means made up my mind about it; in another century, perhaps, I may be able to decide upon the point.

E. Theſe debates of your's had one advantage, however; you could not poſſibly put yourſelf in a paſſion on ſuch kind of ſubjects.

C. There you are very much miſtaken. I was conſtantly in a paſſion upon one or other of them; and if my opponent did not agree with me, my conſtant practice was to knock him down, even if it were in the church. I have the happineſs of being able to intereſt myſelf in the moſt indifferent queſtions as ſoon as I am contradicted upon it. I can make a very good diſpute out of the queſtion, Whether the preference be due to blue or green, in the colour of a jockey's cap; and would deſire no better cauſe of a quarrel than whether a perſon's name ſhould be ſpelt with C, or with K.

E. Theſe conſtant diſputes muſt have had a very bad effect on your younger children. How do you hope ever to have a quiet houſe?

C. And yet, I do aſſure you, there is no one point that I have laboured more than that important one of family harmony.

E. Indeed!

C. Yes; for the ſake of that order and unanimity, which has always been dear to me, I have conſtantly inſiſted that all my children ſhould *ſneeze* and *blow their noſes* at the ſame time, and in the ſame manner.

E. May I preſume to aſk the reaſon of this injunction?

C. Is it poſſible you do not ſee the extreme danger, as well as indecorum, of ſuffering every one to blow his noſe his own way? Could you truſt any one with the keys of your offices, who ſneezed to the right when other people ſneezed to the left, or to the left when they ſneezed to the right?

E. I confeſs I am rather dull in diſcerning the inconvenience that would enſue; but pray have you been able to accompliſh this deſirable uniformity?

C. I acknowledge I have not; and indeed I have met with ſo much obſtinate reſiſtance to this my wiſe regulation, that, to tell you the truth, I am almoſt on the point of giving it up. You would hardly believe the perverſeneſs my children have ſhewn on the occaſion; blowing their noſes, locked up in their rooms, or in dark corners about the houſe, in every poſſible way; ſo that, in ſhort, on pretence of colds, tender noſes, or want of pocket handkerchiefs or one plea or another, I have been obliged to tolerate the uncomplying very much againſt my will. However, I contrive to ſhew my diſapprobation, at leaſt, of ſuch ſcandalous irregularities, by never ſaying *God bleſs you*, if a perſon ſneezes in the family contrary to eſtabliſhed rule.

E. I am glad, at leaſt, you are in this reſpect got a little nearer to common ſenſe. As you ſeem to have been of ſo imperious a diſpoſition, I hope you were not truſted with any miſchievous weapons.

C. At firſt I uſed to fight with clubs and ſtones; afterwards with other weapons; but at length I contrived to get at gunpowder, and then I did glorious miſchief.

E. Pray had you never any body who taught you better?

C. Yes, ſeveral wiſe men, from time to time, attempted to mend my manners, and reform me, as they called it.

E. And how did you behave to them?

C. Some I hunted about; ſome I poiſoned; ſome I contrived to have thrown into priſon; ſome I made bonfires of; others I only laughed at. It was but the other day that one of them

wanted

wanted to give me ſome hints for the better regulation of my family, upon which I pulled his houſe down: I was often, however, the better for the leſſon, though the teacher had ſeldom the pleaſure of ſeeing it.

E. I have heard it ſaid you are very partial to your children, that you pamper ſome, and ſtarve others. Pray who are your favourites?

C. Generally thoſe who do the moſt miſchief.

E. Had you not once a great favourite called Lewis, whom you uſed to ſtyle the immortal man?

C. I had ſo. I was continually repeating his name, I ſet up a great number of ſtatues to him, and ordered that every one ſhould pull off his hat to them as he went by.

E. And what is become of them now?

C. The other day, in a fit of ſpleen, I kicked them all down again.

E. I think I have read that you were once much under the influence of an old man, with a high-crowned hat, and a bunch of keys by his ſide?

C. It is true. He uſed to frighten me by ſetting his arms a-kimbo, and ſwearing moſt terribly; beſides which, he was always threatening to put me in a dark hole if I did not do as he would have me. He has conjured many *pence* out of my pocket, I aſſure you; and he uſed to make me believe the ſtrangeſt ſtories! But I have now pretty nearly done with him; he dares not ſpeak ſo big as he uſed to do: hardly a ſhoe-black will pull off his hat to him now; it is even as much as he can do to keep his own tight upon his head; nay, I have been aſſured, that the next high wind will certainly blow it off.

E. You muſt doubtleſs have made great advances in the art of reaſoning, from the various lights and experiments of modern times: pray what was the laſt philoſophical ſtudy that engaged your attention?

C. One of the laſt was a ſyſtem of quackery, called *Animal Magnetiſm.*

E. And what in theology?

C. A ſyſtem of quackery, called Swedenborgianiſm.

E. And pray what are you doing at this moment?

C. I am going to turn over quite a new leaf. I am ſinging *Ca Ira.*

E. I do not know whether you are going to turn over a new leaf or no, but I am ſure, from this account, it is high time you ſhould. All I can ſay is, that if I cannot mend you, I will endeavour to take care you do not ſpoil me; and one thing more, that I wiſh you would lay your commands on Miſs Burney, to write a new novel, and make you laugh.

To the Editor.

SIR,

OUR vice-chancellor has taken the Pythagorean maxim on ſilence for the ſubject of the prize epigram. Whether to make us attentive to the many good maxims on ſilence in Stobæus, or as an oblique mode of paſſing an encomium on a celebrated acquitted felon, who by many, for his political (by all for his literary) talents, is eſteemed an ornament to our univerſity, it is not for me to determine. The Pythagorean maxim was, as our vice-chancellor has delivered it, Χρη σιγαν η χρειασσονα σιγης λεγειν, which, tranſlated into plain Engliſh, by Mr. Tooke, before the privy council and the vice-chancellor, under the exiſting circumſtances of the two bills, is, Let Mum be the order of the day. The ſentiment is perhaps expreſſed more neatly in the uſual manner: η λεγε ὶι σιγης χρειτ̃ον η σιγην εχε. But whether the vice-chancellor has adopted or not the beſt mode of conveying his ſentiments, permit me to expreſs my opinion, that, in the perturbation of men's minds at preſent on political ſubjects, every alluſion to them ſhould, in the ſeats of literature, be carefully avoided.

M....., Coll. Camb.

Februæy 2. ACADEMICUS.

ORIGINAL BIOGRAPHY.

The following original and authentic ſketch of the Life of that eminent artiſt, the late Mr. MORTIMER, we preſume will be acceptable to the public.—We hope to be able to furniſh a variety of original matter of this kind, and we ſolicit the favours of correſpondents for the purpoſe.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LIFE OF MORTIMER THE PAINTER.

JOHN HAMILTON MORTIMER, a painter of uncommon powers, cut off as he was approaching the meridian of his excellence, was born at Eaſtbourne in the county of Suſſex: his father was a collector of the cuſtoms at that port, who bore a moſt reſpectable character. There were four children; John was the eldeſt; his brother at this very

very time holds the place under government which belonged to his father; and the other two were daughters. Our painter caught a love for the art, which he afterwards profeſſed with ſo much honour to himſelf, from two very remarkable circumſtances:—Before his eyes were conſtantly ſome drawings, by an uncle of the ſame name, who, though he never roſe above mediocrity, has yet left behind him ſome works which will preſerve his name from oblivion, particularly the altar-piece at Ayleſbury church (*a*), and the portraits of Pat Alexander, and of an old woodman in that neighbourhood. As this man was an itinerant, his works are ſtill to be ſo ſeen in ſeveral parts of Great Britain, particularly in Yorkſhire.

Nor was the young deſigner at a loſs for objects on which to indulge his ſportive fancy; for the peculiar ſituation in which he was placed, occaſioned him to obſerve the proceedings of that ferocious and cunning tribe of men, the ſmugglers, and led him to be very converſant with the wild ſcenes of nature, and the terrific grandeur of the ſea, in watching their artful proceedings, that his parent might beſt purſue thoſe meaſures which the duty of his office called upon him to fulfil. Relative affection might be ſaid to have produced the deſire, and local circumſtances to form the peculiar taſte, of one who, every where but in his paintings, poſſeſſed mildneſs and urbanity of manners in the higheſt degree. Was nature, indeed, more liſtened to than it is in the choice of a profeſſion, we ſhould not ſo often have occaſion to lament that dulneſs has admittance where genius alone ſhould be found, and that Genius herſelf had miſtaken her aim, in chooſing that avocation which too much tended to cramp her powers and clip her wings. From education young Mortimer received no great advantages, as it was merely that which his own, then obſcure, village afforded; but, however, from being frequently in company with men of talents, he acquired a greater knowledge of the Poets than is generally poſſeſſed by perſons, whoſe purſuits do not abſolutely oblige them to live on the fruits of their literary ſtock.

Contrary to the pernicious maxims which the moſt cautious parents generally adopt, in dictating to their children the walk of life in which they ſhould tread, they who had the happineſs of calling this child their own, fanned the riſing flame, and placed him for three years with Mr. Hudſon, giving a premium of 100l. for that purpoſe, having taken great delight in looking at thoſe drawings which he had produced from time to time in copy-books, which they procured him for that purpoſe, ſeveral of which are in the poſſeſſion of Knight C. of Shropſhire. At Mr. Hudſon's, he ſucceeded Sir Joſhua Reynolds, and had for his fellow pupil Mr. Wright, of Derby; names which can never be mentioned without exciting agreeable emotions. Whilſt he was here, and for a conſiderable time afterwards, he attended the Duke of Richmond's gallery (*b*), which was, indeed, his ſchool, and where his aſſiduity, his exertions, and his opening powers were ſo much noticed by Cipriani and the late Mr. Moſer, that they repreſented him ſo favourably to the illuſtrious nobleman, whoſe liberal ſcheme might be ſaid greatly to have contributed to the encouragement of young artiſts (who, previous to that period, laboured under peculiar diſcouragements, from which they are now in ſome meaſure freed) that he wiſhed very much to have retained him in his houſe, which offer he rejected on ſome account or other.

When the artiſts exhibited their pictures at Spring Gardens, he contended the palm with Hayman, who might have been ſtyled the father of hiſtoric painting in England, and bore it away, which was no ſmall honour, when ſuch were the competitors. The ſubject was the Converſion of the Britons by St. Paul, and is now placed over the altar at the church of Chipping-Wycombe, for which purpoſe it was retouched in 1778, having been previouſly given by Dr. Bates, then of Miſſenden, but now of Red-Lion Square, to whoſe liberal communications the writer of this article is greatly indebted, and whoſe heart will ever feel the manner in which that obligation, as well as many others, was conferred.

About this time, Mr. Mortimer reſided at one Maronne's, a bookſeller, under the Piazzas in Covent-Garden, where he contracted an intimacy with ſeveral that were diſtinguiſhed for the livelineſs of their parts, rather than from any ſolid properties which they had

(*a*) The ſubject was the Lord's Supper; Mortimer intended to have retouched it if he had ſurvived.

(*b*) See a note of Mr. Hayley in his Art of Painting, p. 94.

tions. One ſhop calls itſelf the *Altar of the Muſes*, another the *Temple of Inſtruction*, a third the *Cradle of Opinion*, and a fourth the *Coffin of Prejudice!*

For the Monthly Magazine.

AGAINST LUXURY.

A Chapter never before tranſlated, from the POLITICS of ARISTOTLE.

WEALTH, or property, like all other paſſing things, is to be conſidered two ways, as matter and form; the matter being from nature, as the wheat, the wool, the marble, the gold; and the form from man, as the loaf, the garment, the temple, the drachma. In ſome things there is more of matter; as, in a loaf of three oboles, I obtain for two oboles of wheat, and, for one obole only, in the work of the grinder, the kneader, and the baker. In other things there is more of form; as in the Bombycine of Cyprus, of which three drachmas' worth contains of wool for one drachma only, and for two of gain made by the weaver, the teazer, and the merchant.

Now, the matter only can ſerve for food, raiment, ſhelter, or otherwiſe, for the ſupport of exiſtence; for the form, in proportion as it abounds, implies a waſte of matter. If it require the wool of one ſheep to make the blanket of a Cynic, it will require the wool of two to make the Syrian cloak of a Satrap; much of the fleeces having in this been caſt away for coarſeneſs, much for ill color, ſome for rude ſpinning, and ſome was clipped into down by the ſmoother of the ſurface; yet ſhall Diogenes with his ſingle fleece, be longer clad than Darius with his two. Thus again, a buſhel of ſhipmen's biſcuits comes to coſt little more than an equal meaſure of corn; but the white cakes for ſacrifice are many times dearer than a like quantity of wheat; yet the former, not the latter, will moſt nouriſh the eater; for of theſe the bran was ſifted away, and thrown to the doves, the chippings were trodden under foot, and, of the finer flour, much was diſſipated in duſt; their form having been given with a loſs of matter, which laſt alone profits.

It is nature, then, who ſupports man. What, out of effeminacy, he beſtows upon her productions, only diminiſhes his own means of ſubſiſtence. Alſo has ſhe, as it were in vengeance, made it neceſſary that complex forms can only be given to her productions by leſſening the number of the virtuous; for, if matter alone ſupports life, the number of the living muſt keep pace with the plenty of natural productions, with the abundance of matter, and muſt be ſomewhat abridged by every impreſſion of form. Moreover, it being the office of the ſervile claſs, and never of the free, to impreſs form, a greater proportion of the ſervile, or unworthy claſs, muſt be provided with ſupport out of the productions of nature, and fewer of the free, or virtuous claſs, if much of form be uſually impreſſed upon things, than if but little; for ſuch natural productions are in quantity definite, and muſt maintain ſo many only. Sparta, therefore, which, in its furniture, is not given to other than rude workmanſhip, has found the increaſe of Helots often to be exceſſive, but of citizens never; and, therefore, the maſters are permitted to hunt and deſtroy the ſlaves. Whereas, Athens, which willingly prizes every thing rather for its ſhape than its material, that is, for the abundance of form, is continually neceſſitated to import ſlaves from among the barbarians, in order to employ them as artificers. It has, however, had to diſmiſs more colonies of free citizens, who are the ſtrength and honour of ſtates, than even the ſea-towns of the Ionians.

The lawgiver, therefore, whom it becomes rather to multiply the citizen than the alien; thoſe who love their country, rather than thoſe who value not its welfare; thoſe from among whom are drawn the ornaments of the forum, and the thunderbolts of war, rather than the poliſhers of pebbles, or the carvers of golden graſshoppers;—he will forbid the uſe of ſuch clothes, dwellings, food, or furniture, as are valued for their form, not for their matter; and he will command a preference for thoſe in which matter, not form, abounds. All labor beſtowed upon what is of nature, being not only a labor in vain, which merely effeminacy deſires, but a labor which even leſſens in produce the power of benefiting; and a labor which obtains nouriſhment wholly for the untaught and the unworthy.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Treatiſe on Man, his intellectual faculties, and his education, by the celebrated Helvetius, appears to have been

been much read in various parts of Europe; and the author ſeems to have made many proſelytes. But the ſyſtem of Helvetius, though artfully conſtructed, and with great logical ſubtilty, does not appear to me to be grounded upon nature, truth, or reaſon. His work, however, contains a variety of obſervations on human nature, which may be read with advantage, and are well worthy of attention.

Helvetius ſays, towards the beginning of his work, "I regard the underſtanding, the virtue, and genius of man, as the product of inſtruction." He afterwards ſtates it as a queſtion, "Whether, in each individual, his talents and his virtues be the effect of his organization, or of the education he receives?" And he declares himſelf to be of the latter opinion; that the talents and the virtues of every individual are the effect of the education he has received.

Helvetius alſo ſays, "If I can demonſtrate, that man is, in fact, nothing more than the product of his education, I ſhall, doubtleſs, reveal an important truth to mankind." He certainly could have done ſo; but I am perfectly convinced, that he has produced no ſuch demonſtration; though he has ſufficiently proved, that education has a very powerful influence both upon the moral and intellectual characters of men.

A Spaniſh writer on education, Huartes, was ſo far from concurring in ſentiment with Helvetius, that he makes the following obſervations on the ſubject: "Were I myſelf a maſter, before I received any ſcholar to my ſchool, I would ſift him narrowly, to find out, if I could, what kind of genius he had; and if I diſcovered in him a propenſity for learning, I would chearfully receive him; but, if I found he was not in the leaſt capable of any learning, I would adviſe him to waſte no more time, nor loſe any more pains, but ſeek out ſome other way to live, that requires not ſuch abilities as learning does. Experience exactly agrees with this; for we ſee a great many ſcholars enter upon the ſtudy of each ſcience, let the maſter be good or bad; and, in the concluſion, ſome attain to great learning, others to indifferent; and the reſt have done nothing, throughout their whole courſe, but loſt their time, ſpent their money, and and beat their brains to no purpoſe. The difficulty of accounting for this would not be great, if we duly reflected, that thoſe who are unapt for one, are fit for another ſcience; and, that the moſt ingenious in one ſort of learning, proceeding to another, make nothing of it. I myſelf can atteſt the truth of this: for there were three ſchool-fellows of us, who were ſet at th eſame time to learn Latin. One took it very readily; the other two could never ſo much as make a tolerable oration. However, all three fell upon logic; and one that could make no hand of grammer, eagle-like, penetrated into that art, whereas the other two could not advance the leaſt ſtep therein during the whole courſe. But then again all three paſſing to the ſtudy of aſtronomy, it was very obſervable, that he who could neither learn Latin nor Logic, in a few days' ſpace underſtood Aſtronomy better than the maſter who taught him, of which the other two could underſtand nothing*."

If the ſentiment of Helvetius were founded in truth, that the talents of every man are merely the effect of the education he receives, it may be ſuppoſed, that if you could diſcover in what manner Homer or Shakeſpeare were educated, you have nothing to do but to get twenty boys from any place whatever, and educate them in the ſame manner in which Homer and Shakeſpeare were educated, and you would immediately produce the ſame number of Homers and Shakeſpeares. It is the ſame, according to Helvetius, with virtue as with genius: they are both the reſult of education. It might, therefore, be preſumed, that, according to his ſyſtem, if you could diſcover the method in which Jonas Hanway and John Howard had been educated, you might in like manner take twenty other boys from the ſame place, or from any other, and educate them in the ſame manner, and you would immediately produce the ſame number of Hanways and Howards. But though this at the firſt view ſeems to be the neceſſary reſult of his ſyſtem, yet this conſequence does not reſult from his ſyſtem when it is more accurately examined. For he maintains, that no two perſons ever do receive the ſame educa-

* A Treatiſe of the Education and Learning proper for the different Capacities of Youth, p. 17. tranſlated from the Spaniſh, 12mo. 1734.

tion. "What is neceſſary," he ſays, "in "order that two individuals ſhould re-"ceive preciſely the ſame education? "That they ſhould be preciſely in the ſame "poſitions and the ſame circumſtances. "Now this is what never can take "place. It is evident, therefore, that "no two perſons can receive the ſame "inſtruction." In another place, he ſays, "It is at the very inſtant when a "child receives motion and life, that it "receives its firſt inſtruction. It is "ſometimes even in the womb where it "is conceived, that it learns to diſtin-"guiſh between ſickneſs and health." ——"When ſome months have paſſed, its ſight is diſtinct, its organs are fortified, it becomes by degrees ſuſceptible of all impreſſions; then the ſenſes of ſeeing, hearing, taſting, touching, ſmelling, in a word, all the inlets to the mind are ſet open; then all the objects of nature ruſh thither in crowds, and engrave an infinity of ideas in the memory. In theſe firſt moments, what can be true inſtructors of infancy? The divers ſenſations it feels: theſe are ſo many inſtructions it receives."——"If two children have the ſame preceptor, if they are taught to diſtinguiſh their letters, to read and repeat their catechiſm, &c. they are ſuppoſed to receive the ſame education." But "the true preceptors of a child are the objects that ſurround him: theſe are the inſtructors to whom he owes almoſt all his ideas."

Helvetius ſtates, that it is to chance that the public are often indebted for illuſtrious characters. He firſt inſtances in the caſe of Vaucanſon, whom he repreſents as having been led to the ſtudy of mechanics, in which he greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf, by the accidental circumſtance of his being left in a particular room, while his mother was engaged with her ſpiritual director; on which occaſions he had nothing to amuſe him but the motions of a clock that happened to ſtand in the room. Helvetius then ſays, "A chance of the ſame ſort illumined the genius of Milton. Cromwell died, his ſon ſucceeded him, and was driven out of England. Milton participated his ill fortune; he loſt the place of ſecretary to the protector, was impriſoned, releaſed, and driven into exile. At laſt he returned, retired to the country, and there, in the leiſure of retreat and diſgrace, he executed the poem which he had projected in his youth, and which has placed him in the rank of the greateſt of men." But the fact is, that Milton had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his genius, and by his publications, even more than ten years before the execution of Charles the Firſt. He never left his country after the reſtoration; nor can the production of the Paradiſe Loſt be properly attributed to any of the circumſtances enumerated by Helvetius.

He next proceeds to Shakeſpeare. He ſays, "If Shakeſpeare had been like his father, always a dealer in wool; if his imprudence had not obliged him to quit his trade and his country; if he had not aſſociated with libertines, and ſtole deer from the park of a nobleman; had not been purſued for theft, and obliged to take refuge in London; engage in a company of actors; and, at laſt, diſguſted with being an indifferent performer, he had not turned author; the prudent Shakeſpeare had never been the celebrated Shakeſpeare; and whatever ability he might have acquired in the trade of wool, his name would never have reflected a luſtre on England."

Accidental circumſtances might be the means of bringing Shakeſpeare to London, and of cauſing him to commence dramatic writer; but it by no means follows from thence, that his uncommon powers of mind were the reſult of thoſe circumſtances. Accidental circumſtances cauſed Cibber to become a dramatic writer; but they did not make a Shakeſpeare of him. Cibber himſelf ſtates, that if he had not become a player, and a dramatic writer, he was in ſome danger of being a biſhop. "Had my father's buſineſs, ſays he, permitted him to have carried me one month ſooner, as he intended, to the univerſity, who knows, but by this time, that purer fountain might have waſhed my imperfections into a capacity of writing, inſtead of plays and annual odes, ſermons and paſtoral letters †?"

That accidental circumſtances may be the means of placing a man in a ſituation, which will give him an opportunity of exhibiting talents, which otherwiſe he would have been unable to diſplay, I ſhall readily admit. Accidental circumſtances, and particular ſituations, may alſo lead a man to a more vigorous exertion of his powers, than would otherwiſe have probably taken place. But, when all this is admitted, the con-

† Apology, Vol. I. p. 47.

cluſions

cluſions of Helvetius do not follow from his premiſes.

Thoſe who have paid much attention to human characters, can hardly, I think, have avoided obſerving, that in ſome you diſcover a greater quickneſs of conception than in others, greater powers of diſcrimination, a more correct judgment, a more fertile imagination, and greater ſtrength of memory. Nor can the ſtriking difference which you ſee in different men, in theſe reſpects, ever be accounted for by the difference of their education, or the different ſituations in which they have been placed. A great difference, with reſpect to intellect, is obſervable in children of the ſame age, and brought up together. It appears to me, that the different degrees of vigour in the intellectual powers of men, whether it ariſes from material organization, or from whatever cauſe, is as ſtriking, and as apparent, as their difference in ſtature, or in bodily ſtrength.

Feb. 15, 1796. J. T.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORIGIN OF THE MAY-POLE.

THE leiſure days after ſeed-time had been choſen by our Saxon anceſtors for folk-motes, or conventions of the people. Not till after the Norman conqueſt, the Pagan feſtival of Whitſuntide fully melted into the Chriſtian holiday of Pentecoſt. Its original name is Wittentide, the time of chooſing the WITS OR WISE MEN to the WITTENAGEMOTTE. It was conſecrated to Hertha, the goddeſs of peace and fertility; and no quarrels might be maintained, no blood ſhed, during this truce of the goddeſs. Each village, in the abſence of the baron at the aſſembly of the nation, enjoyed a kind of Saturnalia. The vaſſals met upon the common green round the May-pole, where they elected a village-lord, or king, as he was called, who choſe his queen. He wore an oaken, and ſhe a hawthorn wreath, and together they gave laws to the ruſtic ſports during theſe ſweet days of freedom. The MAY-POLE then is the Engliſh TREE of LIBERTY! Are there many yet ſtanding?

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor.

SIR,

ON reading over, ſome years ago, the Analytics of Dr. Waring, I was ſtruck with the obſcurity which pervaded the whole work: but my attention was more taken up with the endeavour to make myſelf maſter of the author's ideas than to examine the general foundations of his reaſoning. Some particular circumſtances led me, not long ago, to review my knowledge upon this ſubject; and, with the utmoſt deference to this celebrated mathematician, I could not help admitting the conjecture, that many difficulties in his writings ariſe from ſome circumſtances being taken for granted, which have no foundation in nature, and from certain improprieties in language, which might, without any danger to his ſubjects, have been avoided.

Thus every perſon, converſant with the works of WARING, Euler, and others, on the analytics, muſt be ſenſible of the many difficulties attending the celebrated problem, to diſcover the ſum of m powers of the roots of an equation of any dimenſions in terms of the co-efficients of that equation. And after having followed the uſual proceſs in forming equations, obſerved the increaſe in the co-efficients in each ſucceeding equation, and brought out the general concluſion, I was ſtruck with the idea, that my labours were futile; and that the principle, on which my ſuperſtructure was built, namely, that equations are formed by the multiplication of equations of inferior dimenſions, was founded in error.

Should my idea be right, I hope, that no one will ſuppoſe me capable of attempting to derogate in the leaſt, from the merit, attached certainly with juſtice, to the firſt mathematician in this country. If I cannot allow, that his concluſions are right, when referred to equations in general, ſtill his theorems will be ſtudied with pleaſure and advantage, if, by a change of terms, we conſider them as applicable only to the inveſtigation of the properties of a manifold term, ariſing from the multiplication of double terms, conſiſting each of a known and an unknown term. Again, if my idea is right, it is evident, that much of the labour of the ſtudent in the higher algebra, will be ſuperceded by the adoption of ſimpler principles; that many works treating on the changes of the ſigns, in an equation, the nature of poſitive and negative roots, the ſtrange poſition and abſolute jargon, of impoſſible roots, may be laid aſide, without detriment to general knowledge; and that inſtead of uſeleſs toil in the old beaten

track, which the experience of two ages ſhews to end in mazes and quagmires, we ſhould recall our wandering ſteps, and endeavour to find out a better path in the receſſes of ſcience.

That the poſition on which the modern reaſoning on the formation of equations is falſe, may, I think, be proved ſatisfactorily to any one, who has been inſtructed in the firſt rudiments of Algebra. For a quadratic equation, two ſimple equations are multiplied together, generally denoted by $x-a=o$ and $x-b=o$: for a cubic equation, three ſimple equations; and for an equation of higher dimenſions, as many ſimple equations as that equation has dimenſions. In the firſt inſtance, $x-a=o$ is multiplied into $x-b=o$, and conſequently the reſult, $x^2-x.\overline{a+b}+ab$, is equal to nothing. Of the laſt equation there are evidently two roots, a and b, which may be aſcertained without reference to the ſuppoſed multiplication; and, in fact, this equation does not reſult from the ſuppoſed multiplication; for if $x-a=o$, the unknown quantity in the ſecond equation ought not to be called x, but by ſome other term, and then if the two equations are multiplied together, $x-a=o$, and $y-b=o$, the reſult will be $xy-ay-bx+ab=o$; that is, the equation will be equal to nothing, when x is equal to a, or y is equal to b.

I do not deny that an equation may be formed by the multiplication of double terms, and a ſimple inſtance will be the means of farther ſhewing the fallacy of the modern mode of reaſoning, and the falſehood of the aſſertion, that an equation has as many roots as it has dimenſions. Let a and b be any determinate quantities, a being greater than b, and x, the unknown quantity, greater than a. By multiplying together $x-a$, and $x-b$, we obtain the compound ſum $x^2-x.\overline{a+b}+ab$. Now, ſince x is a variable quantity, I may ſuppoſe it to diminiſh, till it becomes equal to a, and conſequently, in that ſituation, my compound form will become a quadratic equation, $x^2-px+q=o$. Let x be diminiſhed ſtill more, till it becomes equal to b, and the compound form will again become a quadratic, whoſe root is equal to b, reſulting not from the multiplication $x-a$ into $x-b$, but from that of $a-x$ into $x-b$. We have obtained then by this mode of framing a quadratic equation, the knowledge of the truth, that in equations of this form $x^2-px+q=o$, there are two roots: and the ſame truth is diſcoverable in a much eaſier manner, without this tedious proceſs of multiplying, by a very ſlight inſpection of the equations.

But if ſomething has thus been done, though in a bad manner, by multiplying in one form of a quadratic, what are we to do in other caſes, when, for example, it is made to be $x^2+px-q=o$. —We are told that this will reſult from the multiplication of $x+a=o$, into $x-b=o$, and conſequently, that the equation will ſtill have two roots, a and b. I allow, that it will reſult from the multiplication of the double terms $x+a$ and $x-b$, and that the reſult may become, $x^2+x.\overline{a-b}-ab=o$.— But, whether I conſider the formation of this equation, or inveſtigate its peculiar nature, I cannot diſcover more than one root, and it appears to me impoſſible, as it muſt, I think, to every perſon, that it ſhould have more than one root, which is b. For $x+a$ can never become equal to nothing, and this equation cannot therefore reſult from the multiplication together of two ſimple equations. Again, from inſpecting the quadratic, it is diſcovered at firſt ſight, that x cannot be equal to a. In this caſe, therefore, it is not true, that an equation has as many roots as dimenſions; and I might go on to prove the ſame in equations of higher dimenſions, ſome of which, will have as many roots as dimenſions, and others will not. The inveſtigating of the number of roots in an equation from the nature of its form, will lead to real ſatisfactory knowledge, of great uſe in the mixed mathematics, whilſt the other mode of treating equations, as produced from multiplying ſimple equations together, or equations of lower dimenſions, has confounded a plain, ſimple, and elegant ſcience, inſtead of ſharpening the faculties of the mind, has blunted its natural edge, and has made many a ſtudent a mere technical tranſpoſer of figures upon paper, inſtead of an accurate reaſoner.

The limits of my paper do not permit me to expatiate farther upon this ſubject, and indeed it is unneceſſary, till I hear with what reception my firſt ideas may meet among your ſcientific correſpondents. They will ſee clearly to what extent my reaſoning proceeds; namely, that the changes of ſigns in an equation have no reference at all to the ſuppoſed nature of the roots, according to their

quality

quality of being poſitive or negative; and that the ſuppoſition of there being an impoſſible root in an equation, is an abſurdity, ariſing either from falſe reaſoning on good premiſes, or right reaſoning on falſe premiſes; or it may be from falſe premiſes and bad reaſoning upon them; and that Waring's celebrated propoſition can be of no uſe at all but in ſome few equations, whoſe form not having been aſcertained, the ſtudent will moſt probably err in the application of the rule, to diſcover the ſums of the powers of the roots, in any propoſed equation.

I remain, Sir,
Your ſincere well-wiſher,
A. SEARCH.

NEW MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

To be anſwered by correſpondents in a future Number.

QUESTION I.—*By Mr. Thomas Browne.*

IF the wind, when blowing directly againſt a board of one foot ſquare, ſet upright facing the wind, exert againſt the board a force equal to the weight of 10 pounds; it is required to ſhew what is the rate of velocity of the wind; with a general rule for all ſuch caſes.

QUESTION II.—*By Mr. J. North.*

It has been ſaid, that abſtracting from the refraction of light the ſum of the lengths of the longeſt and ſhorteſt days, in any latitude, is equal to 24 hours; and alſo, that the ſum of the lengths of any other two days, when the ſun has equal and contrary delineations, is every where equal to 24 hours.—Required, a demonſtration of the truth or falſehood of this aſſertion.

QUESTION III.—*By Mr. W. Gough.*

From what height muſt a cannon-ball fall to ſtrike an object with the ſame force as it would in iſſuing from the mouth of a gun, ſuppoſing the velocity with which it was fired to be that of 1500 feet per ſecond.

QUESTION IV.—*By Mr. B. J.*

It is aſſerted by the chemiſts, that a point may be aſcertained in the thermometrical ſcale, which ſhall denote the natural zero, or abſolute privation of heat. As an inſtance of this, it is required to ſhew how many degrees of refrigeration would deprive ice of all its heat, and to give an inveſtigation of the rule, uſing Fahrenheit's ſcale.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[*This article is devoted to the reception of Original Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we requeſt the communications of ſuch of our readers as can aſſiſt us in theſe objects.*]

LAURENCE ECHARD.

THIS writer, however ſlightly he may be regarded, on account of his credulity, and for the little ſpirit of diſcernment and obſervation diſplayed in his Hiſtory of England, merits reſpect for his modeſty, and for the maſs of materials which he has compiled and faithfully exhibited. He was a man of great amiableneſs of manners, and moſt unaffected ſimplicity, as the following anecdote will evince:—During his reſidence at Louth, in Lincolnſhire, he uſed to ride every Sunday to his cure in the neighbourhood. One winter morning, a ſhoemaker's boy, carrying a pair of ſhoes to the ſame village where Echard was bound, overtook the parſon, and bluntly aſked him to take the ſhoes for him, and deliver them to the farmer for whom they were made. The good-natured paſtor readily accepted the commiſſion; but afterwards thought proper to ride after the boy, and aſk him what he ſhould do with the ſhoes if they did not fit? "Why, then, meaſter," ſays the other, "bring them back again."

A gentleman once aſked Mr. Echard whether he was a *Whig* or a *Tory*; to which he pertinently anſwered, "I am an *Hiſtorian*."

DR. SHEBBEARE.

THIS writer, whoſe name and writings ſeem to be ſinking undeſervedly into oblivion, had great vigour of conception, and power of expreſſion, though there appears a coarſeneſs in his language. Dr. Johnſon's admiration of him was very natural, for there was a ſtrong ſimilarity in their ſentiments and in their manners. He was a man of great pride, very overbearing in his temper, and tenacious of his own opinions. Yet his company was greatly courted, as he was extremely communicative, though not ſo much from any inclination of giving pleaſure or information to others, as to gratify his own vanity. His letters on the Engliſh nation,

tion, under the fictitious name of Angeloni, will richly repay the perusal. There is great originality and much entertainment in them. His vindication of Admiral Byng is a strong performance, and throws great odium upon those who suffered that unfortunate man to fall, to screen themselves. He was originally an apothecary, then a chemist; and underwent great changes of fortune.

Thomas Newton, Bishop of Bristol.

This ingenious and pious prelate had not a great depth of learning, but he made up for it by a great extent of reading. He condensed all that he had read on the prophecies into an excellent treatise. Though strictly orthodox, and firmly attached to the church, of which he was certainly a brilliant ornament, he yet entertained a notion which few orthodox men are willing to encourage, and that was the everlasting mercy of God to all mankind, exhibited in the ultimate salvation or deliverance of them from the bonds of misery, and the power of corruption. The view of a final restoration of universal happiness by the Saviour of the world, opened his mind to a repugnance to the horrid notion which dooms a considerable part of the rational creation to eternal punishment in the regions of darkness and despair. The Reverend Mr. Thomas Broughton, vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, and author of a Dictionary of all Religions, in folio, had the honour of convincing the good bishop of the weak foundation on which that merciless doctrine has been built; for this amiable prelate made it his constant practice to pay frequent and familiar visits to all his clergy, and endeared himself greatly to them. W.

An exact Copy of a curious original Letter from Mr. John Flamsteed, the first Astronomer-Royal at the Observatory of Flamsteed-House, in Greenwich Park, to Sir Jonas Moore, Kt. the then Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

"For Sr Jonas Moore at
yc Tower, these."

"The Obsservatory, Feb. 8, 167$\frac{7}{8}$."

"Sr,

I have examined the meane motions yu suspected erroneous and find them accurate to sixths, and farther more needlesse since yc error of one sixth in a day will not amount to more yn yc 20th pt of a third, in 1800 yeares which is as far back as any obsservations of the sun extend: You will therefore find some other cause of the fault in yr calculation; for mine giues the suns return to his apoge or the circle of meane anomaly to be compleated in $365^{d}\,^{a}\,^{y}\,^{s}$ 06^{h} $09'$ $17''$ $29'''$ 44^{iv}, as yu may see by this proofe."

"The earths meane diurnall motion is

	59′	08″	19‴	43^{iv}	47^{v}	21^{vi}
Diurnal recesse of ye equinoctial points -	8	12	48	47		
Therefore yc earths diurnall motion of Anomaly is -	59′	08	11	30	58	34
And in 60 days	1s	29°	08′	11″	30‴	58^{iv} 34^{v}
in 120 —	3	28	16	23	01	57 08
240 —	7	26	32	46	03	54 16
360 —	11	24	49	09	05	51 24
5 dayes —	4	55	40	57	34	53
6 houres	—	14	47	02	52	45
9 min	—	—	—	22	10	34 19
17 sec	—	—	—	—	41	53 24
29 thirds	—	—	—	—	1	21 27
44 fourthes	—	—	—	—	—	1 48
summe	12	00	00	00	00	00 00

"Therefore ye siderall yeare is as aboue stated; the worke has beene a little troublesome to me to cleare from my old papers & I thinke I might haue easier wrought it anew in decimalls then haue beene at the labor I haue to state it thus. I haue repeated the worke from my papers at large that yu might be fully satisfied of it & p'haps it may be usefull to prevent mistakes in your owne I haue no more to adde but that I thinke I shall waite upon yu againe on Tuesday morning next in the meane time I with yu all health & happinesse & rest yr humble seruant

JOHN FLAMSTEED."

"The waterman that brings this one Jeremy Holt is hee whom I tould yu of at the Tower Mr Stevens Mr Gammon & some others haue spoken to me much in his commendations for a sober and discreet fellow & one yt will be very diligent: he was desirous to waite upon yu & I gaue him this opportunity."

The above Sir Jonas Moore, from being simply a country schoolmaster in Yorkshire, by his merit, and the king's favour, for whom he rendered services in that county, rose to high rank, and enjoyed several posts of honour under the crown, and among others, that of Surveyor-General of the Ordinance; in which situation he was of great service to literature and to learned men; and was the means of establishing the Royal Obsservatory, and placing his friend Mr. Flamsteed there as the first Astronomer Royal. J. N.

INTRO-

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

LITERARY HISTORY OF THE PRESENT PERIOD.

[TO BE CONTINUED OCCASIONALLY.]

AS we mean to dedicate a ſpecial article of our Miſcellany to the general Hiſtory of Letters, both domeſtic and foreign, we will, in this Number, give, by way of *Preliminary*, a conciſe retroſpective view of the ſtate of learning in Europe, ſince the commencement of the preſent century.

In comparing the preſent century with thoſe immediately preceding, it will not be found, that ſo much has been done toward the improvement of ſcience, as may be imagined by ſuperficial obſervers, and might have been expected from progreſſive experience. The philologiſts, orators, poets, hiſtorians, and novelliſts, of the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth centuries, were by no means inferior, and were in ſome reſpects ſuperior, to thoſe of the eighteenth. In mixt mathematics, particularly in aſtronomy, ſome valuable, at leaſt curious diſcoveries have been made, from the great improvement of teleſcopes, and other inſtruments of obſervation. Mechanics have been carried to a much greater degree of perfection; and natural and experimental philoſophy have acquired a certitude and accuracy, beyond what they had in any prior period: pharmacy has alſo been purified from the dregs of former times; anatomy and chirurgery have been eagerly and ſucceſsfully cultivated; and the principles of the healing art have been ſimplified and better arranged.

Such are the parts of ſcience, with reſpect to which our age can boaſt ſome ſort of ſuperiority: for, with regard to the fine arts, as they are termed, we apprehend they are rather languiſhing than acquiring vigour. A partial or local improvement, in ſome of them, may have taken place, and has, no doubt, taken place in this nation; but we greatly miſtake, if on the whole, they have not loſt more than they have gained.

Whether in political, moral, or religious knowledge, we are a whit wiſer than our forefathers, appears to us a problem, that may be diſputed with equal plauſibility on both ſides of the queſtion. It is true the general principles of ſocial compacts and civil inſtitutions have been more thoroughly canvaſſed, and perhaps better underſtood; the natural rights of man more clearly aſcertained and more ſtrongly aſſerted; the various ſorts of government better diſcriminated and more impartially appraiſed: but how far theſe fine theories are compatible with practice, or are likely to be attended with permanent bleſſings to ſociety, is yet to be ſeen.

New ſyſtems of ethics have likewiſe been created, and baſes of various forms have been contrived for the ſtatue of Virtue; yet we think it muſt be confeſſed, that the goddeſs is not more ſincerely worſhipped, nor her votaries more numerous than in the days of our predeceſſors; we fear the reverſe is true.

As to theology, or the ſcience of religion, it has certainly undergone ſome conſiderable changes within theſe fifty years, and is apparently on the eve of ſtill greater alterations: but whether theſe alterations will produce a more genuine religion, that is, a more exalted idea of the Supreme Being, a greater reſpect for his behefts, and a more humble ſubmiſſion to his will; in ſhort, a more fervent and diſintereſted piety, ſeems to us highly problematical: Time, the greateſt inſtructor, will ſhew how far our miſtruſt is grounded.

One thing, however, may be advanced as true: religion in general wears a more amiable face; intoleranciſm is no more her inſeparable companion; and mankind ſeem willing to go to heaven, without juſtling one another on the road. The principles of religion too have been more minutely examined; many inveterate prejudices exploded; revelation grounded upon more rational motives of credibility; a number of various corruptions eliminated from the ſacred volumes with which the hand of time had tarniſhed them; and biblical criticiſm eſtabliſhed on ſuch principles, and guided by ſuch rules, as muſt neceſſarily tend to its perfection

This, therefore, is all well: yet if all this conduce not to meliorate the heart of man, to inſpire him with a greater degree of *the love of God and of his neighbour*; what will religion profit by it?

On the other hand, it is but too true, that irreligion has made great ſtrides during the ſame period. The metaphyſics of Hume, the eloquence of Bolingbroke, the learning of Freret, the wit of Voltaire, and the faſcinating logic of Rouſſeau (not to mention a numerous but leſs formidable tribe of inferior writers) have inflicted ſevere wounds on Chriſtianity, and ſpread the contagion of infidelity far and wide: even Atheiſm, who before lurked in corners, and covered his face with a deceitful veil, has recently ſhewn himſelf without diſguiſe; and *Hammonds* and *Dantons* have appeared, who boldly dared the DEITY to puniſh them for diſbelieving his exiſtence. And this is called *The Age of Reaſon!*

Having thus given a ſhort view of the preſent ſtate of literature in general, we will next, in as few words as poſſible, and we flatter ourſelves with ſtrict diſtributive juſtice, aſſign to the different nations of Europe their reſpective ſhares; and begin by

ITALY.

Every one knows that, on the revival of letters, Italy was their firſt foſter-mother; and the golden age of LEO will ever be accounted a remarkable æra in the hiſtory of human knowledge. For a century, at leaſt, it retained its ſuperiority; and although it has ſince been viſibly ſinking in the public ſcale, yet it ſtill holds a conſiderable rank in every branch of ſcience, where religion is not directly or indirectly concerned. It has produced excellent hiſtorians, moſt ingenious poets, and ſome tolerable orators; it has greatly embelliſhed its fine melodious language, and was the firſt modern nation that had a good lexicon. In mathematics and experimental philoſophy, it is not below its neighbours; and it has always been deemed the beſt ſchool for muſic, painting, and ſculpture. Divinity alone (and philoſophy in as far as it is connected with divinity) has been bound in fetters by monachiſm, ſuperſtition, and inquiſitorial tribunals. But theſe fetters will probably ſoon be ſhaken off by that ingenious people: God grant they may not at the ſame time ſhake off Religion herſelf, under the idea that ſhe had forged their chains: this is no uncommon proceſs in national revolutions. Some change in the religious creed of Italy, appears to be inevitable. The ſcriptures are more generally ſtudied, and have been tranſlated into the vulgar tongue; the biſhops of particular dioceſes, ſupported by their reſpective ſovereigns, begin to exerciſe a juriſdiction independently of Rome; papal infallibity is ſcouted every where, ſave in the Papal territories, and even there feebly defended, perhaps not believed; ſuperſtitious rites and uſages are daily diminiſhing, and freedom of thought pervades all ranks of men who have had any ſort of liberal education. What may we not augur from ſuch ſymptoms?

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

Although theſe nations have, for almoſt two centuries, made very little figure in the field of ſcience, it is not hence to be concluded that this has been owing to want of capacity: they are naturally a thinking and acute people, and, in the ſixteenth century, held a reſpectable rank among the nations of Europe; but here the inquiſition, more rigid and bloody than that of Italy, has ſtifled every ſpark of genius that has come within its reach, and plunged the inhabitants into an ignorance hardly to be credited. The time, however, ſeems to approach, when that diabolical tribunal *muſt* be aboliſhed; and, to do juſtice to this and the laſt reign, its power has already been greatly curtailed: ſtill, however, it has power enough to prevent a general diſſemination of knowledge; and few, comparatively, are the works of value that have yet been written on the other ſide of the Pyrenées. Yet the Spaniſh language ſeems peculiarly formed for fine compoſition, whether in proſe or verſe; and they have now a national dictionary that vies with any in Europe.

FRANCE.

Unhappy France! Thou waſt once a nation of learned men. Although thou didſt not embrace the muſes ſo early as thy ſouthern neighbour, thou receivedſt them with not leſs tenderneſs, and cultivatedſt them with more induſtry. In what ſpecies of writing (Epic poetry excepted, didſt thou not excel? what art or ſcience didſt thou not improve and adorn? what charms didſt thou not give to one of the moſt barbarous tongues

tongues in the univerſe? Thy Gotho-gallic jargon, embelliſhed by the ſkill of thy grammarians and orators, became the language of the world, and the vehicle of knowledge to the ends of the earth. "Ah! how are the mighty "fallen, and the weapons of *learning* "periſhed!"

Reader, we mean not, by this apoſtrophe, to debaſe the French nation, nor to throw any ſlur upon their late exertions to ſhake off the yoke of deſpotiſm, and vindicate their juſt rights; we are only penetrated with ſorrow and regret, that the vindication of thoſe rights ſhould be attended with conſequences ſo fatal to LEARNING, and we fear to liberty itſelf, at leaſt for a long portion of time. But is France at preſent without learned men? are the arts and ſciences there totally neglected? Neither the one nor the other! But, alas! the number of truly-learned men in France, at this moment, are like the gleanings of the field: old age, exile, or the guillotine, has ſwept the great harveſt away; and it will be yet a long, long winter before ſuch another crop can appear. The arts and ſciences are not altogether extinct; but they ſhed only a faint light: the rays of which ſerve chiefly to ſhew what Vandalic devaſtation has been made among their beſt productions. Let us turn our eyes from ſo diſmal a proſpect, and cheriſh a hope, that the genius of France may yet *trim his withered bays*, and riſe to his former renown.

GERMANY, HOLLAND, &c.

A petulant French Jeſuit once made it a queſtion, Whether a German were capable of wit? And not leſs petulant was the obſervation of an Engliſhman, that the Dutch carried their genius in their backs. Odious aſſertions! The German Luther had at leaſt as much wit as Father Bouhours; and the Colloquies of Eraſmus, of Rotterdam, contain more Attic humour than can be collected from the whole maſs of Engliſh writers, from Chaucer to Swift.

That the French, a vain and jealous nation, ſhould contemn German literature, is not much to be wondered. They have ſometimes affected to deſpiſe their maſters, the Italians. But that we, a Saxon colony, ſhould join in the affront, is certainly a matter of ſurpriſe. The truth is, that, although the German be the parent of our own tongue, or at leaſt a ſiſter-dialect, we have not, until very lately, paid any attention to German books, unleſs they were written in Latin. Yet Germany has, in the courſe of the preſent century, produced as many good works, in German, as any country in the world. We know not even if it be ſaying too much, to affirm, that more German books are annually publiſhed than in one half of the world beſides: they are not all excellent, to be ſure, but moſt of them are good, and few intolerable; and there is not a branch of ſcience which is not highly cultivated, eſpecially in the Proteſtant univerſities. Formerly, the Germans wrote in various dialects, as numerous as their various provinces; and ſtill there are ſhades of difference in the languages of Berlin, Leipſic, and Vienna. But having now an excellent lexicon, and ſeveral good grammars, they ſeem to aim at ſome ſort of uniformity, both in ſtyle and phraſeology. Their poetry is greatly improved, and every day improving; in novel-writing, they are more natural than we; of their oratory we cannot ſay ſo much; in mathematics, natural hiſtory, phyſic, experimental philoſophy, they are ſecond to none; in rational theology, they have made great progreſs; and in biblical criticiſm, hold the very firſt rank.

What we have ſaid of Germany is more or leſs applicable to Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and the other northern regions that border on Germany, and ſpeak Teutonic dialects. To them the German has been chiefly the great vehicle of knowledge, which they have generally transfuſed into their own tongues: but, in Sweden, of late, many very learned men have ariſen, who, in philology, and every ſpecies of critical knowledge, are not inferior to the Germans; and they have one of the beſt tranſlations of the bible that have been made into modern languages.

The literature of Holland is, in ſome meaſure, peculiar to itſelf. Although their language be a German dialect, it has not been much written in; their principal works are in Latin or French. This latter was imported by the French refugees, who fled from the perſecution of Louis XIV, and, through them, ſoon became familiar to the Dutch themſelves: almoſt as many French works have iſſued from the preſſes of Amſterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague, as from thoſe of Paris and Lyons. We ſpeak not at all of the Netherlands, becauſe we know no works of any great

merit in the Flemiſh dialect. It has, for many years, been giving place to the French, which now bids fair to extinguiſh it. The language of Liſle is become the language of Bruſſels; and, in half a century more, perhaps, there will be no other dialect ſpoken on this ſide the Rhine.

It might be expected that we ſhould ſay ſomething of Poliſh and Ruſſian literature; but we confeſs we are little acquainted with either, except through the medium of German reviews. We know only that the Ruſſian language has been improved in latter times, and is ſaid to be copious and harmonious: if any works of great importance ſhall appear in it, we will endeavour to get an account of them. We have ſeen ſome Poliſh publications, but their number is not great; and now, we imagine, that unfortunate nation will be taught to liſp in the reſpective languages of its new maſters.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

Having thus made the *grand tour* as rapidly as moſt of our modern travellers, we return with pleaſure to our native ſoil; and are happy in the thought that it has not been leſs productive of every ſort of knowledge, than climes that enjoy a warmer ſun. Monteſquieu was wont to ſay, "That England was a country to think in;" and this conceſſion from a French writer is no ſmall eulogy. In fact, we are a thinking, more than an ingenious, nation: we have ſeldom been guilty of invention; but we are bold and perſevering imitators, and have generally perfected what had been invented by others: of this our various manufactures are a ſenſible and ſtriking proof. "*Vos machines ſont mieux montées*," ſaid to us an intelligent Frenchman, whom we met ſome years ago at Birmingham; and this is pure truth. The employers of our artiſts ſpare no coſt; and our artiſts, patient and well paid, leave nothing unfiniſhed in their various operations, from the mill that grinds the ſugar-cane, to the ſcrew that draws a cork. Hence the great demand for our wares all over the globe.

If our learning and ſcience had but kept pace with our mechanics, we ſhould have been the moſt learned and enlightened people under the ſun: as it is, we have no reaſon to bluſh. Let us ſee what we have done in the lapſe of a hundred years.

In the firſt place, we have conſiderably poliſhed and, at the ſame time, perhaps, enervated our language; we write more grammatically, but not more forcibly nor eloquently; we have a good dictionary of our language, but far from being a perfect one, or even equal to thoſe of ſome other nations, though we are ſometimes apt to boaſt the contrary. Its defects are great and numerous; and we cannot but lament, that a gentleman*, who has long laboured to improve it, and ſupply its deficiencies, has not met with that encouragement to which he had a claim; and without which he could not carry on ſo expenſive an undertaking.

On oratory and elocution, ſeveral uſeful tracts and lectures have appeared, but there is very little new in them. Dr. Campbell's *Philoſophy of Rhetoric*, and Mr. J. Walker's *Melody of ſpeaking delineated*, are the only works of the kind that poſſeſs originality; yet they have been little read.

Hiſtory has had a better fate. We have many good hiſtorians; but Hume ſhines among them like the moon among inferior ſtars.

From hiſtory to novels, the tranſition is ſhort: and here, if number prevail, we are invincible. Since the fertile pen of Richardſon poured forth its ſentimental torrent, a thouſand ſtreamlets have emulated its courſe, and purle away, with an uniform ſimilarity, through the enchanted plains.

An inundation of *pretty* poetry has alſo deluged the land: but the grand, the ſublime, the Shakeſpearian, and the Miltonic, ſeem beyond the graſp of modern bards. Two or three good comedies have graced the ſtage; but the Tragic Muſe has been in a deep letharg for many years.

Natural hiſtory and experimental philoſophy, more eſpecially botany and chemiſtry, have made great progreſs among us; but the Swedes and Germans led the way.

The chair of Newton has not been refilled; and this is no matter of aſtoniſhment, ſince academical honours have been made the reward and badge of a party.

Politics have been cultivated with uncommon ardour, eſpecially ſince the French Revolution; and ſome new ingenious ſyſtems have been broached, which have not yet received the ſanction of public approbation. We avoid men-

* Mr. Herbert Croft.

tion-

tioning names, that we may avoid the imputation of partiality.

In theology, a wonderful revolution has happened in this country. The principles of Calvin, which were once common to Presbyterians and Episcopalians, are now exploded by both; and Arminianism has had a complete triumph over the gloomy system of Gomarus.—There were some few Socinians in the days of Charles II, and in every succeding reign; but they were individuals, who had no public conventicles, nor ostensible communion. At present, they are a numerous and respectable body; and are daily encreasing. The acrimonious opposition, which they have met from the established church, and the obstinate refusal of government, to repeal the *test* and *corporation* acts, have not a little contributed to this encrease. *Sanguis martyrum semen sanctorum*, is an axiom that will always be found to be true; whatsoever be the principles of the persecuted.—We say *persecuted*; because we are thoroughly convinced, that every sort of restraint, in matters merely religious, is a species of persecution; although it be not persecution unto death. This latter, indeed, is happily abolished; or, at least, gone gradually into disuse.—We no longer hang a popish priest for saying mass; nor bore the tongue of an Unitarian with a hot iron, for denying the trinity. The times will not bear such severities; yet we have no hesitation in asserting, that as long as a single Briton is, on account of his religious tenets, excluded from any place which he is capable of filling, genuine liberty he does not enjoy.—To oblige men, by penal laws, to think alike, is to renew the bed of Procrustes; which philosophy ought to have broken in pieces for ever.—Difference in opinion is as natural as difference in complexion; and one may be as justly persecuted for being black, brown, or fair, as for being of this or that religious persuasion.—Theological knowledge is promoted by divisions; every party exert their talents and sagacity, to seek and draw, from the common arsenal of controversy, arms to support their own cause; and from the clash of arms meeting arms, some sparks of unquestionable truth are now and then elicited.—In one point of divinity, we seem almost agreed, namely, that the scriptures, our common rule of faith, have not been handed down to us in their original purity; and both the orthodox and dissenter have acknowledged the expediency of correcting them by the canons of sound criticism.—The collation of the MSS of the New Testament, by Mills, and of the Old Testament, by Kennicott, does honour to the University of Oxford; and, from the same seminary of learning, we expect with avidity, a collation of the MSS of the most antient and valuable Greek version, known by the name of *Septuagint*. No doubt, the other more antient versions, particularly the Syriac and Latin Vulgate, will in time, be also collated; and each of these collations will contribute to remove from the sacred Books, the grubs and straws, that have stuck to their amber, in the course of time.

But, if Biblical criticism have received great improvement, we cannot say so much for polemic and didactic theology. Our modern controversialists have generally forgotten the rules of good breeding, and our preachers the rules of Christian charity. The pulpit is now more than a *drum ecclesiastic*; it is a military drum in the strictest sense; and the ministers of the gospel of peace, beat the war-alarm with uncommon vehemence.—May God, in his mercy, forgive, and bring them back to their clerical duty!

The fine arts have flourished in England, since the commencement of this century; and particularly since the institution of the Royal Academy. The late President, both by precept and example, inspired our painters with a spirit of emulation, which has produced as many good artists, as, perhaps, any other nation, during the same period. We have also sculptors, who do honour to the nation; and our engravers are equal to any that France or Italy have produced.

At present, there is a dearth of important publications; but this, we trust, like the dearth of provisions, is only a temporary evil. The fierce Bellona has ever been at variance with the gentle Muses; although she has often been the subject of their song.—But the flame of war cannot rage for ever; and learning and science must again revive in the fostering lap of peace. Ah! may she soon unfold that lap, and may science and learning acquire new vigour in her warm embraces!

MONTHLY

MONTHLY EXTRACTS.

FROM

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The mode in which this article is compoſed, and is intended to be continued, has been to arrange, under ſeparate heads, ſuch matter in the current publications as appears moſt important in the way of curious, uſeful, and original information. The general merit of the works themſelves, enters into no part of our conſideration. It is ſufficient that the matter extracted be, in our judgment, authentic and valuable.

It will readily be ſeen that this plan neceſſarily excludes any notice of works addreſſed rather to the fancy than the underſtanding, or which conſiſt of argumentative diſcuſſions on common and well-known topics.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Anecdotes of the PRINCE ROYAL *of* DENMARK, *from Letters written in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, by Mrs. Wollſtoncraft.*

"IN the year 1788, he travelled through Norway; and acts of mercy gave dignity to the parade, and intereſt to the joy, his preſence inſpired. At this town he pardoned a girl condemned to die for murdering an illegitimate child, a crime ſeldom committed in this country. She is ſince married, and become the careful mother of a family. This might be given as an inſtance, that a deſperate act is not always a proof of an incorrigible depravity of character; the only plauſible excuſe that has been brought forward to juſtify the infliction of capital puniſhments.

"I will relate two or three other anecdotes to you; for the truth of which I will not vouch, becauſe the facts were not of ſufficient conſequence for me to take much pains to aſcertain them; and, true or falſe, they evince that the people like to make a kind of miſtreſs of their prince.

"An officer, mortally wounded at the ill-adviſed battle of Quiſtram, deſired to ſpeak with the prince; and, with his dying breath, earneſtly recommended to his care a young woman of Chriſtiana, to whom he was engaged. When the prince returned there, a ball was given by the chief inhabitants. He inquired whether this unfortunate girl was invited, and requeſted that ſhe might, though of the ſecond claſs. The girl came; ſhe was pretty; and finding herſelf amongſt her ſuperiors, baſhfully ſat down as near the door as poſſible, nobody taking notice of her. Shortly after, the prince entering, immediately inquired for her, and aſked her to dance, to the mortification of the rich dames. After it was over, he handed her to the top of the room, and placing himſelf by her, ſpoke of the loſs ſhe had ſuſtained, with tenderneſs, promiſing to provide for any one ſhe ſhould marry,—as the ſtory goes. She is ſince married, and he has not forgotten his promiſe.

"A little girl, during the ſame expedition, in Sweden, who informed him that the logs of a bridge were cut underneath, was taken by his orders to Chriſtiana, and put to ſchool at his expence.

"There is a houſe of correction at Chriſtiana for trifling miſdemeanors, where the women are confined to labour and impriſonment even for life. The ſtate of the priſoners was repreſented to the prince; in conſequence of which, he viſited the arſenal and houſe of correction. The ſlaves at the arſenal were loaded with irons of a great weight; he ordered them to be lightened as much as poſſible.

"The people in the houſe of correction were commanded not to ſpeak to him; but four women, condemned to remain there for life, got into the paſſage, and fell at his feet. He granted them a pardon; and inquiring reſpecting the treatment of the priſoners, he was informed that they were frequently whipt going in, and going out; and for any fault, at the diſcretion of the inſpectors. This cuſtom he humanely aboliſhed; though ſome of the principal inhabitants, whoſe ſituation in life had raiſed them above the temptation of ſtealing, were of opinion that theſe chaſtiſements were neceſſary and wholeſome.

"In ſhort, every thing ſeems to announce

nounce that the prince really cheriſhes the laudable ambition of fulfilling the duties of his ſtation. This ambition is cheriſhed and directed by the count Bernſtorf, the prime miniſter of Denmark, who is univerſally celebrated for his abilities and virtue."

LAWS, CUSTOMS, AND MANNERS OF NATIONS.

CHARACTER *of the* SWEDES, *from the Letters of Mrs. Wolſtonecraft.*

"THE Swedes pique themſelves on their politeneſs; but far from being the poliſh of a cultivated mind, it conſiſts merely of tireſome forms and ceremonies. So far indeed from entering immediately into your character, and making you feel inſtantly at your eaſe, like the well-bred French, their over-acted civility is a continual reſtraint on all your actions. The ſort of ſuperiority which a fortune gives when there is no ſuperiority of education, excepting what conſiſts in the obſervance of ſenſeleſs forms, has a contrary effect than was intended; ſo that I could not help reckoning the peaſantry the politeſt people of Sweden, who only aiming at pleaſing you, never think of being admired for their behaviour.

"Their tables, like their compliments, ſeem equally a caricature of the French. The diſhes are compoſed, as well as their's, of a variety of mixtures to deſtroy the native taſte of the food, without being as reliſhing. Spices and ſugar are put into every thing, even into the bread; and the only way that I can account for their partiality to high-ſeaſoned diſhes, is the conſtant uſe of ſalted proviſions. Neceſſity obliges them to lay up a ſtore of dried fiſh, and ſalted meat, for the winter; and in ſummer, freſh meat and fiſh taſte inſipid after them. To which may be added, the conſtant uſe of ſpirits. Every day, before dinner and ſupper, even whilſt the diſhes are cooling on the table, men and women repair to a ſide-table, and, to obtain an appetite, eat bread and butter, cheeſe, raw ſalmon, or anchovies, drinking a glaſs of brandy. Salt fiſh or meat then immediately follows, to give a further whet to the ſtomach. As the dinner advances, pardon me for taking up a few minutes to deſcribe what, alas! has detained me two or three hours on the ſtretch obſerving; diſh after diſh is changed, in endleſs rotation, and handed round with ſolemn pace to each gueſt: but ſhould you happen not to like the firſt diſhes, which was often my caſe, it is a groſs breach of politeneſs to aſk for part of any other till its turn comes."

POLITICS.

THE moſt important political pamphlet publiſhed this year, is that of Mr. Morgan, entitled, Facts, addreſſed to the ſerious Attention of the People of Great-Britain; in which he draws a compariſon between the expences of the preſent and the American war, inveſtigates the loans made by the preſent miniſter, gives an accurate ſtatement of the national debt, and points out the diſadvantages attendant on the mode of conducting the ſinking fund. The chief points endeavoured to be proved in this work, are, that the preſent miniſter has been more expenſive to the nation than any of his predeceſſors; that, by his mode of conducting the ſinking fund, the public has loſt conſiderable ſums, which might have been ſaved with the greateſt eaſe. Having received a communication on this ſubject from a correſpondent, we ſhall refer to that for ſome of the facts contained in this work.

ON THE NATIONAL DEBT.

THE moſt celebrated philoſophers have prognoſticated the ruin of the country from our national debt, and have, as yet, been happily diſappointed: but the example of a neighbouring nation is a ſufficient proof to us, that there is a period, when, from the weight of debt and the want of reſources, any exiſting government may be inevitably deſtroyed: ſuch an example naturally alarms every true lover of his country. We do not ſeem to be at preſent in any great danger, yet it is certain, that every year may bring us nearer to it; and, without great wiſdom, we may, like the French, find ourſelves, on a ſudden, on the brink of a precipice. An impartial examination of the finances of the country muſt be therefore a thing much to be deſired; and the critical ſtate of the times ſeems to call loudly for it from authority. It is not difficult indeed to make ſuch a ſubject intelligible to every one; for numbers do not admit of uncertainty: but, on the other hand,

hand, nothing is more eaſy than to introduce confuſion by want of order and preciſion.

What, then, is the amount of the national debt? It is the intereſt of the miniſter to diminiſh, of his opponents to magnify it, of truth to ſtate the fact in intelligible terms. The fact, then, is, that the ſum of money required to pay off the national debt, varies with the value of money for each day; and as the debt conſiſts in ſtocks of different kinds, the only way of aſcertaining the real amount of the debt, is to bring all theſe ſtocks to ſome common ſtandard, from which it will be very eaſy to find the amount of the debt on any alteration in the value of money. This has been done by Mr Morgan, in his *Facts, addreſſed to the ſerious attention of the People of Great Britain*; and he has calculated the amount of the debt, on the ſuppoſition that, by purchaſing in the three per cents. the intereſt made of the money is 4l. 13s. 6d. per cent. when the three per cents. conſols are 66⅔; from whence its amount on any change in the ſtocks is eaſily aſcertained. According to this rate, the amount of the debt in 1796, ſuppoſing it converted into three per cents. was 410,944,685l.; in 1786, it was 289,155,920l. conſequently, an addition has been made to the national debt, ſince the year 1786, of 121,788,765l.

In whatever eſtimation the talents of Mr. Pitt may have been held as a miniſter, in other reſpects, it has generally been preſumed, that in the conduct of the finances of this country, he has been without a rival. Mr. Morgan, whoſe abilities in calculation are acknowledged by the confidence of all parties, in the deciſions made by him on queſtions of annuities, intereſt, and ſimilar ſubjects, denies to the miniſter any right to this public opinion. It is evident, he ſays, that the debt has been increaſed by him, in a much greater proportion than by any former miniſter; but this may be attributed to the particular circumſtances of the times. An important enquiry ſeems to be, whether he made that advantage of the ſinking fund, which it was calculated to produce. Since the year 1786, ſeventeen millions and a quarter of the three per cents. have been redeemed, "that is, the public debts have accumulated in three years to a ſum, which is ſeven times greater than the ſum paid off in ten years; and compared with the whole amount of the debt at this preſent time, the ſtock redeemed, is to the whole ſtock, in the proportion of one to twenty-four, nearly."

Now, "the purchaſes, with the exception of a few thouſands, have always "been made by the commiſſioners in the "three per cents." by which means, it is aſſerted by Mr. Morgan, "though a "larger capital appears to be redeemed, "the reduction of the debt is, in reality, "retarded." This will be eaſily underſtood by any one who conſiders the relative value of the ſtocks during the laſt ten years. Suppoſe the three per cents. to be at 70, and the four per cents. at 84 money is then improved in the one at 4l. 5s. 9d. and in the other at 4l. 15s. 3d. per cent. If a million a year were laid out annually for twenty-ſix years, the ſum allotted for the ſinking fund in the three per cents. at 70, and another million in the four per cents. at 84, the capital redeemed in the former will be 65,918,000l. and in the latter 58,798,000l. In the eyes of an inaccurate calculator, the miniſter will appear to do beſt, by purchaſing in the former ſtock, which mode will, however, put the nation to much the greateſt expence; for the real value of the ſum redeemed in the three per cents. is only 46,142,500l. and its intereſt 1,977,540l. and the real value of the ſum in the four per cents. is 49,390,200l. and its intereſt 2,351,920l. Conſequently, by purchaſing in the four per cents, at the end of twenty-ſix years, the nation would have gained an annual intereſt of 374,380l. above what it would have gained by purchaſing in the three per cents. But the proportion between the three and four per cents. has during the laſt ten years been much leſs than that of 84 to 70. In 1792, the three per cents. were at 96, and the four per cents. only at 102; and conſequently the loſs of the nation by every purchaſe in the three per cents. was increaſed.

It is difficult, without having every purchaſe made by the commiſſioners before one's eyes, to ſtate exactly the loſs of the nation, by the injudicious mode of purchaſing in the three per cents. Many do not ſcruple to ſay that the whole management of the ſinking fund has been a deluſion; at any rate it ſeems evident, that an opportunity has been loſt of relieving the nation from a great part of its debt. When the three per cents. were at 96, by adding 6l. to each 100 in the three per cents. the holders of both ſtocks might have been placed exactly in the ſame ſituation; and, at the

the end of ſeven years, the public would have been put into poſſeſſion of a revenue of 1 per cent. or 32,750,000l. or 327,500l. a year. "The value of this "annuity for ever, after the expiration "of the above ſum, and reckoning in- "tereſt at four per cent. (which is more "than could have been made of money "in 1792) is 6,222,500 l. It is evi- "dent, therefore," ſays Mr. Morgan, "that, by a neglect the moſt inex- "cuſable, the miniſter has loſt to the "public, in this ſingle inſtance, above "ſix millions."

In the borrowing of money, according to Mr. Morgan's account, Mr. Pitt has not been more ſucceſsful. In the four firſt years of the American war, 1776, 1777, 1778, and 1779, Lord North received for a capital of 20,150,000l. in the ſtocks, 14,767,500l.; for a capital of 70,100,000 l. Mr. Pitt has received, in the years 1793, 1794, 1795, 47,421,000 l. During the whole courſe of the American war, Lord North funded 73,400,000l. in the three and four per cents. for which 47,968,000l. was advanced: from this, Mr. Morgan concludes, that the miniſter has not, in the four firſt years of the preſent war, borrowed money on much better terms than Lord North did during the whole term of the American war. How far the debt may be increaſed by the continuance of the war, no one can aſcertain; yet it is probable that it may receive conſiderable additions, without bringing us to that inevitable ruin which has been ſo often prognoſticated on this ſubject. Whence, then, ariſe the miſtakes of former philoſophers? From a ſimple cauſe: they conſidered the income of the nation as ſtationary, while the debt was increaſing; and it is obvious to common ſenſe, that, if this were really the caſe, the nation, at a period eaſily to be aſſigned by them, would inevitably be ruined. Thus, if a man has an eſtate of a thouſand a year, on which he borrows annually a thouſand pound, at the rate of five per cent. we ſee clearly that, at the end of twenty years, the income of his eſtate will juſt ſuffice to pay the intereſt of his debt: but if, during this period, he ſhould improve his eſtate, ſo that at the end of twenty years he ſhould make it worth two thouſand a year, inſtead of being ruined at the end of that time, he will be exactly in the ſame ſituation in which he was when he firſt began to borrow, though the country will receive conſiderable benefit from his labours: had he not borrowed any thing, he would, at the end of twenty years, have had a clear income of two thouſand a year; but, from his imprudence, his income is not in the leaſt increaſed. If he ſhould be ſtimulated to make ſtill greater exertions, and ſhould make his eſtate worth three thouſand a year, he will be able, notwithſtanding the debt on his eſtate, to live at double the expence which his eſtate afforded on his firſt beginning to borrow.

Thus it is with England; the debt has been conſiderably increaſed, but the income of the country has at the ſame time been conſiderably increaſed, and this income has increaſed in a much greater proportion than the debt; conſequently, though the nation is ſo much impoveriſhed by its debt, that it is incapable of the exertions which, if not incumbered by ſuch a weight, it could have made, ſtill it may be much richer than when it firſt began to borrow; and inſtead of attempting to fix the period when the nation is to be ruined, we can only ſay in general, that this muſt inevitably take place at ſuch a time, when the debt remaining the ſame, and the exertion decreaſing, the difference between the debt and income decreaſes very faſt, and conſequently poverty enſues; or when the exertions being the ſame, the debt increaſes ſo faſt as to overpower them; or when both exertion and debt increaſing, the latter increaſes in a much greater proportion than the former. The annual income of the nation has lately been calculated at fifty millions; conſequently, if it remains the ſame, and the debt ſhould be increaſed a few hundred millions more, the nation, though many individuals muſt neceſſarily be deprived of ſeveral comforts which they now enjoy, can ſupport itſelf; but it ſhould be remembered, that, by every increaſe in the debt of the nation, individuals are placed in a worſe ſituation than they would otherwiſe have been; and it is to be apprehended, that if, from circumſtances, either at home or abroad, the exertions of the nation ſhould receive only a temporary ſuſpenſion, the neceſſary effects of it on the debt, and the income derived by its intereſt to individuals, might occaſion ſuch a convulſion in the ſtate, as all good men muſt deprecate, and which might bring on diſorder, perhaps, not to be remedied.

POLITE LITERATURE AND CRITICISM.

SHAKSPEARE MSS.

As no late occurrence in the hiſtory of Domeſtic Literature has more excited curioſity than the preſent, we doubt not that we ſhall perform an acceptable ſervice to our readers, by laying before them a ſtatement of the moſt material part of the buſineſs, which we ſhall continue as new circumſtances take place tending to its elucidation.

The following is a general account of Mr. Ireland's own publication, in which his diſcovery is preſented to the world:

CRITICISM and illuſtration have been ſo long and variouſly exerciſed on Shakſpeare, by the labours of the moſt learned and penetrating writers of the Britiſh nation, that it ſeemed as if little more could be gathered on the ſubject, even in the way of explanation. Much leſs did any proſpect remain, after ſuch enquiries, that new matter would be found to throw additional light upon his character, or that unheard-of productions from his pen ſhould be ſuddenly brought to view. And yet ſuch is really the caſe, if credit is to be given to the authority of Mr. Ireland, the editor of this ſplendid volume, and to the papers which he has brought forward, as well as to thoſe which remain in his poſſeſſion. On a ſubject of this magnitude, it is natural for opinion to be ſuſpended, and even for credulity itſelf to receive theſe pieces with double caution. Mr. Ireland certainly ought not to be offended at the jealouſy with which critics behold theſe productions, at the inquiſitiveneſs with which they conceive it right to examine them, and the enquiries which from thence they hold themſelves authoriſed to put, concerning the means of their diſcovery, and the cauſe of their myſterious concealment. All this is natural, as it comes within the exact limits of critical juſtice. At the ſame time, it is but fair to let Mr. Ireland ſpeak for himſelf. In his preface, he obſerves, that, "from the firſt moment of this "diſcovery to the preſent hour, he has "inceſſantly laboured, by every means "in his power, to inform himſelf with "reſpect to the validity of theſe intereſting papers. Throughout this period, "there has not been an ingenuous cha"racter, or diſintereſted individual in "the circle of literature to whoſe critical "eye he has not been earneſt that the "whole ſhould be ſubjected. He has "courted, he has even challenged the "critical judgment of thoſe who are beſt "ſkilled in the poetry and phraſeology "of the times in which Shakſpeare "lived, as well as thoſe whoſe profeſſion "or courſe of ſtudy has made them con"verſant with ancient deeds, writings, "ſeals, and autographs. Wide and ex"tenſive as this range may appear, and "it includes the ſcholar, the man of taſte, "the antiquarian, and the herald, his "inquiries have not reſted in the cloſet "of the ſpeculatiſt; he has been equally "anxious that the whole ſhould be ſub"mitted to the practical experience of "the mechanic, and be pronounced "upon by the paper-maker, &c. as well "as by the author. He has ever been "deſirous of placing them in any view, "and under any light that could be "thrown upon them; and he has, in "conſequence, the ſatisfaction of an"nouncing to the public, that, as far as "he has been able to collect the ſenti"ments of the ſeveral claſſes of perſons "above referred to, they have unani"mouſly teſtified in favour of their au"thenticity; and declared that, where "there was ſuch a maſs of evidences, "internal and external, it was impoſ"ſible, amidſt ſuch various ſources of "detection, for the art of imitation to "have hazarded ſo much without be"traying itſelf; and, conſequently, that "*theſe papers can be no other than the pro*"*duction of Shakſpeare himſelf.*"

To the queſtion of diſcovery, Mr. Ireland replies, that "he received them "from his ſon, Samuel William Henry "Ireland, a young man then under 19 "years of age, by whom the diſcovery "was accidentally made, at the houſe of "a gentleman of conſiderable property. "Amongſt a maſs of family papers, the "contracts between Shakſpeare, Lo"wine, and Condelle, and the leaſe "granted by him and Hemynge to Mi"chael Fraſer, which was firſt found, "were diſcovered; and, ſoon afterwards, "the deed of gift to William Henry Ire"land (deſcribed as the friend of Shak"ſpeare, in conſequence of his having "ſaved his life on the river Thames, "when in extreme danger of being "drowned) and alſo the deed of truſt to "John Hemynge were diſcovered. In "purſuing this ſearch, he was ſo fortu"nate as to meet with ſome deeds very "material to the intereſts of this gentle"man,

a lock of his hair,

attention, the mode of pouring his im-

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" man, and ſuch as eſtabliſhed, beyond " all doubt, his title to a conſiderable " property; deeds of which this gentle- " man was as ignorant, as he was of his " having in his poſſeſſion any of the " MSS. of Shakſpeare. In return for " this ſervice, added to the conſideration " that the young man bore the ſame " name and arms with the perſon who " ſaved the life of Shakſpeare, this gen- " tleman promiſed him every thing rela- " tive to the preſent ſubject, that had " been, or ſhould be, found, either in " town, or at his houſe in the country. " At this houſe, the principal part of the " papers, together with a great variety " of books, containing his MS. notes, " and three MS. plays, with part of " another, were diſcovered."

Here follows the enquiry, " Who the " gentleman is from whom theſe papers " have been obtained?" To this Mr. Ireland anſwers, that, " when he applied " to the original poſſeſſor of the papers " for permiſſion to print them, it was " not obtained but under the ſtrongeſt " injunction that his name ſhould not " appear. This injunction has, through- " out all the ſtages of this buſineſs, been " uniformly declared; and as this gen- " tleman has dealt moſt liberally with " the editor, he can confidently ſay, that " in his turn, he has, with equal open- " neſs and candour, conducted himſelf " towards the public, to whom, imme- " diately upon every communication " made, every thing has been ſubmitted, " without reſerve."

Mr. Ireland further informs the public, that (beſides the play of Vortigern, now preparing for repreſentation at Drury-Lane theatre) another, and more intereſting hiſtorical play has been diſcovered amongſt the other papers in the hand-writing of Shakſpeare; and that this will, in due time, be laid before the public.

He likewiſe acquaints them, that " he " is in poſſeſſion of a great part of Shak- " ſpeare's library, in which are many " books, with notes in his own hand, " and thoſe of a very curious nature. " Some of theſe he moſt probably will " reprint."

The following are the contents of this volume:

Fac-ſimile of Shakſpeare's Autograph.

Fac-ſimile of Queen Elizabeth's Letter to him.

Fac-ſimile of four Miſcellaneous papers.

Fac-ſimile of a Letter to Anna Hatherewaye (whom Shakſpeare afterwards married) incloſing a lock of his hair.

Fac-ſimile of a copy of verſes to the ſame.

Fac-ſimile of Shakſpeare's Letter to the Earl of Southampton.

Fac-ſimile of the Earl's Anſwer.

Fac-ſimile of Shakſpeare's profeſſion of his Faith.

Fac-ſimile of a Letter to Richard Cowley.

Fac-ſimile of a pen-drawing or ſketch of Shakſpeare by himſelf, with his arms and creſt, with two ſignatures of his name.

Fac-ſimile of the Reverſe, with his Initials, &c.

A deed of gift to William Henry Ireland, with fac-ſimiles of his ſignature and ſeal.

Fac-ſimile of tributary lines to Ireland, with the arms of Ireland and Shakſpeare linked together by a chain, ſketched by himſelf.

Fac-ſimile, a pen ſketch of Ireland's houſe in Blackfriars.

Fac-ſimile of the arms of Shakſpeare and Ireland.

Fac-ſimile of Shakſpeare in the characters of Baſſanio and Shylock, whole length tinted drawings.

Agreement with Lowine.

Agreement with Condelle.

Leaſe to Michael Fraſer and his wife.

Deed of truſt to John Hemynge.

Tragedy of King Lear, with fac-ſimiles.

Fac-ſimile of the firſt page of Hamlet.

Several controverſial pamphlets have already appeared, in which the affirmative and negative ſide of the queſtion relative to the authenticity of theſe remains, are maintained; but the public expectation is particularly excited by an announced work of Mr. MALONE, which he entitles a Detection of the Forgery, and the appearance of which is only delayed by the time requiſite for finiſhing certain engravings.

Meantime, the play of *Vortigern* is preparing for exhibition at the Theatre Royal of Drury-Lane; and it cannot be doubted, that attack on one ſide will be forcibly repelled by defence on the other.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND MATHEMATICS.

Deſcription of HERSCHEL'S SIXTY-FOOT REFLECTING TELESCOPE, *delineated in the plate, and abridged from the laſt Number of the Philoſophical Tranſactions.*

THE Teleſcope is placed in a ſituation due north and ſouth, and the plate delineates the whole apparatus as ſeen by a perſon placed at a convenient diſtance from it towards the ſouth-weſt. From this view the ſtructure is ſufficiently underſtood; and, with very little attention, the mode of pointing this im-

menſe body to any part of the heavens will be clearly ſeen. We ſhall treat of the chief parts in their order; and firſt, of the tube itſelf.

The tube is made of rolled or ſheet iron, joined together without rivets, by a ſimilar ſeaming to that which is uſed for iron funnels for ſtoves; the thickneſs of the ſheets is ſomewhat leſs than a 36th part of an inch, or it may be found more accurately by taking a ſquare foot of it at the weight of fourteen pounds. Great care was taken in ſo joining the plates of which the tube is compoſed together, that the cylindrical form ſhould be ſecured, and then the whole was coated over three or four times with paint, inſide and outſide, to ſecure it againſt the damp. The tube was formed at a ſhort diſtance from its preſent place, and removed with great eaſe by twenty-four men, divided into ſix ſets; ſo that two men on each ſide, with a pole of five feet long in their hands, to which was affixed a piece of coarſe cloth, ſeven feet long, going under the tube, and joined to a pole of five feet long, in the hands of two other men, aſſiſted in carrying the tube. The length of the tube is 39 feet 4 inches, the diameter 4 feet 10 inches; and, upon a moderate computation, it is ſuppoſed that a wooden tube for the ſame purpoſe would have exceeded this in weight by at leaſt 3000 pounds. The length of the iron plate forming the tube, and compoſed of ſmaller ones 3 feet 10 inches long and 23½ inches broad, is nearly 40 feet, and the breadth 15 feet 4 inches.

The great mirrour which, by proper methods, was brought to the lower part of the tube, is made of metal, 49½ inches in diameter; but the concave part, or poliſhed ſurface, is only 48 inches in diameter. Its thickneſs is 3¼ inches; and, when it came from the caſt, its weight was 2118 pounds, of which a ſmall quantity muſt have been loſt in poliſhing. An iron ring, 49½ inches in diameter, within 4 inches broad, and 1¼ inch thick, with three ſtrong handles to it, goes round the mirrour, and a flat cover of tin is made to correſpond to this ring that the mirrour may be preſerved from damp; and, by an eaſy contrivance, it is taken off and fixed on at pleaſure.

At the upper end, the tube is open, and directed to the part of the heavens intended for obſervation, to which the obſerver's back is turned, and he, ſtanding on the foot-board viſible in the plate, looks down the tube, and perceives the object by rays reflected from the great mirrour, through the eye-glaſs at the opening of the tube. Near the place of the eye-glaſs is the end of a tin pipe, into which a mouth-piece may be placed; ſo that, during an obſervation, a perſon may direct his voice into this pipe, whilſt his eye is at the glaſs. This pipe is 1½ inch in diameter, runs down to the bottom of the tube, where it goes into a turning joint, thence into a drawing tube, and out of this into another turning joint, from which it proceeds by a ſet of ſliding tubes towards the front of the foundation timber. The uſe of this tube is to convey the voice of the obſerver to his aſſiſtants; for, at the laſt place, it divides itſelf into two branches, one going into the obſervatory, the other into the workman's room, aſcending in both places through the floor, and being terminated in the uſual ſhape of ſpeaking-trumpets. Though the voice paſſes in this manner through a tube with many inflections, and not leſs than 115 feet, it requires very little exertion to be well underſtood.

To direct ſo immenſe a body to any part of the heavens at pleaſure, much ingenuity, and many mechanical contrivances are evidently neceſſary. The whole apparatus reſts upon rollers, and care was previouſly taken of the foundation in the ground. This conſiſts of concentrical circular brick walls, the outermoſt 42 feet, the innermoſt 21 feet in diameter; 2 feet 6 inches deep under ground, two feet 3 inches broad at the bottom, and 1 foot 2 inches at the top, capped with paving-ſtones, about 3 inches thick, and 12¼ inches broad. In the centre is a large poſt of oak, framed together with braces under ground, and walled faſt with brick-work, to make it ſteady. Round this centre, the whole frame is moved horizontally, by means of 20 rollers, 12 upon the outer, and 8 upon the inner wall.

The vertical motion is given to the teleſcope by means of ropes and pullies, as ſeen in the plate, paſſing over the main-beam, ſupported by the ladders. Theſe ladders are in length forty-nine feet two inches; and there is a moveable gallery with twenty-four rollers to eaſe its motion. The ſmall ſtair-caſe viſible in the plate, is intended for perſons who wiſh to aſcend into the gallery, without being obliged to go up the ladder. The eaſe with which the horizontal and vertical motions may be communicated to the tube will be beſt conceived from a

remark

remark of HERSCHELL's, that, in the year 1789, he ſeveral times obſerved Saturn two or three hours before and after its meridian paſſage, with one ſingle perſon to continue at his directions the neceſſary horizontal and vertical motions.

Upon the platform are viſible two rooms, the one called the Obſervatory, eight feet five inches by five feet five inches, the other called the Working-room, ſix feet ſix inches by four feet five inches. To perſons in theſe rooms, as has been above remarked, the obſerver can give his directions by means of the ſpeaking-pipes; and in the rooms may be placed things, commonly uſed in Obſervatories.

From a view of the plate, and the deſcription thus given of it, our readers, we preſume, will form a competent idea of an inſtrument, which, with proper eye-glaſſes, magnifies above ſix thouſand times, and is the largeſt that has ever been made. Aſtronomers in different parts of the world may be diſcouraged from continuing their obſervations, when it ſhould ſeem, that their diſcoveries muſt be anticipated by our obſerver; but though he has ſo much the advantage, much is left to their labour and induſtry. It did not require a teleſcope of this magnitude to obſerve the object which was firſt diſcovered to be a planet by our Aſtronomer, for it had been ſeen and taken for a fixed ſtar by many perſons in the two laſt centuries. And the double ring of Saturn, which has, indeed, been ſo beautifully obſerved through Herſchel's magnifier, had been already deſcribed by Caſſini in his Memoirs. Such of our readers as wiſh for a more accurate account of this inſtrument, will find it in the Tranſactions of the Royal Society for 1795, ſecond part; in which there are eighteen plates and ſixty-three pages of letter-preſs, to give an ample detail of every circumſtance relating to joiners' work, carpenters' work, ſmiths' work, &c. which has attended the formation and erection of this inſtrument. It was completed on Auguſt the 28th, 1789, on which day the ſixth ſatellite of Saturn was diſcovered.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

IN the year 1794, a periodical work, in monthly numbers, began to be publiſhed, entitled, "THE REPERTORY OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES," the purpoſe of which was, to give to the public a full account of every improvement under thoſe heads, contained either in patents, or the communications of ingenious men at home, or in the tranſactions of philoſophical ſocieties abroad. Of this very uſeful work, we mean to give ſuch an hiſtorical retroſpect, as ſhall approve our readers of the general nature of its contents, and direct them to the fuller information to be procured from the publication itſelf. We conceive that it will be moſt uſeful to throw the ſeveral articles into diſtinct claſſes; and we ſhall begin with thoſe which principally belong to the head of *Chemiſtry*.

I. TANNING AND PREPARING LEATHER.

Mr. Samuel Aſhton, of Sheffield, Yorkſhire, obtained a patent for a new method of tanning, the eſſence of which conſiſts in uſing mineral inſtead of vegetable aſtringents. The articles which he employs are very various, nor does he ſtate any preference of ſome to others. They are, in general, native or artificial preparations of iron, copper, zinc, and ſulphur, from which tan liquors are made, more or leſs compound, but all poſſeſſing conſiderable roughneſs or auſterity to the taſte. In theſe, the hides, previouſly prepared, are to be immerſed, and treated in the uſual mode by turning, &c. It is ſtated, that from five to ſeven weeks are ſufficient for tanning ſole leather, and from eighteen to twenty-eight days for crop leather and calves' ſkins. Vegetable ſubſtances, as oak bark, &c. may be uſed as a dye, though not requiſite for the tanning. See farther, *Repertory*, Vol. I. p. 4.

A patent was alſo granted to Mr. John Bellamy, of London, for a method of rendering leather water-proof; which is done by rubbing or bruſhing into the leather, a mixture of drying oils, and any of the oxides or calxes of lead, copper, or iron; or, according to his ſecond method, by ſubſtituting any of the gummy reſins, in the room of the metallic oxides.---Vol. I. p. 73.

The ſame volume alſo contains an elaborate account of a new method of tanning, and rendering leather water-proof, by the chevalier de St. Real. He recommends the green hides to be ſoaked in running water, a ſufficient time to extract all the lymph, after which they are to be placed for one hour in water of the temperature of 167° (Fahrenh.); then to be ſtretched, and the hair taken off: they

they are now to be a ſecond time placed in a cauldron of water, of the ſame heat as the former, which is to be renewed ſo long as it contains any animal jelly; after this proceſs, they are to be placed on the horſe, and the cellular membrane and *panniculus carnoſus* are to be taken off. The cauldron is now to be filled with filtered tan-liquor, of the before-mentioned temperature, into which the ſkins are to be placed till completely tanned, the liquor being renewed from time to time. The leather is now to be curried in the uſual manner, then ſoaked in melted fat, and, laſtly, compreſſed between iron rollers.---Vol. I. p. 202.

We are preſented, in the ſecond volume, with an improved method of tanning, invented by Dr. Macbride, of Dublin. It conſiſts in the uſe of lime-water, inſtead of common water, in preparing the infuſion of tan; and in ſubſtituting diluted vitriolic acid in place of the uſual ſourings.---Vol. II. p. 341.

In January 1790, a patent was granted to Mr. Hooper, of London, for manufacturing from leather-cuttings, a leather for covering coaches, &c. for binding books; and for making from leather-cuttings, mixed with rags or hemp, various ſorts of paper, from the common brown, to that which is uſed in copper-plate printing, the proceſs is the ſame with that of the paper manufactory. —Vol. II. p. 371.

The ſame volume contains a paper by the Rev. Geo. Swayne, of Pucclechurch, near Briſtol, on the uſe of oak-leaves in tanning; from which it appears, that half a peck of leaves, contains nearly as much aſtringent matter, as one pound of bark. The price of bark, in Mr. Swayne's neighbourhood, when properly dried and cleaned, was ſix pounds per ton; he has had oak leaves collected at four-pence the ſack of four buſhels; one ſack of leaves contains as much aſtringent matter, as thirty-two pounds of bark; of the former, the price was 4d. of the latter 1s. 8½.—Vol. II. p. 406.

In May, 1795, a patent was granted to John Tucker, of Wickham, tanner, for an improvement in his art, whereby the time requiſite for tanning leather was ſhortened, and its quality improved. This new method conſiſts in adapting flues to the *ooze-vat*, ſo as to heat the water, and thereby increaſe the action of the tan.---Vol. III. p. 217.

II. BLEACHING AND DYING.

Under this head there is a very valuable account, extracted from the Annales de Chimie, of the new method of bleaching, by means of the oxygenated muriatic acid, by Mr. Berthollet. Having prepared a quantity of this acid, ſufficiently diluted with water, the cloth is firſt to be ſubmitted to the action of one or two good leys, and then immerſed for three hours in the acid; the liquor being then wrung out of the cloth, it is again to be plunged into the ley, thus alternately making uſe of the acid and ley, till the cloth appears white, after which it is to be impregnated with black ſoap, ſtrongly rubbed, and then ſubmitted to the laſt ley and the laſt immerſion. The number of leys and immerſions, for linen or hempen cloths varies from four to eight; but for cotton, a much weaker acid, and a fewer number of times, are ſufficient. To aſcertain the ſtrength of the acid, one meaſure of a ſolution of cochineal, is put into a graduated glaſs tube, and the acid by degrees added to it, till the colour of the cochineal is deſtroyed: and having previouſly determined how many meaſures of acid, the proper ſtrength of which has been aſcertained by experiments on cloth, are neceſſary to deſtroy the colour of one meaſure of cochineal; this known proportion will ſerve as a rule, whereby to eſtimate the reſpective ſtrength of all the bleaching mixtures, with which it may be neceſſary to compare it.---Vol. I. p. 53.

Mr. Hector Campbell has obtained a patent for bleaching linen rags and other materials, uſed in making paper, by means of Berthollet's proceſs, as mentioned above.---Vol. I. p. 156.

A paper of Mr. Chaptal's, tranſlated from the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, beſides mentioning the proceſs of bleaching rags, by means of the oxygenated muriatic acid, contains a method of recovering old ſtained books and ſmoaked prints, by the uſe of the ſame acid.---Vol. I. p. 355.

This work is enriched by a tranſcript from the Mancheſter Philoſophical Memoirs of Mr. Henry's (of Mancheſter) valuable paper, on the nature of wool, ſilk, and cotton, as objects of dying; together with a detailed account of the elaborate proceſs of dying Turkey red. ---Vol. II. p. 41.

III. EXTRACTING TAR FROM PIT-COAL.

Lord Dundonald obtained a patent for this proceſs, the peculiarity of which conſiſts in the uſe of open veſſels, inſtead of cloſe ones, as was formerly made uſe of;

of; thus ſaving the expence of fuel, by making the coals themſelves, from which the tar is to be extracted, furniſh the neceſſary degree of heat.

IV. MANUFACTORY OF HATS.

In February, 1794, a patent was granted to Mr. Joſeph Tilſtone, of Newcaſtle, for the excluſive uſe of *kid-hair* in manufacturing hats.---Vol. I. p. 1.

The third volume of this work, contains a very ingenious paper on the mechaniſm of felting, by M. de Monge, extracted from the Annales de Chimie.---Vol. III. p. 351.

V. MANUFACTURING OF PAPER.

Under this head, we find an extract from the Tranſactions of the American Philoſophical Society, containing an account of Dr. Franklin's, of the Chineſe method of making large ſheets of paper. The practice is to build of brick, lined with plaſter, two vats rather larger than the intended ſurface of the paper; between theſe vats is erected a ſtove, with two inclining ſides, each ſide ſomething larger than the ſheet of paper; they are covered with a fine poliſhed ſtucco, and heated by a ſmall fire. The mould is ſuſpended by pulleys faſtened to the ceiling; and to the end of the cords is attached a counterpoiſe, nearly equal to the weight of the mould. Two men lifting the mould out of the vat, turn it and apply it, together with the ſtuff for the ſheet, to the ſmooth ſurface of the ſtove, at the ſame time preſſing out a great part of the moiſture; the heat of the wall ſoon evaporates the reſt, and the operation is finiſhed; and as the ſtove is furniſhed with two poliſhed ſides, and there are two vats, the ſame operation is performed by two other men at the other vat, and one fire ſerves.---Vol. I. p. 41.

In November 1794, a patent was given to Mr. Cunningham, of Edinburgh, for an improved method of making paper, which conſiſts in boiling the rags, or other materials, in a ſtrong alcaline ley; and afterwards ſubjecting them to the action of oxygenated muriatic acid gas, according to the practice of M. Berthollet.---Vol. II. p. 224.

In September, 1787, a patent was granted to Mr. Hooper, of London, for a new method of manufacturing printing paper, particularly for copper-plate printing. His method is as follows: To one hundred weight of the beſt rags, ready prepared to make into paper, add forty pounds of alabaſter, ten pounds of talc, and ten pounds of plaſter of Paris, all three carefully calcined; to theſe add twelve pounds of the beſt white ſugar candy, with the requiſite quantity of ſize, made from rice or pearl barley, then finiſh the manufacture in the uſual way. Vol. III. p. 377.

VI. WORKING OF IRON.

In June, 1792, a patent was granted to William Fullerton, Eſq. of the county of Ayr, for a new method of ſeparating the iron ore, from the matrix, of ſmelting it, and reducing it into malleable iron. The way of proceeding is by ſtamping, waſhing, &c. the calcined materials, to ſeparate the ore from extraneous matter; then fuſing the prepared ore in an open furnace, and inſtead of caſting it, to ſuffer it to remain at the bottom of the furnace till it becomes cold.---Vol. I. p. 297.

In June, 1794, a patent was granted to Mr. Wilkinſon, of Broſely, ironmaſter, for a ſmelting furnace of a new conſtruction. Inſtead of melting the ore in furnaces of thirty to ſeventy feet high, Mr. Wilkinſon's do not exceed ten feet in height, and two or more apertures are made for the introduction of blaſts from bellows, the apertures being ſo contrived, that the workman may vary the number of them, according to the nature of the ore employed. Vol. I. p. 371.

In January 1795, a patent was granted to Mr. Wilde, of Sheffield, for making edge tools from a preparation of caſt-ſteel and iron. The method here mentioned, conſiſts in fixing a clean piece of wrought iron, brought to a welding heat, in the centre of a mould, and then pouring in melted ſteel, ſo as entirely to envelope the iron; and then forging the maſs to the ſhape required.---Vol. II. p. 368.

In January, 1783, a patent was granted to Henry Cort, of Funtly iron mills, Southamptonſhire, for a new method of welding iron, which conſiſts in the ſkilful *bundling* of the iron to be welded; in the uſe of an extraordinary large forge hammer, in employing a *balling-furnace*, inſtead of a *hollow fire* or *chafery*; and in paſſing the iron, reduced to a welding heat, through grooved mill-rollers of different ſhapes and ſizes.---Vol. III. p. 289.

In February, 1794, the ſame Henry Cort obtained a patent for a new method of ſhingling and manufacturing iron, which is as follows: The ore being fuſed in a reverberating furnace, is conveyed, while fluid, into an air furnace, where it is expoſed to a ſtrong heat, till a pluiſh

a bluiſh flame is obſerved on the ſurface; it is then agitated and ſtirred by rakes, till it loſes its fuſibility, and is collected into lumps called *loops*; theſe loops are then put into another air furnace, brought to a white, or welding heat, and then ſhingled into *half-blooms* or *ſlabes*; they are again expoſed to the air furnace, and the half-blooms taken out and forged into *anconies*, *bars*, *half-flats*, and *rods for wire*; while the ſlabes are paſſed, when of a welding heat, through the grooved rollers. In this way of proceeding, it matters not whether the iron is prepared from *cold* or *hot-ſhort* metal, nor is there any occaſion for the uſe of finery, charcoal, coke, chafery, or hollow fire; or any blaſt by bellows or otherwiſe, or the uſe of fluxes, in any part of the proceſs.---Vol. III. p. 361.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

PRUSSIA.

AT Berlin, BODE continues, with great ſucceſs, his Aſtronomical Obſervations; he has publiſhed his Ephemeris for the year 1798, which after the Journal, contains many uſeful treatiſes; among them is the calculation of the diſturbing force of the planet Herſchel on Jupiter and Saturn. The former of which does not ſuffer an aberration by this force of more than 1″ 3. the latter of 18″. In another, it is proved, that FLAMSTEED's No. 34 in Taurus, which has diſappeared, muſt have been the planet HERSCHEL. Bode has alſo publiſhed his ſecond ſupplement to his Ephemeries, from 1776 to 1798; in which, from an examination of the original writings of DOMINICK CASSINI (Mem. Anc. Tom X.) he has clearly proved that this aſtronomer obſerved, in the ſame manner as Herſchel has lately done, the double ring of Saturn. Theſe works of Bode, will, we doubt not, be highly prized by all aſtronomers.

GERMANY.

IN Germany, Ernſt. Ludurg Poſſelt, has publiſhed at Tubingen his European Annals, for the year 1795, which are ſpoken of with ſome applauſe. The plan of the work ſeems to have been taken from that of our Annual Regiſters. Zimmerman, of Brunſwick, has conſidered the probable effects of the French revolution on Germany, in a work, entitled, An earneſt Retroſpect on his Country, on the Approach of Peace, by a Good German, dedicated to all the Nobles and Men of Power in Germany. In which he treats of the ſyſtems of equality, repreſentation, and nobility. The latter is defended not from any worth in its origin, but from its real utility in every ſtate. The repreſentative ſyſtem he throws aſide in few words, becauſe it may happen, that a ſmall majority may determine on the choice of a repreſentative, and, conſequently, the minority will be unrepreſented. Raſtner, Bruns, and Zimmerman, have in concert publiſhed at Brunſwick, their account of the progreſs in different parts of geographical ſcience, in the laſt third part of the preſent century, to the year 1790, in in 8vo. Ehrmann, of Stuttgard, announced, in November, his deſign of publiſhing next Eaſter, an univerſal library, for the knowledge of nations and ſtates, to be continued periodically. The chief intent of the work is to give a general account of the ſcience, much in vogue in Germany, under the name of Statiſticks. But the great work to which Germany calls our attention, is the collection of Wieland's writings. Parma, Paris, and London, have given ſpecimens of the progreſs of their reſpective countries in the art of printing. Germany, though the inventor of that art, has been ſuppoſed to lay claim to little merit from its types, printing, or paper. It now comes forward with great pretenſions, and a ſuperb edition of Wieland's works, in 4to, 8vo, 12mo, is in the preſs, and the editor ſpares neither expence nor pains, in his endeavour to ſhew that Germany is not inferior to any other country in ſplendid book-making. Ten volumes have been delivered, and the curious in theſe arts will naturally give them a place in their collection.

With the permiſſion of the government, Mr. BENDAVID reads private Lectures at Vienna, on KANT's Philoſophy. He is the firſt who has given lectures on that ſubject at Vienna; and at Caſchaw, in Hungary, Profeſſor DICHY loſt his places for ſimilar lectures, and he now performs the office of private tutor at Vienna.

FRANCE.

AMONG the works publiſhed lately at Paris, the moſt important are Ancient Rome, or an Hiſtorical and Picturesque Deſcription of every thing relating

lating to the Romans, in their civil, military, and religious cuſtoms, and in their public and private manners, from ROMULUS to AUGUSTULUS, with fifty plates by GRASSET. ST. SAUVEUR, 4to. The origin of all the forms of worſhip, or univerſal religion, by DUPUIS, 12 vol. 8vo, and one volume of plates in 4to. Simplification of the oriental languages, or a new and eaſy method of learning the Arabic, Perſian, and Turkiſh languages, with European characters, by C. F. VOLNEY, 135 p. 8vo. When we conſider the character of this writer, and his long reſidence in the eaſt, it cannot be doubted, that this attempt will excite the curioſity of the ſtudious; for the facility of trade and negotiation, ſuch a work will anſwer every purpoſe; and as characters may be formed for every peculiar ſound in a language, and the vowels may be applied with eaſe to every word, a learner, by this mode, will probably find little difficulty in reading the manuſcripts of three languages, which at preſent are ſcarce ſtudied in our country. In Germany, much has been attempted on the ſame ſubject; but the learned confined themſelves to the enunciation of a few words only. France has now opened the way to that indefatigable nation, which it will probably purſue with great advantage. The republics of Sparta and Athens, tranſlated from XENOPHON, by J. B. GAIL, 18mo. DORBEVIL and CELIANE DE VALIAN, or the Hiſtory of their Love and Misfortunes, during the tyranny of ROBESPIERRE, 2 vol. 18mo.

The government of France is at preſent very zealous in promoting aſtronomical reſearches, and every thing dependant on them. LA PLACE, DE LAMBRE, and MECHAIN, whoſe merit is well known in the philoſophical world, are placed in the Marine-Office, with conſiderable ſalaries. BEAUCHAMP is appointed conſul for Maſcatta in Arabia, there to ſuperintend, and to perfect, as much as in him lies, the eaſtern geography. NOUET and PERNY have been ſent into the Netherlands and to the Rhine, to lay down a ſeries of triangles in thoſe diſtricts. MECHAIN is now buſy in Perpignan on the meaſurement of a degree in the earth's ſurface, whilſt DE LAMBRE is preparing to meet him with a ſeries of triangles from Orleans. A baſis for triangles for the ſame purpoſe is to be formed near Traſles, in the canton of Berne, to which place LALANDE has ſent the neceſſary requiſites for accurate menſuration. The revolution has ſcarcely diſturbed the labours of Lalande, who ſince the year 1789, has been preparing his catalogue of the fixed ſtars, which will contain above thirty thouſand. In commemoration of the inſtrument which has been ſo ſerviceable to him in this work, he has placed a new conſtellation between the Dragon, Bootes, and Hercules, which he calls the Mural Quadrant. Lalande is now Director of the National Obſervatory (formerly called the Royal Obſervatory) and one of the Committee for the longitude, eſtabliſhed by a decree of the Convention, as well as of the Committee for Navigation on Canals. Several canals are already undertaken, as one from the Oiſe to the Sambre, and others are propoſed for the employment of the ſoldiers as ſoon as they are diſbanded. The latitude of the National Obſervatory is ſettled by Nouet and Perny at 48°. 59′. 11″. The French government is not leſs active in its preparations for the new eſtabliſhed decimal diviſions. PRONY, the engineer, is employed in ſuperintending the calculations for the tables of ſines and logarithms. The ſines are to be calculated for every ten thouſandth part of a quadrant (that is about 30″ in the ſexageſimal ſyſtem) to twenty-two decimal places, with fifty differences. Logarithms are given for the ſines and tangents of every hundred thouſandth part of a quadrant (about 3″) to twelve decimal places with the ſecond differences. The logarithms of common numbers, from one to two hundred thouſand, to twelve decimal places, with the firſt and ſecond differences; and the logarithms from one to ten thouſand, are to be calculated to twenty-five decimal places. Fifteen calculators have been appointed, and each calculation is to be made twice.

LITERARY NOTICES.

DR. Darwin will ſpeedily gratify the public with a ſecond volume of his Zoonoomia. It is in ſuch a ſtate of forwardneſs, that it may be expected by the end of this month.

Dr. G. Gregory is about to go to preſs with a capital philoſophical work, in three large volumes, octavo, under the title of The Economy of Nature explained and illuſtrated on the Principles of modern Philoſophy. Such a work has long been a deſideratum.

Propoſals have been circulated, ſoliciting ſubſcribers for the publication of the Poetical Works of the Rev. Samuel Biſhop. This gentleman's known talents may be expected to procure a reſpectable ſubſcription.

Madame D'Aublay (the late Miſs Burney) alſo announces a new novel, entitled Camilla, in five volumes, to be publiſhed by ſubſcription.

The Rev. Dr. Vincent has in the preſs, a Tranſlation of the Voyage of Nearchus, from the Indies to the Euphrates.

We are ſorry to announce, that the edition of Photius's Lexicon, undertaken by the Univerſity of Cambridge, under the conduct of Profeſſor Porſon, will not make its appearance ſo early as was wiſhed for. Unfortunately, the beautiful tranſcript for the preſs, made from the manuſcript by the profeſſor, was deſtroyed in a fire which conſumed the houſe of his friend. The original, however, is ſafe; and, from what is known of the aſſiduity of the profeſſor, we venture to anticipate, that the learned world will ſpeedily be favoured with this much expected work. A new fount of Greek types is preparing; and the admirers of elegant typography will, we doubt not, receive as much pleaſure from the beauty of the page, as all ſound critics will from the learning of the editor.

Mr. Dyer's long-expected Life of the late eminent Mr. Robinſon, of Cambridge, will make its appearance in the courſe of a month. Mr. D. is alſo engaged in preparing a poetical work, to be entitled The Poet's Fate.

Dr. Walcot is writing a mock-heroic poem, containing the Hiſtory of the King of the Beggars, Bamfylde Moore Carew. Its publication may be ſpeedily looked for, and it is ſpoke of as his *chef d'oeuvre*.

Mr. Merry is publiſhing a complete edition of his works, verſe and proſe.

Mr. Gilbert Wakefield has now in the preſs a beautiful edition of Lucretius; and his edition of Homer's Iliad and Odyſſey are ſhortly expected.

Mr. Maurice has ready for the preſs a ſecond volume of his Indian Antiquities: the public patronage of the former volume does not, however, warrant the publication of the preſent, under the circumſtance of the enormous expences.

Mr. David Williams has juſt finiſhed his hiſtory of Monmouthſhire, which will ſpeedily be publiſhed in quarto.

The works of the Rev. Dr. Towers will ſhortly be delivered to the ſubſcribers.

Mr. G. C. Morgan has juſt finiſhed, and is preparing for publication, The Life of his late Uncle, the celebrated Dr. Richard Price.

Miſs Seward has a volume of poems in the preſs, Llangollen Vale and others.

(Theſe Notices will be continued and extended hereafter to the uſeful and polite arts).

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Divinity.

LETTERS to Mr *Archdeacon Travis*, by the Tranſlator of Michaelis, 8s. Marſh.

Sermons on various Subjects, by the late Rev. *T. Toller*, 6s. Robinſons.

Sacred Hiſtory, in Familiar Dialogues, for the Inſtruction of Children and Youth, with an Appendix; in Sixteen Letters, by *a Lady*, recommended by the Rev. *J. Ryland*. Gardener.

Conſiderations addreſſed to the French Biſhops and Clergy now reſiding in England, 1s. 6d. Debrett.

Chriſtian Knowledge, by a *Lover of True Philoſophy*, 6s. Cadell and Davis.

Sermons on ſeveral Evangelical and Practical Subjects, by the late Dr. *Savage*, 6s. Johnſon.

Sermons on various Subjects, by the late Rev. *Thomas Fuller*, 5s. 6d. Brown.

Claude's Eſſay on the Compoſition of a Sermon, from the French, by the Rev. *R. Robinſon*, with an Appendix, 10s. Mathews, Dilly, &c.

Metaphysics and Philosophy.

Hermes unmaſked, Letters 3 and 4, by Capt. *T. G. Brown*, 1s. 6d. Ridgway.

Philology.

Giraud's French Verbs, on an imperial ſheet. Faulder.

History, Biography, &c.

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(This Article will be continued regularly).

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This piece was got up, *in haſte*, for the celebration of the occaſion mentioned. We are of opinion, that this work is made up of the compoſition of various authors; but having a temporary object,

it paſſed off in ſeveral performances with ſome eclat. We are ſorry to obſerve, that the overture compoſed by Haydn, and originally performed in this piece, is now omitted, and another ſubſtituted in its place.

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ORIGINAL

The Conductors of this Work venture to aſſure the Public, that the PIECES *under this Head will be really* ORIGINAL; *and that, from the known Abilities of many who have promiſed their occaſional Contributions, this Department may with ſome Confidence be recommended to the Notice of the Lovers of Poetry.*

A PINDARIC ODE.

TO SCIENCE.

BY GEORGE DYER.

\- - - - - - -

Μηκετ' ἀλιου σκοπει
Αλλο θαλπνοτερον
Εν ἡμερᾳ φαεννον ἀστρον
Εζημας δι αιθερος. PINDAR, Oly. O. 1.

Mark the glowing ſun on high,
Scattering round a golden ray;
He ſhines amidſt the azure ſky,
Unrivalled Ruler of the Day.

\- - - - - - -

I. 1.

THERE are who ſkim the ſtream of life,
And catch delight from every paſſing gale;
No doleful ſounds their ears aſſail,
Nor heed they Nature's ſtrife.
Bright ſkies illume their dawning day,
While Muſic wakes its magic powers,
No clouds obſtruct their noon-tide ray,
And to ſoft meaſures move their evening hours.
Gaily its courſe the motley veſſel glides,
As Pleaſure at the helm, a laughing beauty, guides.

I. 2.

Their deſtin'd courſe ſome lonely bend,
And no propitious gales attend;
While direful notes are heard from far,
The ſcream of woe, the din of war:
'Midſt ſtruggling ſtorms their mornings doubtful riſe;
Sullen and ſlow proceed their hours along;
'Mid ſcowling tempeſts cloſe their weſtern ſkies,
Nor ſoothes their ear the cheerful voice of ſong.

I. 3.

But lo! the ſons of Genius ſtand,
And Science open ſpreads her volume fair,
And Friendſhip waves her hand
To check the child of Mirth, to ſoothe the child of Care;
Nature aſſumes her ſmiling form,
Like ocean reſting from a ſtorm:
From diſtant India's pearly ſhores,
From myſtic Egypt's latent ſtores,
Or where in Grecia's tuneful groves
The graces wanton'd with the loves,
Lo! Science comes, and takes her awful ſeat,
While Genius glides along, her queen's advance to greet.

II. 1.

The blooming wreath of rapturous-praiſe,
Now weave with vari'd ſkill, and conſcious pride,
As when, near Piſa's laurell'd ſide,
The Theban wove the living bays;
Of brow ſerene, and port ſublime,
Immortal Science, hail! To thee,
Bright with the ſpoils of ancient time,
We yield the crown, we bend the willing knee.
To thee the virtues all obedient riſe,
And Truth with unveil'd face, and clear unclouded eyes.

II. 2.

"Ye ſons of mirth, and ſons of care,
"I the bow'r of bliſs prepare;
"Near me ſtream ambroſial ſhow'rs;
"Near me bloom immortal flow'rs:
"Oh! Hither then your erring courſes bend;
"Here Mirth's wild crew may haply find a friend;
"Soon near my ſide ſhall Care forget to grieve,
"And pining Melancholy dare to live."

III. 3.

Thus Science ſpake aloud—when, lo!
By Fancy's eye were ſeen the ſacred choir,
That taught with vivid glow
The canvaſs firſt to ſhine, that wak'd the melting lyre:
And round and round their queen they move,
Symphonious to the voice of Love.
Nor did in vain the thrilling dart
Of Muſic pierce the captiv'd heart,
Till ev'ry diſcord died away,
As clouds before the ſolar ray.
Through the wide earth th' harmonic chords reſound,
While Rapture lifts her voice, and Goodneſs ſmiles around.

Feb. 10, 1796.

IDYLLIUM. THE PRISON.

BY DR. DARWIN.

O, WELCOME, Debtor! in theſe walls
Thy cares, and joys, and loves forego;
Approach; a brother Debtor calls,
And join the family of woe!

Did Fortune with her frowning brow
Thy late and early toils withſtand?
Or Slander ſtrike the fatal blow,
Or griping Uſ'ry's iron hand?

Say, does a wife, to want conſign'd,
While weeping babes ſurround her bed,
Peep through, and ſee the fetters bind
Thoſe hands, that earn'd their daily bread?

Does ſhe in vain, on knees that bend,
The marble heart of wealth implore?
Breathleſs purſue ſome flying friend,
Or beat in vain the cloſing door?

Look up, and ſhare our ſcanty meal;
For us ſome brighter hours may flow;
Some angel break theſe bolts of ſteel,
For HOWARD marks, and feels our woe.

ADDRESS

ADDRESS TO POVERTY.

'TIS not that look of anguiſh, bath'd in tears,
O Poverty! thy haggard image wears—
'Tis not thoſe famiſh'd limbs, naked, and bare
To the bleak tempeſt's rains, or the keen air
Of winter's piercing winds, nor that ſad eye
Imploring the ſmall boon of charity—
'Tis not that voice, whoſe agonizing tale
Might turn the purple cheek of grandeur pale,
Nor all that hoſt of woes thou bring'ſt with thee,
Inſult, contempt, diſdain, and contumely,
That bid me call the fate of thoſe forlorn,
Who 'neath thy rude oppreſſion ſigh and mourn:
But chief, relentleſs pow'r! thy hard controul
Which to the earth bends low th'aſpiring ſoul;
Thine iron graſp, thy fetters drear, which bind
Each gen'rous effort of the ſtruggling mind!—
Alas! that Genius, melancholy flow'r,
Scarce op'ning yet to even's nurt'ring ſhow'r,
Shou'd, by thy pitileſs and cruel doom,
Wither, ere nature ſmiles upon her bloom;
That Innocence, touch'd by thy dead'ning wand,
Shou'd pine, nor know one outſtretch'd guardian hand!
For this, O, Poverty! for them, I ſigh,
The helpleſs victims of thy tyranny!
For this, I call the lot of thoſe ſevere,
Who wander 'mid thy haunts, and pine unheeded there!

Feb. 1, 1796. L.

The following Burleſque of Horace's Otium divos *was written at the Mohawk-Caſtle, in the year* 1761, *by the* Elder CAPTAIN MORRIS, *and ſent to his friend* Lieutenant Montgomery, *afterwards a General Officer in the American ſervice, and killed at the ſiege of Quebec.*

EASE is the pray'r of him, who, in a whale-boat,
Croſſing lake Champlain, by a ſtorm's o'ertaken;
Not ſtruck his blanket *, not a friendly iſland
Near to receive him.

Eaſe is the wiſh too of the ſly Canadian;
Eaſe the delight of bloody Caghnawagas;
Eaſe, Richard, eaſe, not to be bought with wampum,
Nor paper money.

Not colonel's pay, nor yet a dapper ſergeant,
Orderly waiting with recover'd halberd,
Can chaſe the crowd of troubles, ſtill ſurrounding
Lac'd regimentals.

That Sub lives beſt, who, with a faſh in tatters,
Worn by his grandſire at the fight of Blenheim,
To fear a ſtranger, and to wild ambition,
Snores on a bear-ſkin.

Why, like fine-fellows, are we ever ſcheming?
We ſhort-liv'd mortals! Why ſo fond of climates
Warm'd by new ſuns? O, who that runs from home, can
Run from himſelf too?

Care climbs radeaux † with four-and-twenty pounders,
Nor quits our light troops, or our Indian warriors;
Swifter than mooſe-deer, or the fleeter eaſtwind,
Puſhing the clouds on.

He, whoſe good humor can enjoy the preſent,
Scorns to look forward; with a ſmile of patience
Temp'ring the bitter. Bliſs uninterrupted
None can inherit.

Death inſtantaneous hurried off Achilles;
Age far-extended wore away Tithonus:
Who will live longer, thou or I, Montgom'ry?
Dicky or Tommy?

Thee twenty meſs-mates, full of noiſe and laughter,
Cheer with their ſallies; thee the merry damſels
Pleaſe with their titt'ring; while thou ſitt'ſt adorn'd with
Boots, faſh, and gorget.

Me to Fort Hendrick, 'midſt a ſavage nation,
Dull Connajohry, cruel fate has driven.
O, think on Morris, in a lonely chamber,
Dabbling in Sapphic.

Jan. 30, 1796.

* The ſoldier's blanket; uſed by the army as a ſail.

† Floating-batteries; uſed on Lake Champlain.

EPIGRAM.

HINT FROM JORTIN'S TRACTS.
To a poor Author.

Q. WHY this verboſe redundant ſtyle
Think you the more the better?
A. Undoubtedly—for know my friend
I ſell it by the *letter*.

Newcaſtle upon Tyne, J. R. JAHONEY.
Feb. 10, 1796.

EPITAPH IN ST. GILES'S CHURCH, NORWICH.

Juxta hoc Marmor requieſcit
Gulielmus Offley, M.D.
Filius natû maximus Gulielmi Offley, Rectoris de Middleton Stoney, in Comitatû Oxomenſi, et Uxoris ejus Suſannæ. Collegii Regalis apud Cantabrigiam olim ſocius.

LITERIS humanioribus uſque ab adoleſcentiâ inſtructus,
In morbis perſcrutandis Vir apprimé ſolers,
in tractandis peritus, [exercuit,
Quam accuratè, feliciter et honeſtè, artes ſuas
Novit univerſa Civitas, et grata recordabitur;
Artes vero illius quantas cunque ornaverunt
Ingenii Candor, Morum ſimplicitas, et Modeſtia,
In ſublevandis Inopum miſeriis, Quis unquam benignior? [obſervantia?
In colendo Deo, quæ major, aut religioſior
Quo ſtudio, quâque in ſuos caritate
Domi geſſit ſe Maritum, et Patrem,
In animo eſt Uxoris et Liberorum ſuperſtitum;
Talis denique ex hac vitâ deceſſit,
Ut Nemo non deſiderârit Hominem,
Quem nuper, Nemo non dilexerit.

Feb. 15, 1796.

ELEGY

ELEGY IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Æqua tellus pauperi recluditur
Regumque pueris HORACE.

Earth impartial entertains
Her various sons, and in her breast
Princes and beggars equal rest FRANCIS.

NO more I wander the muſe-haunted grove,
Where deeds of glory ſwell the epic ſtrain,
Or where the raptures of requited love
Wake the ſweet numbers of th' impaſſion'd ſwain.

For, ah! how tranſient love's endearing joy,
That richeſt boon of favouring heav'n to man;
And what ambition, but an infant's toy,
To minds that ponder life's contracted ſpan?

Then come, Reflection, nymph of ſober mien,
Who rov'd beneath the yew tree's ſhade with Gray;
Teach me to meditate the ſolemn ſcene,
As penſive "thro' the long drawn aiſles" I ſtray.

Here oft' has Britain's royal pageant paſs'd,
And titl'd pride her gaudy charms diſplay'd;
Here wou'd the crowd with pagan ardour haſte
T' adore the idol that their folly made.

Yet, a few ſeaſons fled, the train return'd,
With hearts untouch'd, to mimic ſorrow's gloom;
With woe's grimace the pompous herald mourn'd,
And laviſh'd flatt'ry o'er the ſenſeleſs tomb.

Here jarring ſtateſmen meet, once haughty foes,
Who ſpurn'd indignant at a rival's pow'r;
There beauty withers like the bluſhing roſe,
The fragrant pride of ſummer's tranſient hour.

The votive ſong to Delia's vernal bloom,
Vibrates no raptures on her deafen'd ear;
Ev'n proud Ambition ſtoops beneath a tomb,
And Pleaſure's ſyren voice is ſilent there.

Dumb, too, the minſtrel's harp, whoſe magic lays
Arous'd the valiant breaſt to deeds of fame;
Yet time ſhall ſpare the virtuous poet's praiſe,
And age to age repeat his honour'd name.

Yet here, till wiſdom fly the Britiſh coaſt,
Oft-times the muſing moraliſt ſhall come,
Heedleſs of grandeur's monumental boaſt,
To ſeek, good Addiſon, thy humbler tomb.

And long thy precepts, with reſiſtleſs pow'r,
Shall lure the wand'rer to the ſhrine of truth;
Chaſe puerile folly from life's ev'ning-hour,
And whiſper caution to impetuous youth.

Nor view'd with careleſs eye the recent grave
Of Johnſon, moral Mentor of our age,
Tho' mark'd by ſuperſtition for her ſlave,
Tho' bigotry deform th' hiſtoric page.

Lo! where the ſage, by liſt'ning crowds rever'd,
Whoſe well-earn'd honours grateful ſcience paid,
And chiefs whoſe proweſs ſteel-clad legions fear'd,
Repoſe alike in death's oblivious ſhade.

No victor's ſhout, no ſoothing voice of fame,
Shall pierce the gloomy caverns of the ground;
But Darkneſs there her ſilent empire claim,
Till Nature hear the trump celeſtial ſound.

And is it thus the various ranks of men,
The mean, the wiſe, the tyrant, and the ſlave,
Whate'er thro' devious life their path had been,
All meet at laſt aſſociates in the grave?

Then why ſhou'd pen'ry mourn her lowly birth,
Or titl'd pride aſſume the brow of ſcorn,
From life's laſt ſcene, ſince all but moral worth,
Flies like night viſions at the ſong of morn?

Hence let ambition's vot'ries fondly dream
Of wealth's heap'd treaſures, and the dome of ſtate,
At Honour's ſhrine indulge the airy ſcheme,
Or crowd obſequious round Preferment's gate.

Be rather mine, to bend in Virtue's fane,
Her cares, her duties, and her joys to know;
The ſigh of Want to hear, the ſhriek of Pain,
And with Compaſſion's gen'rous warmth to glow.

Be mine, Religion, of thy hope poſſeſs'd,
Tranquil to finiſh life's eventful hour,
My mem'ry dear to ſome congenial breaſt,
My ſod by Friendſhip ſtrew'd with many a flow'r.

Feb. 15, 1796. I. T. R.

PARAPHRASE OF MR. GRAY'S LATIN ODE, WRITTEN AT THE GRAND CHARTREUSE.

"*Oh tu ſeveri religio loci,*" *&c.*

BY MR. MARSH, OF THE TEMPLE.

WHOE'ER thou art, that rul'ſt with ſway ſupreme
The lonely horrors of this wild retreat,
(For 'mid each hoary wood, and ſainted ſtream,
No common God has fix'd his choſen ſeat;

Tho' to thy name no ſtately pile aſpires,
Within whoſe womb the poliſh'd marble ſhines;
No holy veſtals watch immortal fires,
No ſacred treaſures gild the ſplendid ſhrines.

While o'er rough rocks, rude cliffs, and ſavage hills,
With ſacred dread the ſounding footſtep moves,
Who does not know, no vulgar influence fills
This wild of waters, and this gloom of groves?)

Oh! hear invok'd, for this thy ſuppliant prays
That here his weari'd youth may gently grow;
That theſe bleſt ſhades may ſcreen his future days
Alike from human life and human woe.

But ſhou'd imperious fate the boon deny,
The only boon the ling'ring pilgrim craves,
Shou'd fortune doom him ſtill again to try,
The ſtorms that brood amidſt her boiſt'rous waves;

Oh, grant him, genius, in your ſilent bow'rs
Far from each hated toil, each vulgar ſtrife,
In ſolitude to wear his later hours,
And glide unconſcious down the tide of life.

Feb. 24, 1796.

A BRIEF

A BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

IN

EUROPE.

THE commencement of the year 1796 found many nations of Europe ſtill involved in the bloody and diſaſtrous war, which, ſpringing from the French Revolution, has now ſhed its baneful influence over ſeveral years. Though ſome of the powers concerned have withdrawn from the conteſt, and the field of contention has been narrowed, enough ſtill remains to make the friend of mankind anxiouſly ſolicitous for the concluſion of ſcenes of hoſtility ſpread, more or leſs, through all the quarters of the globe. The portion, however, of the new year, which has hitherto paſſed, has rather been a ſtate of expectation and preparation, than of action. Since the expulſion of the French from the eaſtern ſide of the Rhine, the mutual loſſes and wants of the armies, together with the wetneſs of the ſeaſon, have obliged the Imperial and Republican generals to conſent to an armiſtice, which at one time gave ſanguine hopes of being the prelude to a peace; but theſe ſeem at preſent to have vaniſhed, and the dreadful preparations for a renewal of all the horrors of war at its expiration, are carrying on by both parties with inceſſant diligence. The ſucceſs of the French in Italy, likewiſe, appears to have been followed by a ſtate of inaction, probably owing to the deficiency of reſources on both ſides. Meantime, a moſt uncommon duration of ſouth-weſterly winds, attended with frequent tempeſts, has prevented the mighty armament, fitted out by Great Britain, at an immenſe expence of time and money, for the Weſt Indies, from proceeding on its deſtination; and has even forced it back into port, after undergoing multiplied hardſhips and loſſes. In conſequence, none of the important enterprizes, planned beyond the Atlantic, have yet been entered upon, but a petty and marauding war has been carried on in the iſlands, more productive of diſtreſs than of change.

We ſhall now proceed to give a ſketch of the political ſtate of the ſeveral countries from the commencement of the year, beginning with

FRANCE.

The greateſt vigour and activity appear to be exhibited in the military department of Paris; the requiſitions of young men are ſtrictly enforced; and every exertion is making to equip and to ſupply the armies. The French adminiſtration ſeem diſpoſed to manifeſt to their enemies, that though they may be inclined to peace, they are, notwithſtanding, prepared for war. The forced loan, which was expected to have excited ſome commotion, has been ſubmitted to with a degree of readineſs, which has exceeded the expectations, even of the friends of the republic. The two legiſlative councils appear alſo to have applied themſelves, with great diligence, to the arrangement and melioration of the French finances.

On the 25th of January, 1796, the executive directory addreſſed to the council of ancients, the following meſſage; which, as we conſider it as an important paper, we ſhall lay entire before our readers:

"Citizen Legiſlators,

"The enemies of France have ſpoken of peace, but it was to relax our preparations, while they themſelves redoubled their efforts for continuing the war. They wiſh to weaken the courage of our defenders, by lulling them with the hopes of approaching peace, which they themſelves do not ceaſe to elude by the moſt evaſive forms, and the moſt frivolous pretexts. This perfidy on their part is not new; and the reports which they have affected to circulate on this ſubject, ſince the commencement of hoſtilities, have always been ſeized and believed by the foreign faction, which they maintain among us. But theſe manœuvers have never been countenanced by the executive directory, who, in offering peace to the coaleſced powers, on conditions as moderate as are conſiſt-

ent with the national dignity, have neglected nothing for aſſuring new triumphs to the republican arms.

" The French ſhould know that they never can have peace with their enemies, till they ſhall have rendered it impoſſible for them to purſue their diſaſtrous projects. This epoch is not far off; it muſt crown a vigorous campaign, and we have reaſon to think, that that which is about to be opened, will yield in nothing to that of the third year. The government already acquires ſtrength, and the hopes of the enemies of the interior, of a diſagreement between the legiſlative body and the directory daily diſappear; the circulation of proviſions begins to be re-eſtabliſhed; the young citizens are deſirous of rejoining their colours; the general activity contributes to ſecond the ſalutary and deciſive meaſure of the forced loan; the certainty, in ſhort, of ſeeing all the factious puniſhed, whether their royaliſm be open or concealed, whether they diſſemble it under the laſt forms of anarchy; every thing announces that if we are forced by our implacable enemies to cover ſtill their bloody plains with our ſoldiers, it will be to gain new laurels, to enjoy from henceforward the unalterable repoſe, that is aſſured by the conſtitution, ſworn to by all Frenchmen, and the return of morality and juſtice, the love of labour and œconomy. Citizens legiſlators, you are aware that what renders the ſervice ſo painful in the preſent moment, notwithſtanding the prodigious reſources which are ſtill to be found in the republic, is the abſence of repreſentative ſigns of exchange, ſwallowed up by that avarice, which renders it impoſſible to provide the neceſſary ſupplies for the armies. We muſt deviſe ſome ſubſtitute, and the directory can perceive no other except that of raiſing articles in kind, at leaſt thoſe which are at preſent moſt neceſſary and indiſpenſable, ſuch as horſes for carriages, and for the uſe of cavalry.

" The principal cauſe of the ill ſucceſs of the laſt campaign, was the deficiency of the means of conveyance, and the ſuperiority of our enemies' cavalry. The evil increaſed every day, and we are obliged to tell you, citizens legiſlators, that if there is not taken, in this reſpect, a meaſure prompt and efficacious, we muſt expect defeats. The directory requeſts that you will authorize it to raiſe the thirtieth horſe in every part of the republic. Experience aſſures the ſucceſs of this meaſure; all others will only have doubtful conſequences, ſlow, attended with much expence, and the ſending out a prodigious quantity of ſpecie.

" The directory is not determined to make to the legiſlative body the propoſition of an extraordinary levy of horſes, till after the ſubject has been long conſidered, and it ſhall be ſenſible that there exiſts no other means of aſſuring the ſervice.

" This levy ſhall be made by the adminiſtrative bodies. The legiſlative body may itſelf ſtate the mode of the exetion, or leave it to the directory, who will follow the moſt œconomical and the leaſt vexatious to the citizens; whatever deciſion you may make in this reſpect, circumſtances require that this meaſure may not be deferred.

" Citizens legiſlators, the directory invites the council to take the object of its demand into the moſt ſerious and the moſt prompt conſideration.

" REUBELL, Preſident."

This recommendation of a levy of every thirtieth horſe, throughout the whole of the republic, has been followed up by a decree of the council of five hundred, empowering them to take the neceſſary ſteps for that purpoſe. The proprietors are to be paid according to the value of the animal: brood mares and ſtallions are excepted.

Among the other events relative to this country, may be mentioned the exchange of the daughter of the unfortunate LOUIS XVI, for the captive French commiſſioners—a circumſtance on both ſides favourable to humanity. It appears, however, to be the determination of the imperial court, who have received the illuſtrious orphan, to break off, as much as poſſible, all connections between her and her father's late ſubjects, even thoſe the moſt attached to the principles of the old monarchy.

The diſturbances in La Vendée are ſtill far from being ſettled; and the Chouans continue their ravages over a conſiderable part of the late province of Britanny, which prevents the peaceable inhabitants from enjoying that ſecurity, which the defeat of all foreign attempts on their coaſt would otherwiſe afford them. Conſiderable troubles have likewiſe ariſen in the South of France, to quell which detachments have been ſent from the French army in Italy; and tranquillity ſeems at preſent to be tolerably reſtored in thoſe parts. The capital itſelf appears to be in an unuſual

ſtate

ſtate of quiet; nor do we now hear much of the diſtreſs proceeding from ſcarcity of the neceſſaries of life.

GERMANY.

Auſtria. The ſuſpenſion of arms between the Emperor and France, has been chiefly employed by the former in providing ſupplies from all quarters, of men and money, for the vigorous renewal of warlike operations, as ſoon as it ſhall have expired. For this purpoſe, the ſtates of the Empire have been aſſembled at Ratiſbon, in order to vote their contingents in money, under the name of Roman months; and from the majority of them, the Emperor has obtained part, or the whole of his demands. Mean time, a new loan of three millions from Great Britain is ſuppoſed to be agreed upon, and part of it is ſaid to have been already received. Moreover, Ruſſia has been engaged to afford her aſſiſtance more heartily than ſhe has hitherto done; and the triple alliance between Auſtria, Ruſſia, and England, has been ſtrengthened by the ties of mutual intereſt. Yet peace is on all hands allowed to be the great object for which Germany is contending, and which, from ſcarcity, and the immenſe loſſes in men and money, is become more and more neceſſary for her.

Pruſſia. The repoſe which the king of Pruſſia has procured to his ſubjects by the ſeparate peace which has been made ſo heavy a charge on his honour, continues undiſturbed; nevertheleſs, his neceſſary aſſociation with the other plunderers of Poland, has lately obliged him to enter into a new alliance with thoſe powers, which is ſuppoſed to have ſome farther ambitious ſchemes in view. It was ſtrongly reported that his motions ſome time ago indicated a deſign of falling upon Holland; but this concluſion appears to have been premature. Yet his openly countenancing the Orange faction in that country, and his complaints of the French for ſuppoſed violations of the line of demarcation, and ſome other of the conditions of peace, ſeem to favour a doubt that his reſumption of arms would be a conſequence of any favourable opportunity to aggrandize himſelf, ſhould the war much longer continue.

HOLLAND.

The moſt important buſineſs, which appears at preſent to agitate the republic of HOLLAND, is the election of a National Convention. As there was a conſiderable degree of ariſtocracy in the old Dutch republic, it was probable, that this meaſure would meet with oppoſition; but almoſt all the provinces appear now to have teſtified their concurrence in it. And in late memorial, delivered, by the French envoy at the Hague, to the greffier of the States-general, it is ſaid, "The attention of the Executive Directory of France will be continually employed on the ſituation of the United Provinces, to avert every ſtorm, and promote the election of a National Convention, from which that people, the friend and ally of the French, muſt alone expect their ſafety and their glory." It is alſo ſaid, in the ſame paper, "In vain ſhall England endeavour by her gold to create diſſention between Holland and France. The two allies, by the power of their arms, and the wiſdom of their councils, will ſtifle in its birth the germ of all ſuch diſſention."

ITALY.

Sardinia. The king of Sardinia, though ſubſidiſed by England, has ſuffered ſo much from the war, that an accomodation between him and the French republic is ſuppoſed not to be far diſtant. In addition to his diſtreſſes, an inſurrection in the iſland of Sardinia, which has almoſt proceeded to a civil war, muſt render peace ſtill more neceſſary to him. *Milan* and the other imperial poſſeſſions in Italy were imagined to be reduced to imminent danger, from the annihilation of the army of general DE VINS; but the French not having puſhed their ſucceſs as was expected, the alarm in thoſe countries has ſomewhat ſubſided. Still, however, it is imagined that the vulnerable ſtate of theſe wealthy and important parts of the Emperor's dominions, may induce the French to make a puſh for obtaining that peace by ſucceſſes in Italy, which they failed of doing in Germany. *Venice* has lately armed a ſquadron for a cruiſe in their ſeas, which, according to the policy of that ſtate, can have no other object than ſelf-defence. *Genoa* is ſtill expoſed to the injuries and inſults of thoſe of the contending powers, who poſſeſs a temporary ſuperiority in her neighbourhood.

Corſica, the new jewel in the Britiſh crown, ſeems to be a prey to civil diſcontents and commotions.

SPAIN.

Whether this power will long maintain the neutrality, which its peace with the French republic has given it, is a matter of much doubt. Its marine has been continually increaſing ſince that

period; and the troops in the lines of St. Roche have been augmenting. There is little doubt, that it now looks upon England with a more jealous eye than it did upon France; and it is not probable, that it can make good the ceſſion of half the iſland of St. Domingo, to the latter power, without the aid of an armed force. A Spaniſh ſquadron has lately ſailed from Cadiz to California, with the intention of taking poſſeſſion of ſome of the lands diſcovered by MEARES and other Engliſh navigators——a ready occaſion for new quarrels, if other circumſtances enforce them!

RUSSIA.

The ambitious and able miſtreſs of this overgrown empire, who from the commencement of the preſent diſturbances, has rather kept in the back ground, contenting herſelf with uſurpations on her wretched neighbour, Poland (now in reality expunged from the map of Europe) ſeems at preſent to be meditating ſchemes of more extent and activity. Cloſely engaged in offenſive and defenſive alliance with the courts of Vienna and London, and likewiſe, as it lately appears, with her fellow plunderer of Pruſſia, ſhe probably thinks herſelf able to overawe her two northern neighbours, Sweden and Denmark, while ſhe renews her often repeated attacks on the ſplendid relics of the Ottoman empire. Whether her promiſed co-operation againſt France will ever amount to more than cautious and indirect efforts, may well be doubted, while ſhe has ſo much more gainful ſchemes to purſue.

Sweden and *Denmark*, ſteadily perſevering in their plan of neutrality, and in making commercial advantages of the difficulties in which the other maritime powers are involved, have lately afforded nothing new to the political obſerver.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The objects which have principally occupied men's minds in this country ſince the commencement of the preſent year, have been, the ſcarcity of proviſions, and the alternations of hope and fear reſpecting the equipment deſtined for the Weſt Indies;—to which may be added, earneſt longings after peace, from what quarter ſoever it may be expected. For remedying the ſcarcity, the chief reliance hitherto has been placed on voluntary aſſociations among the higher and middling claſſes, for diminiſhing in their families the conſumption of bread, eſpecially that made from wheat, and employing mixtures of inferior grain, or other ſubſtitutes. Recommendations of this plan have been ſent by the biſhops of the ſeveral dioceſes to the clergy of every pariſh in the kingdom, and enforced by all the influence of government. But ſo inadequate have theſe means as yet proved, that the aſſize of bread has within the laſt week had a conſiderable riſe, which has brought it to the moſt alarming and unprecedented rate of 1s. 3d. the quartern loaf. Butcher's meat, butter, and other articles of food have become proportionally dear. Yet, with this abſolute inability of the poor to ſubſiſt their families, by the utmoſt exertions of their induſtry, the kingdom was never in a ſtate of more perfect tranquillity; and even the common oppoſition to miniſterial meaſures, when unſucceſsful or unpopular, ſeems to be ſuſpended. The hand of neceſſity lies heavy upon all claſſes, and ſinks them in ſilent deſpondence. A fond hope of better times is eagerly foſtered, from the grand project of cultivating the waſte lands of the kingdom, warmly taken up by the Board of Agriculture, and planned for immediate execution by means of a general incloſure bill now before the Houſe of Commons.

With reſpect to the Weſt India expedition, on which ſo much was ſuppoſed to depend both for conqueſt and defence in that part of the world, it has already been mentioned, that after long ſtruggling with contrary and inclement winds, it was obliged to return into harbour, at the time when the public generally hoped that it was far on its way towards its deſtined ports. From the firſt alarming accounts of its misfortunes, great fears were entertained reſpecting its ſafe return. Several loſſes were, indeed, ſuſtained, and many ſhips were ſo ſhattered as to be rendered entirely unfit for the expedition. But, on the whole, the abſolute loſs of men and veſſels was much leſs than could have been ſuppoſed. The intention of making one grand fleet of the whole is now given up; and the tranſports and merchant ſhips are to make their way in detachments, as they can be got ready. A conſiderable number are now ſuppoſed to have commenced their voyage with favourable winds and weather.

The earneſt wiſh for peace was lately evinced from an extraordinary circumſtance. By the contrivance of ſome gamblers in the funds, a forged French newſpaper was produced, containing preliminaries

preliminaries for a treaty of peace between France and the Empire. Though the ſuppoſed conditions were extremely favourable to the Republic, ſo little was the object of the war regarded on the Stock Exchange, in compariſon with a proſpect of general peace, that the funds experienced a very conſiderable riſe, and large ſums were made by the ſellers while the deluſion laſted.

The circumſtances of the late loan have been the ſubject of much diſcuſſion, as well in parliament, where an enquiry is now pending, as in the political circles and among the monied men; and ſevere attacks have been made on the miniſter's financial operations, the iſſue of which, we ſhall not attempt to predict. But the want of money for the ſpeculations of commerce, which now begins to be ſeriouſly felt, and which has produced unuſual checks upon the practice of diſcounting bills at the Bank, is likely to add a powerful motive for diſſatisfaction with the continuance of a war, now without an object.

The humane oppoſers of the Slave-trade have been flattered, and perhaps ſurpriſed, with the ſucceſs of Mr. Wilberforce's motion in the Houſe of Commons, for bringing in a bill for its immediate and total abolition; to which, however, that Houſe was pledged by a previous reſolution. But how far the Houſe of Lords will ſecond their benevolent purpoſe, is yet to be tried.

The poor laws, now unfortunately a matter of capital importance, have lately undergone much inveſtigation; and there is reaſon to expect ſome conſiderable alteration of the whole ſyſtem, from the attention now paid to the ſubject in parliament.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

AFTER an unuſual adjournment, during the whole of the month of January, the Houſe of Commons again aſſembled on the 2d of February, when a report from a committee, relative to the waſte lands, was brought up by Sir John Sinclair. No very material buſineſs occurred in the houſe for ſeveral days after; but, on the 8th of the month, a very ſingular petition, but which contained curious and important obſervations reſpecting the national taxes, was preſented, on the 8th of February, from Sir Francis Blake, Bart. the purport of which was to ſhow, that, as all the taxes and impoſts laid upon trade, fall ultimately on the landed proprietors, the *whole national revenue might be raiſed directly by a land-tax.* That as the increaſed value of land has always been in proportion to the flouriſhing ſtate of commerce, the way to advance the price of land, is to give every poſſible encouragement to trade; and that burthening trade, is in effect to burthen land, beſides depreſſing it. In conſequence of theſe ideas, he requeſted that he might be permitted to charge his eſtates with 30,000l. as his ſhare of the public debt, and to pay intereſt for that ſum, in lieu of all other taxes.

The ſame day, Mr. Manning preſented a petition from a number of merchants, reſident in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the borough of Southwark, for leave to bring in a bill, to enable them to eſtabliſh new wet docks, and legal quays and wharfs, upon the river Thames, according to ſome plans preſented with the petition, as the increaſed commerce of the country required ſuch accommodation. The lord-mayor of London then roſe, and obſerved, that he agreed with the petitioners, that the increaſed commerce of the country, required additional accommodations, but that the propoſed act would greatly trench on the franchiſes and immunities of the city, would throw out of employ many hundred perſons, who were ſubſiſted by the wharfage buſineſs; and farther, that the corporation of London had already agreed upon certain plans of improvement, and had allotted ſeven or eight hundred thouſand pounds to carry them into execution.

The petition was referred to the conſideration of a committee.

Feb. 9. Mr. W. Smith brought up the report of a committee, appointed to inquire into the negociation of the late loan; which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed. It conſiſts of no fewer than forty articles.

Feb. 11. Mr. M. Robinſon made a motion, for leave to bring in a bill, to prevent any member of the houſe of commons from taking a ſhare in any loans, which might hereafter be voted to a foreign prince. Foreign loans, he obſerved, were the moſt dangerous mode of parliamentary corruption. He had been informed, that, in the laſt imperial loan, it was in the power of every member of parliament to put 12,000l. into his pocket. The motion was ſeconded by Mr. Gray, but oppoſed by the chancellor of the exchequer. Mr. Pitt aſ-

ſerted, that foreign loans were not more liable to be abuſed as inſtruments of corruption, than domeſtic loans; and he did not ſee why parliament ſhould paſs any act to encumber the negociation of a foreign loan in future, when it might be much for the intereſt of the country, that ſuch a loan ſhould be granted. Mr. Fox teſtified his approbation of the motion of Mr. Robinſon; and gave it as his opinion, that this country ought never to aſſiſt a foreign potentate by way of loan, becauſe it was riſking, not only for ourſelves, but for our poſterity, a great pecuniary loſs, for which it was impoſſible for us at preſent to provide. Mr. Robinſon's motion was negatived by a conſiderable majority.

The order of the day, on Feb. 12th, for the ſecond reading of a bill for regulating the wages of labourers being read, Mr. Whitbread, jun. obſerved, that the object of the bill was important, and that its urgency was preſſing, but that of the means propoſed for its attainment, it belonged to the houſe to decide.

Feb. 15. Mr. Grey moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, entreating his majeſty to take ſuch meaſures, as to his royal wiſdom may ſeem fit, for communicating directly to the government of the French republic, his readineſs to enter into a negociation for reſtoring the bleſſings of peace, upon terms equitable and honourable to both countries."

In ſupport of his motion, he obſerved, that, by a late royal meſſage, it had been ſtated, that the government of France was capable of maintaining the relations of peace and amity with other nations, and he had hoped that the opinion expreſſed in that meſſage would have rendered his preſent application unneceſſary. He had hoped that his majeſty's miniſters ſeeing Europe every where deſolate and bleeding, would have been anxious to reſtore the bleſſings of peace. But after this interval, and notwithſtanding the declaration of his majeſty's miniſters, it did not appear that we were one *iota* nearer a peace than before. It did now appear that his majeſty's miniſters intended to proſecute the war. They had indeed changed their language, but not their purpoſes; and they were hurrying on another campaign while they were talking of peace.

Mr. Grey urged, with great ſtrength, a variety of arguments againſt the continuation of the war, and in ſupport of peace; but he was oppoſed by Mr. Pitt, who, after ſome preliminary obſervations on the nature of the confidence to which miniſters were entitled, obſerved, that no opportunity of negociation had been rejected by the miniſtry, but that meaſures had abſolutely been taken to aſcertain the diſpoſitions of the enemy, and to pave the way for overtures from either ſide. He added, "If a negociation ſhould be entered into, it is evident, that in order to give it its full effect, we ſhould be careful not only to ſteep up the ſtrict letter of our engagements with our allies, but to maintain with them full concert and harmony. I have only to ſay, that acting upon this principle, no regard to the form of government, no difficulty as to the mode of communication, no punctilio of etiquette, no delicacy as to the firſt propoſition of overtures ſhall be found to ſtand in the way of negociation. Such meaſures have already been taken, as, if the enemy are ſincere in their diſpoſitions for peace, muſt ſpeedily lead to negociation. I admit that the honourable gentleman in his ſpeech ſeparated negociation from the terms. But in other paſſages he talked of negociation as leading to an immediate peace. I beg leave, by nothing I have ſaid, to be underſtood to hold out the idea of immediate peace, or of peace at any period; I only wiſh that it may be known, that if negociation be not ſpeedily put in a train, it is not our fault, and that the blame muſt reſt on the diſpoſitions of the enemy. If the diſpoſitions of the enemy ſhall have become more moderate, our proſpects of that deſirable event muſt certainly be greatly accelerated. But ſorry I am to ſtate, that ſtrong as is my deſire of peace, and confeſſedly weak as are the means of the enemy for carrying on the war, they have not yet made any declarations which can diſpoſe us to give them credit for their moderation with reſpect to peace. I muſt at the ſame time confeſs, that I know nothing on the ſubject, but from the communications of of the Directory, and from a paper which has been circulated with much induſtry here, and alſo on the continent.—This paper is ſaid to contain the terms on which they are willing to hold out the boon of peace to the people of England. If they will abandon all their intereſts, if they will renounce all thoſe continental alliances, which have been ſuppoſed to be connected with the fundamental policy of this country, and the general ſafety of Europe; if they will ſacrifice their

their good faith, and give up all the acquiſitions which have been made by the valour and energy of their troops, then, we are told, that in return, the French nation will honour the people of England with their fraternization. I hope I ſhall not be told that I am inſincere in my wiſhes for peace, if I am not forward to accept of a treaty on ſuch terms.

"There is only one ſituation which, in my opinion, could induce a miniſter of this country to bend to ſo humiliating a neceſſity, namely, the weakneſs and timidity of the nation, proclaimed through the medium of Parliament, in adopting a motion like the preſent. If this motion be not adopted, and it be aſked what overtures we will be diſpoſed to receive, or what anſwer we will make to any propoſition for negotiation, I have only to repeat what I have already declared, that 'meaſures have already been ſet on foot to aſcertain the diſpoſition of the enemy, and whatever be the reſult, that nothing ſhall be wanting on the part of the government of this country, to encourage a diſpoſition to negotiate on moderate and equitable terms. I am perſuaded, that if we and our allies are not wanting to ourſelves, we ſhall be able to reſtore Peace on reaſonable and honourable terms, and that nothing but diſhonourable timidity or undue precipitation, can poſſibly diſappoint us in the attainment of that object."

Mr. Fox made a long and eloquent ſpeech in ſupport of Mr. Grey's motion; and ſaid, that he hoped, that the intereſts of humanity, as well as of kings and particular ſtates, would be conſulted, and that peace and tranquillity would be re-eſtabliſhed, on the broad baſis of juſtice, in anſwer to the prayers of mankind, who are now fatigued with war, with ſlaughter, and with devaſtation. The motion of Mr. Grey was rejected, by a large majority, 189 againſt 50.

Feb. 17. Mr. Curwen made ſome obſervations on the unconſtitutional and oppreſſive principles of the Game Laws, and moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend them. Mr. Buxton aſſerted, that the Game Laws of this country were inconſiſtent with the conſtitution; and declared it to be his opinion, that let the landed property of any man be ever ſo ſmall, he ought to have the right of killing the game upon it. Leave was granted to bring in the bill.

Feb. 18. Mr. Wilberforce moved for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of the Slave Trade, at a limited time, and alſo that the houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee upon the ſaid motion. He obſerved, that, by a former reſolution of that houſe, the ſlave trade was to expire on the firſt of January, 1796. That expiration had not yet taken place; but it was his duty, to call for the execution of that decree. We think it unneceſſary to enter into the particulars of a diſcuſſion on a ſubject, which has been ſo often brought before the public; it is ſufficient to ſay, that after a debate, in which Mr. Wilberforce was ſupported by Mr. Pitt, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Courtney, and Sir R. Hill, and oppoſed by Mr. Dundas, Gen. Tarleton, and Sir W. Young, the motion was carried by a majority of 26, viz. 93 to 67.

THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, Feb. 23, 1796.

STOCKS have experienced little fluctuation during the laſt month. The forged news of a Convention for Peace, though generally credited for a whole day, did not occaſion any great demand. This circumſtance ſtrengthens a common opinion, that even the return of Peace, would occaſion but a ſmall and temporary riſe in future, compared with former periods. In the mean time, the continuance of the war, the increaſing ſcarcity of money, and the ſtoppage of diſcounts, added to the rumour of a rupture with Spain, are circumſtances which altogether, we apprehend, threaten a conſiderable fall.

BANK STOCK, on the 23d of laſt month, was at 177½—it fell, till the 5th of the preſent month, to 174⅝—on the 12th, it was at 176—has fallen again, and is this day, the 23d, at 174.

3 PER CENT. CONSOLS were, on the 23d ult. at 69⅛—they fell, till the 5th of this month, to 67¼—on the 12th, they roſe to 68½, and are this day, the 23d of February, at 68¼.

4 PER CENT. CONSOLS were, on the 23d ult. at 85⅛—fell, till the 5th ult. to 84—roſe to 84½ on the 12th, and are this day, the 23d of February, at 84¼.

5 PER CENT. ANN. were, on the 23d of February, at 101⅛—fell, till the 5th ult. to 99⅞—roſe on the 12th to 100½—and are, at this time, at 100¼.

OMNIUM has fallen, in the ſame period, from 10¼ premium to 8¾; and the Bank have formally announced their refuſal *to take it in paſſen* for the payments that are becoming due.

INDIA STOCK has fallen, ſince Jan. 23, from 215 to 213¼.

SOUTH SEA STOCK, ſhut.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

OF the ſubjects of human knowledge, law is far from being the leaſt important; within theſe laſt fifty years, not only general law, but the particular law of the country in which we live, has been conſidered as an object of liberal enquiry, and well deſerving the attention of the general ſcholar: we apprehend, therefore, that our miſcellany might be thought defective, if we left this ſubject altogether untouched.—In the courſe of every year, ſome new law is made, or ſome modifications or alterations are introduced into the old, by the acts of the legiſlature; and ſome queſtions of general concern are diſcuſſed and decided, or ſome ſubject of curioſity ariſes in the courts of juſtice—It is our intention to preſent our readers with an account of all as they ariſe, ſo far as our limits will permit.—When any new law is made, or modification or alteration introduced into the old, we mean not only to ſtate the ſubſtance of ſuch new law or of ſuch modification or alteration, where they appear to us to be of general concern; but to explain the occaſion of the one, and the operation of the other on the law, as it ſtood before.—Of the caſes which occur in the courts of juſtice, we mean to ſelect thoſe which ſhall appear to us moſt intereſting from the nature of the facts, or moſt important from the points decided.

It will ſeldom happen that our limits will permit us to give a detail of facts; we ſhall never do it but when they are peculiarly intereſting: in general, we ſhall confine ourſelves to ſtate ſo much as may appear neceſſary, to render intelligible the point decided:—Sometimes, though a caſe may furniſh us with no *new* deciſion, yet we may inſert it, from its having a reference to an old law, which is now become an object of mere curioſity; and which we ſhall then take occaſion to explain.

Claim of the Solicitor to the Treaſury, to attend the Grand Jury on the Examination of Witneſſes, in Caſes of Indictments for High Treaſon.

ON the proſecutions for high treaſon, in the year 1794, the ſolicitor for the treaſury aſſerted this claim, and it was admitted, the grand jury not oppoſing it. At the ſeſſions of January laſt, at the Old Bailey, when the clerk of the arraigns preſented to the grand jury the bill againſt Croſsfield, Smith, Higgins, and Le Maitre, he obſerved, "That when they entered upon it, the ſolicitor of the treaſury, who acted for the attorney-general, would attend the examination of the witneſſes." After having for ſome time deliberated on this intimation, the jury ſent for the clerk of the arraigns, and deſired him to inform the ſolicitor, that they conceived themſelves competent and duly authorized, to examine the witneſſes, whatever might be the ſubject of the indictment; and that therefore his attendance would not be admitted; the clerk of the arraigns replied, "That the attorney-general had been admitted in caſes of the like nature, and that if the jury had any doubts, the court, on application, would give their opinion." The foreman, therefore, when he delivered into court the bills againſt other priſoners, on which they had determined, requeſted the opinion of the chief baron, whether the ſolicitor demanded admittance as a matter of right?—The chief baron replied, "That the attorney-general had an undoubted right to be admitted during ſuch examination, and that the ſolicitor for the treaſury might be admitted for the attorney-general, whoſe time was perhaps occupied by other matters of importance."—When the jury entered on the indictment, and proceeded to call the witneſſes, they were interrupted by the ſolicitor, requeſting to be admitted; this being granted, he deſired their proceedings on the indictment might be poſtponed till next day, as he wiſhed to conſult the attorney-general—The foreman obſerved, they could not comply with this requeſt; that they had taken up the indictment in the uſual manner, and ſhould proceed to inveſtigate the truth of the allegations contained in it,

Trial for High Treaſon.

IN the laſt term, William Stone was tried at the bar in the court of King's Bench, on an indictment for high treaſon. The indictment was founded on two diſtinct branches of the ſtatute of Edward the Third; it charged him with compaſſing the king's death, and adhering to the king's enemies: on each of theſe charges, eleven overt acts were ſtated, the moſt material of which was conſpiring with his brother, John Haſford Stone, and William Jackſon, to

give

give information to the French government, in what quarter they might be moſt likely to ſucceed in a projected invaſion of his majeſty's dominions.

John Harford Stone was reſident in Paris; Jackſon had come over to England, employed, as was ſtated by the attorney-general, to pave the way for the invaſion, and to examine whether England or Ireland was the moſt vulnerable place of attack—He was introduced to W. Stone, by a letter from his brother, J. H. Stone, for the purpoſe, as was contended on the part of the proſecution, of forwarding this ſcheme of invaſion: on the part of the priſoner, it was contended, that whatever might have been the intention of Jackſon and J. H. Stone, it was never communicated to W. Stone; that the letters by which Jackſon was introduced to him, related merely to a ſcheme of illicit commerce, from which great private emolument was expected; that this was the oſtenſible object held out by Jackſon to William Stone, who had no ſuſpicion of Jackſon having any treaſonable purpoſe in view; and that Jackſon not meeting with that encouragement which he expected from William Stone, and not being ſeconded by him even in his ſcheme of illicit commerce, went over to Ireland, where he expected better ſucceſs—From the letters of J. H. Stone to W. Stone, it appeared that the former had frequently ſuggeſted to the latter, the probability of an invaſion of this country from France; two papers drawn up by different perſons, with whom W. Stone had had communication on the ſubject, were produced by the attorney-general, as a proof of Mr. Stone's treaſonable purpoſe—Theſe papers contained a deſcription of the ſtate of the country, and arguments to ſhew the improbability of an invaſion ſucceeding here: on the *intention* with which they were procured by Mr. Stone, depended the queſtion of his guilt or innocence—On his part, it was aſſerted, that his only intention in procuring them, was to make ſuch uſe of them, as might avert from his country the dreadful calamities which muſt neceſſarily attend an invaſion of it by an enemy, whether that invaſion ſhould or ſhould not ſucceed; and that they had no reference, at leaſt in the mind of Mr. Stone, to the treaſonable deſigns of Jackſon---The attorney-general inſiſted that the only uſe Mr. Stone intended to make of them, was to divert the attention of the French government from this country, where he thought there was no probability of their ſucceſs, and to direct it to Ireland, where they might have better hopes; to prove this to have been Mr. Stone's intention, and to connect him with Mr. Jackſon, the attorney-general produced two letters from Jackſon, addreſſed to perſons at Hamburgh and Amſterdam, one of which contained a tranſcript of one of the papers which had been procured by Mr. Stone in England, and the other afforded no internal evidence of having a reference to any communication between Stone and Jackſon.---Other collateral circumſtances were given in evidence, from which it was contended, the jury ought to conclude that Stone was privy to Jackſon's deſigns, which, it was not denied by the counſel for Mr. Stone, were of a treaſonable nature.---The trial laſted two days, and the jury having withdrawn, returned, in about three hours, a verdict of acquittal.

In this caſe, two points of evidence were ruled, 1ſt. That the letter of Jackſon to the perſon at Amſterdam or Hamburgh, which afforded no internal evidence of having a reference to a communication between Stone and Jackſon, was nevertheleſs *admiſſible* on this trial, to ſhew the deſigns of Jackſon, which, it was decided, were evidence againſt Stone, if the conſpiracy between them were ſatisfactorily made out---2dly, A letter in the hand writing of a clerk of Mr. Stone's, addreſſed to Jackſon, was found among Jackſon's papers, and purported to have been written by Mr. Stone's direction---this was rejected on the ground, that Mr. Stone's clerk was not produced, to prove that it had been ſo written.

STANDING MUTE, *Peine Forteet Dure.*

A caſe ſeldom occurs of a perſon ſtanding mute, on his being arraigned for a crime. Such a caſe, however, has lately happened; at the laſt January ſeſſions, at the Old Bailey, a boy, *deaf* and *dumb*, was indicted for ſtealing a watch, of the value of one guinea. A priſoner is ſaid to ſtand mute, when being arraigned for treaſon or felony, 1ſt. He makes no anſwer at all; 2dly, Anſwers foreign to the purpoſe, and will not anſwer otherwiſe; or 3dly, Upon having pleaded not guilty, refuſes to put himſelf upon the country. If he ſay nothing, the courſe is as it always was, for the court to impannel a jury, to en-

quire whether he ſtands mute from malice, or by the viſitation of God---If the jury find the latter, the trial proceeds as if he had pleaded not guilty; but whether, if he be found *guilty*, judgment of *death* can be given againſt him, is a queſtion yet undetermined: formerly, if he was found obſtinately mute, the conſequence, in caſe of indictment for high treaſon, petty larceny, and all miſdemeanors, was, as it ſtill is, that he received judgment and execution, as if he had been regularly convicted on a plea of not guilty.---But, on appeals at the ſuit of the party, or on indictments for *other* felonies, or for petty treaſon, he was not conſidered as convicted, ſo as to receive judgment for the felony, but, for his obſtinacy, received the ſentence of *peine forte et dure*. This judgment was, that the priſoner ſhould be remanded to the priſon from whence he came, put into a low dark chamber, and there be laid on his back on the bare earth, without litter, ruſhes, or clothing, except where decency required a covering; that one arm ſhould be drawn to one quarter of the chamber with a cord, and the other arm to another quarter, and that his legs ſhould be ſtretched out in the ſame manner; that there ſhould be laid upon his body, iron and ſtone, ſo much as he might bear and more; and the next day he was to have three morſels of barley bread without any drink; and the ſecond, he was to drink thrice of the water that was next to the priſon, except running water, and in this ſituation, this was to be alternately his daily treatment, till he died or till he anſwered.

By ſtanding mute, and ſuffering this heavy penance, the judgment in felony and petty treaſon, and of courſe the corruption of blood and eſcheat of the lands, were ſaved, though not the forfeiture of the goods; and for this reaſon, it is probable this lingering puniſhment was introduced, in order to extort a plea; without which, it was held, that no judgment of death could be given, and ſo the lord loſt his eſcheat. This proceeding, however, was intirely aboliſhed by a ſtatute of the preſent reign *, by which it is enacted, that every perſon who being arraigned for felony or piracy, ſhall ſtand mute, or not anſwer directly to the offence, ſhall be convicted of the ſame, and the ſame judgment and execution, with all their conſequences, in every reſpect ſhall be thereupon awarded as if the perſon had been convicted by verdict or confeſſion.

In the caſe which lately occurred, the priſoner was found mute by the viſitation of God; the trial therefore proceeded, and he was found guilty, and was ſentenced to be whipt and diſcharged.

* 12 G. iii. c. 20.

Sale by Auction.

A Mrs. Howard expoſed a publichouſe to ſale by auction, it was knocked down to a Mr. Caſſel, at the ſum of 340 guineas: on his afterwards refuſing to complete the purchaſe, it was ſet up to ſale a ſecond time, and knocked down to the plaintiff herſelf at 260 guineas. She brought an action againſt Caſſel, to recover the difference between theſe two ſums, and the expences attending the two ſales. This was tried at Weſtminſter, at the ſittings after Hilary term laſt. It appeared that at the firſt ſale, ſeveral puffers had bidden before the defendant, and that there were not any real bidders. Lord Kenyon obſerved, that as theſe premiſes were bought in for the plaintiff herſelf, it could not be ſaid there was a ſecond ſale. He was ſtrongly inclined to think the action could not be maintained: at an auction, he ſaid, every thing ſhould be fair and open, and thoſe who attended as bidders, ſhould really be in the character in which they appeared, that every man might have an opportunity of entering into a fair competition in the purchaſe. The jury, by his lordſhip's direction, found verdict for the plaintiff, to the amount of the expences attending the ſecond auction, ſubject to the opinion of the court of King's Bench, whether the action ought to be maintained.

Tueſday, Feb. 9, in the Court of King's Bench, one Booth, lately an overſeer, of Bowley, in the weſt-riding in Yorkſhire, was ſentenced to a year's impriſonment for having uſed, with great neglect and inhumanity, one Mercy Stace, a ſingle woman of ſeventeen who was a pauper of the ſaid pariſh, and, who actually died for want of common neceſſaries.

Thurſday the 18th, was tried in the Court of King's Bench, the action in which Mr. Jefferies, jeweller to the Prince of Wales, claimed of the Commiſſioners appointed by act of Parliament to diſcharge his Highneſs's debts, the ſum of 54,685l. The Jury, which was ſpecial, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, for the ſum of 50,997l. 10s.

RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.

THIS Theatre, after experiencing a variety of alterations and improvements, opened under the management of Mr. KEMBLE.

October 20, 1795. The *Dependent*, a Comedy, written by Mr. CUMBERLAND, was performed here for the firſt time, but it was not received with that applauſe which generally accompanies the dramatic productions of this literary veteran. One of the principal characters was the "Ezekiel Daw" of his own "Henry." *Withdrawn.*

Nov. 23. This evening witneſſed the revival of LEE's "Rival Queens," with the addition of a prefatory battle in dumb ſhew. Kemble ſupported his uſual character in the part of Alexander. Applauded.

January 18, 1796. The tragedy of Douglas was followed by a new Pantomime called "Harlequin Captive, or the Magic Fire." The ſcenery, in the excellence of which conſiſts one of the chief beauties of this ſpecies of entertainment, was well executed, and continued in ſuch a manner as to appear appoſite to a ſtory replete with incident.

25. A new comedy called "The Man of Ten Thouſand," written by Mr. HOLCROFT, was repreſented for the firſt time before a crowded and brilliant audience.

The plot, which is well calculated to expoſe the hollowneſs and inſincerity of faſhionable friendſhips, excites intereſt. Miſs FARREN, dreſſed *à la Grec*, attracted the attention of the audience rather by the elegance of her perſon and drapery than the conſequence of her character. Party prejudice, which ought never to appear within the walls of a play-houſe, made a feeble and unſucceſsful attempt, to defraud the Author of his merit, and emoluments.

Feb. 20. A new Muſical Farce by COBB, bearing the whimſical name of the "Shepherdeſs of Cheapſide." Mr. BANNISTER's "Diaper" was well ſuſtained. The Introduction of a "Frenchman" gave offence; and, therefore, in all probability will be omitted in future.

COVENT GARDEN.

THIS ſeaſon, like the former, commenced under the immediate direction of Mr. LEWIS, Deputy Manager.

Nov. 7, 1795. A new Comedy called "Speculation," written by Mr. REYNOLDS, was acted for the firſt time this evening.

The plot is an expoſition of fraud, fortune-hunting, and projects, and one of the principal ſcenes lies in the King's Bench, a "college" to which theſe purſuits naturally lead. Applauded. The Epilogue written by ANDREWS, and ſpoken by Lewis, is humorous.

Jan. 25. "The Way to get Married," written by Mr. MORTON, was performed this night for the firſt time.

The heroine, JULIA FAULKNER, whoſe father is impriſoned in conſequence of the arts of a pettifogger, exhibits an eminent degree of filial tenderneſs and exquiſite ſenſibility, which fortunately prove the "Way to get Married." This is written in a light and humorous, but on the whole, an intereſting ſtile of comedy. The Epilogue contained much ſevere, and perhaps too pointed ridicule, on a titled "buxom" Juliet, who, if we are not miſtaken, has been for ſome time a grand-mother.

Feb. 2. A new Muſical Farce called "The Lock and Key" by Mr. HOARE. Much whim and oddity.

OPERA.

THIS Theatre ſo recently revived out of the aſhes of the Old One, commenced a hitherto proſperous ſeaſon, under the management of Mr. LE TEXIER.

Saturday, Jan. 16. While MADAME BANTI was advancing towards the audience, a poor ſentinel ſtuck up for hours, in imitation of the foreign theatres, as if he were a mere *automaton*, and overcome by the weight of his arms, and the heat and dizzineſs occaſioned by the lights, fell down at her feet. This degrading cuſtom ought to be aboliſhed, for, the private injury apart, an Engliſh audience ſhould never be uſed to the ſight of a military police preſiding over their public entertainments.

Feb. 2. A call was made from ſeveral parts of the houſe for new pieces and performers. The manager was not to be found, but the audience was pacified by a promiſe from Mr. KELLY.

16. *I Traci Amici*, a new Comic Opera, compoſed by CIMAROSO, was well received. SIGNORA FABRIZZI, a comic ſinger, made her firſt appearance. Her voice is rather ſtrong than ſweet.

20. The moſt ſplendid Opera for ſeveral years, MADAME ROSE and M. DI-

DELOT made their firſt appearance in the new ballet of "Les Trois Sultanes," a piece devoid of novelty and intereſt, therefore but ill calculated for ſuch an introduction. Didelot has been formerly in England; Roſe, came forward on Saturday for the firſt time. She was the rival of MILLARD on the French Theatre.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SWEDEN.

The courts of Sweden and Denmark have each of them recalled their ſeamen from the ſervice of foreign powers, and forbidden ſuch engagements hereafter.

POLAND.

WARSAW, Jan. 7. Yeſterday 12,000 Pruſſian troops, with a numerous artillery, took poſſeſſion of this city. Till the barracks are rebuilt, they are quartered among the citizens. The German language is to be ſubſtituted for the Poliſh in the courts of judicature. The Pruſſian general Wendeſſen, is our new governor. The portion of Poland, which Pruſſia has acquired by this and the former diſmemberment of Poland, called Northern and Weſtern Pruſſia, is 2684 ſquare miles, containing upwards of two millions of ſouls.—The late king Staniſlaus, will ſpend the remainder of his days at Rome.

HOLLAND.

A proviſional adminiſtration is to be erected in Holland, till their national convention has framed a new conſtitution.

Noal, the French Repreſentive in Holland, gave, at his late *fête*, ten toaſts, celebrating the ſucceſſes of the French, and atteſting their good will to the Batavians. The concluding toaſt was as follows:—"May an univerſal philanthropy take place of national rivalſhips, of ſenſeleſs wars, and of Machiavelian intrigues! May a reſpect for the life of man, and an horror of blood, at length prevail in both worlds, and cloſe the wounds of long groaning Humanity!

Feb. 11. A Dutch ſquadron of ſeven or eight ſail of the line and as many frigates ſailed from the Texel.

FRANCE.

Feb. 19. The Directory ſent a meſſage to the council of 500, that on the morrow on the Place Vendome, the plates for the fabrication of aſſignats would be deſtroyed, and at the ſame 890 millions of aſſignats. Accordingly on the 14th, all the puncheons, matrices, and inſtruments, were melted down in a large furnace, erected for the purpoſe.

22. The council adopted the plan of a national bank ſimilar to thoſe of Amſterdam, Venice, and London. The mayor's late hotel is to be applied for the purpoſe.

In a late proclamation of the directory it is ſtated, that the population of Paris is at this time 150,000 greater than at any former period.

Nantes, and the adjacent country is infeſted with Chouans, who interrupt the communications.

Jan. 21. The anniverſary of the laſt king of the French, was celebrated this day. The proceſſion was to the Champ de Mars, where a monument in honour of our fourteen armies, had been erected near the altar of the country. The directory, and all the public functionaries, took the oath of fidelity to the republic, and of hatred to royalty. The army in the environs of Paris, which contains about 12,000 men, aſſiſted at the ceremony. At noon, all the conſtituted authorities aſſembled round a coloſſal ſtatue ſitting like that of Liberty, but whoſe attributes ſeemed to repreſent Hercules or Strength. The directory preſided in grand coſtume.

The patriotic airs of the *Marſeillois*, *Ça Ira*, *Veillons au ſalut de l'Empire*, *le Chant du Depart*, and a hymn by Lebrun were ſung. At two o'clock, the general oath of hatred to loyalty was taken, and repeated with enthuſiaſm by the ſpectators.

Reubell delivered an addreſs analogous to the *fete*. The army then filed off before the directory, the proceſſion went to the military ſchool, and the ceremony was concluded by a diſcharge of artillery.

[Among the immenſe fortunes gained by the French Revolution, is that made by a Jew from Altona, who arrived at Paris about April 1795, with no more than 200 Louis d'ors in his pockets, and now poſſeſſes a ſuperb hotel in the Fauxbourg St. Honore, for the furniture of which he paid 300,000 livres in hard caſh. He alſo bought a country ſeat for 800,000 livres in ſpecie, and is ſaid to poſſeſs a fortune of 250 millions in aſſignats.—Another ſtriking inſtance of that kind is a man of the name of Carnaba, a wax and tallow-chandler, who is become the poſſeſſor of the magnificent hotel of Richelieu, near the Faydeau Theatre, of eight or ten beautiful houſes in Paris, and of the famous ſugar-houſe on the banks of the Seine, a few leagues from the capital.]

ITALY.

ITALY.

The firſt ſittings of the Corſican parliament have been ſhort, and nothing particular determined upon. The refractory diſtricts have refuſed to pay the impoſts, and ſeveral perſons have been taken into cuſtody. Accounts of the 12th of January, ſtate that the Engliſh are frequently maſſacred by the country people, and that the French emigrant corps do duty, inſtead of the Engliſh regiments.

In Italy, the French army of the Alps, extends itſelf all along the chain of mountains, from Suze to Aoſta; the army of Italy joins the left wing of that of the Alps at Saluzzo, and deſcribes a half-circle by Oneille, along the ſea-ſhore to Savona, and then takes ſome poſitions on the Genoeſe territory, and advances over the Montſerret, as far as Alexandria.

PERSIA.

BAGDAD (in Turkiſh Perſia), Oct. 29, 1795. Conſiderable changes are taken place in Perſia, which will, in an eſpecial manner, affect the intereſts of the Turkiſh empire. Aga Mahmet Kan, an eunuch, has twice defeated the young prince Loff Ali Kan, and is now maſter of Chiras, with all the treaſures. The young prince has retreated to Keirman, and has ſent to claim the aſſiſtance of Ruſſia, which, however, it ſeems, has formed a deſign to ſeize on ſome of the provinces! Prince Heraclius, at Teſtes, in Georgia, is in daily expectation of Ruſſian reinforcements, to enable him to penetrate into the provinces of Chervan and Aderbeians.

AMERICA.

The American Congreſs have reſolved, that foreign ſhips ſhall not import any other goods, but ſuch as are the growth or manufacture of the nation to which the ſhips belong.

The legion lately employed to act againſt the hoſtile tribes of Weſtern Indians, are kept embodied, for the further purpoſe of taking poſſeſſion of the poſts now held by the Britiſh, in June next.

WEST-INDIES.

On the 20th, advices were received from the governor and ſeveral commanders, by the miniſters of ſtate, from Jamaica. Theſe advices are more ſatisfactory than any that have been received from that place for ſome time paſt.—The yellow fever which had been ſo fatal, begins to decline a pace.

The laſt accounts from Jamaica, ſtate, that the war with the Maroons is not terminated as was expected. They have collected themſelves under the command of a ſingle leader, and though reduced in number, and with reſources equally diminiſhed, are ſtill likely to trouble the internal repoſe of the iſland, from the nature of the faſtneſſes in which they are entrenched.

Deaths Abroad.

Lately at Stockholm, *Mr. Molinary*, better known as an antiquary, than for having been conſul at Tunis, he left no leſs than 5790 pieces of antient coin. Of theſe, there are 9 Arabian pieces in ſilver, 350 Roman pieces in ſilver, beginning with the head of POMPEY, and ending with that of ANTONINUS; 3070 pieces in bronze, of emperors, kings, cities, and private families; 260 pieces of ordinary metal, beginning with the head of SOLLONIA, and ending with that of HONORIUS.

At Venice, in Italy, *Charles Sackville, Eſq.* a partner in the banking-houſe of Sir Robert Herries and Co.

Dec. 6. laſt. At Gibraltar, *Capt. Charles Strickland*, of the 82d regt. of foot.

In the Mediterranean, on board the Zealous, man of war, of which he was commander, the *Right hon. Lord Hervey.*

At Northumberland, in America, *Mr. Henry Prieſtly*, youngeſt ſon of Dr. P.

Jan. 9. In Norwich, North America, his excellency *Samuel Huntingdon*, governor of the ſtate of Connecticut.

In a letter from a gentleman on board the *Hannibal*, of 74 guns, dated Jamaica the 29th Nov. 1795, mention is made of the death of the following gentlemen belonging to that ſhip, of the yellow fever, viz. Lieutenants Buller, Briſkie, and Sergent; midſhipmen Brandon, Martin, Walker, Harriſon, and Cope; captain's clerks, Mr. Breadon and Mr. Jones; ſurgeon's mate, Mr. Collingſon; ſchoolmaſter, Mr Biſſell; and that during the month preceding, about 60 of her crew died of the ſame diſorder.

At the iſland of Bermudas, on the 11th of Nov. laſt, *Captain Dixon*, the circumnavigator.

On board the Baſſet, Captain Purchaſe, in the Downs, *William Lord Belhaven*, a major in the army.

On board the Coloſſus man of war, *Mr. Bullock*, of Sunning, Berkſhire. He fell overboard, in the act of throwing the lead.

In the Weſt Indies, of the yellow fever, *Mr. William Phins*, commander of the ſhip Planter.

At Montſerrat, in the Weſt Indies, on the 3d of Dec. laſt, *Mrs. Herbert*, the lady of the Hon. J. H. of that iſland.

On the 6th Dec. laſt, at St. Vincent's, of a fever, *Mr. Joſeph Wilks*, of his majeſty's ſloop Thorn.

On the 11th Dec. laſt, at Antigua, *Charles Kerr, Eſq.* an eminent merchant of that place.

On the 15th of Nov. laſt, in St. Domingo, *William Hay, Eſq.* ſecond ſon of the Hon. W. H. of Lawfield, and captain in the 83d regiment of foot.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC NEWS.

London and Middleſex.

The Admiralty have lately made trials of their telegraphs, and with the beſt ſucceſs. Their chief trial has been to communicate an order to Admiral Peyton in the Downs, directing him to tranſmit certain inſtructions, then ſpecified, to Adm. Duncan. The time for communications paſſing from London to Deal, and from Deal to London, was 13 minutes and 37 ſeconds.—The telegraph at the Admiralty, ſince its being finiſhed, has worked two or three times, in order to familiarize the men to the buſineſs of celerity in caſe of neceſſity: It can, however, only be worked in very fine and clear weather with any utility.—The Engliſh telegraph is an improvement upon the French. Inſtead of the upright pole, with arms horizontally elevated on each ſide, we have adopted the following plan: Upon a ſquare frame, like the Venetian blinds to our windows, a number of ſhutters are either opened or ſhut, to denote particular things. The number of the combinations are near ſeventy, of which the firſt twenty-four are the letters of the alphabet—the others ſtand for notices—ſuch, for inſtance, as a fog between the ſtations—a fleet going out or coming in; and ſo on, as is ſettled in the table. The ſignal given for their beginning to write is—all the ſhutters cloſed; and there are four perſons at every ſtation, who are provided with proper glaſſes for obſervation. The experiments that, for amuſement, have hitherto been made, anſwer admirably. Intelligence is conveyed 74 miles in the ſhort ſpace of 3¼ minutes.

On Monday night, Feb. 1. after eleven o'clock, as the royal family were returning from the theatre to Buckingham-houſe, about half-way up Pall-mall, a ſtone was flung at the coach, in which were their majeſties and the lady in waiting, which, after breaking the window glaſs, and entering the carriage, ſtruck the queen on the cheek, and fell down into lady Harrington's lap. The king afterwards carried it with him to the queen's-houſe. An inveſtigation reſpecting this act of violence, took place the next day at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, Whitehall, before the duke of Portland and the magiſtrates from Bow-ſtreet, but without diſcovery.

Feb. 19. Richard England was this day tried for the wilful murder of Peter Lee Rolles, in a duel on the 18th of June, 1784, at Crauford Bridge. He was found guilty of *Manſlaughter*, and fined 1s. and to be impriſoned twelve months.

Kydd Wake was tried on Saturday the 20th, in the Court of King's Bench, for throwing a ſtone at his Majeſty's ſtate coach, as his Majeſty was returning from the Houſe of Peers on the firſt day of the ſeſſion. The offence was charged as a miſdemeanour. The Jury brought in a verdict of Guilty, and the ſentence is to be paſſed next term.

Feb. 22d. This day Mr. T. S. Gillett was tried at the Seſſion's Houſe in Clerkenwell-Green, on an indictment for going to France without a licence from his majeſty, order of council, or proclamation, firſt obtained. He was found guilty, and ſentenced to two month's impriſonment.

On the ſame day, at the Old Bailey, George Croſsly was tried upon the capital charge of forging the will of the late Rev. H. Lewis. Mr. Croſsly met the charge by proving three clear *alibis*. The trial began at nine on Monday morning, at three on Tueſday morning, the jury gave in the ſatisfactory verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Tueſday Lord Kenyon delivered the unanimous opinion of the Court of King's Bench, on the caſe of the *King verſus Sampſon Perry*, reſpecting the three objections which had been taken againſt the proceeding in outlawry againſt Mr. Perry. The Court were of opinion, that there was no error in the proceedings, and of courſe *the outlawry was confirmed.*——*(Particulars in our next.)*

It has lately been decided in Doctors Commons, that if a vicar performs his duty in a chapel of eaſe, in places where the church is ſmall and inconvenient, and at ſo great a diſtance from the major part of the inhabitants, that but a few perſons attend it, no action will lie againſt the incumbent for not performing duty in the church, the clergyman not being obliged to do duty at both places.

Laſt month the Commiſſioners of Bankrupts at Guildhall determined the important point, after a long hearing, that indorſers of bills, who take up bills after a bankruptcy, cannot be admitted to prove upon the eſtate of the bankrupt, and of courſe are not entitled to recover a dividend of the bankrupt's effects.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 14, a young woman,

woman, genteely dreſſed, found means to get into the Queen's houſe, and was making for the Queen's apartments, when ſhe was diſcovered by a ſervant, who inſiſted on her telling her where ſhe was going to, when ſhe replied, ſhe was going to her "Mother, Mrs. Guelph, the Queen," who had got ſome writings belonging to her; and if her mother did not give them up, ſhe would find means to commit ſome horrid act. Upon which ſome of the ſervants ſecured her, and ſhe was given into the cuſtody of the patrole; and on Monday morning, at nine o'clock, ſhe was brought to Bow-ſtreet, and underwent an examination before William Addington, Eſq. during which ſhe appeared very much compoſed. She ſaid her name is Charlotte Georgina Mary Ann Guelph. She perſiſted in the ſtory ſhe told at the Queen's houſe, the night before, of the Queen being her mother, &c. She further ſaid, that the late Duke of York was her father, that ſhe was born at Rome, and that ſhe was ſold to a gentleman in Spain, &c.

Carlton-Houſe, Feb. 16. On the evening of Thurſday laſt, between eight and nine o'clock, her royal highneſs the infant princeſs, daughter of their royal highneſſes the prince and princeſs of Wales, was chriſtened in the great drawing-room, by his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury: her royal highneſs was named Charlotte Auguſtus: the ſponſors were their majeſties in perſon, and her royal highneſs the ducheſs of Brunſwick, repreſented by her royal highneſs the princeſs royal.—*Lond. Gaz.*

A general faſt is to be obſerved on Wedneſday the 9th of March.

On the 23d of January, a meeting of the general committee of the Whig Club was held at the Shakſpeare Tavern, the right hon. C. J. Fox in the chair, when a declaration was agreed to, and directed to be publiſhed, as the "Declaration of the Whig Club," in which they call upon their fellow ſubjects to aſſociate, in order to obtain the repeal of two laws, paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion of parliament, and which have been frequently termed lord Grenville's and Mr. Pitt's bills. The declaration is ably drawn up, and ſtates, that, by one of the ſtatutes objected to, public aſſemblies of Britiſh ſubjects, though their proceedings ſhould be the moſt orderly and peaceable, and their object unqueſtionably legal, are fettered by reſtrictions hitherto unknown to the law and practice of this kingdom; and that theſe reſtrictions amount to an abrogation of the moſt important article, in that ſolemn compact which took place between the Britiſh nation, and the new race of princes who were raiſed to the throne at the revolution. By the other ſtatute, thoſe boundaries of treaſon are removed, which were aſcertained and eſtabliſhed by the act of Edward the Third; a law which had been endeared to Engliſhmen by the experience of four centuries; and one clauſe of this act, which authorizes the puniſhment of tranſportation on the ſecond conviction, even for words ſpoken, appears to be totally repugnant to the merciful ſpirit of the law of England. The miniſters, it is added, who have procured theſe reſtraints, which amount almoſt to a prohibition on the right of the people to aſſemble, to deliberate, and to petition, have thereby ſhaken the ſecurity of every other civil and political privilege. The Whig Club, therefore, recommend it to their fellow ſubjects, throughout the kingdom, to ſubſcribe the following declaration:

"We whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, calling to mind the virtuous and memorable exertions of our anceſtors, in all paſt ages for the public happineſs and freedom of this nation, do ſolemnly engage and pledge ourſelves to each other and to our country, to employ every legal and conſtitutional effort, to obtain the repeal of two ſtatutes, the one entitled, "An Act for the more effectual preventing Seditious Meetings and Aſſemblies," the other, "An Act for the Safety and Preſervation of His Majeſty's Perſon and Government, againſt Treaſonable and Seditious Practices and Attempts." Statutes which we hold to be ſubverſive of the ancient and undoubted liberties of Engliſhmen, as claimed, demanded, and inſiſted upon at the glorious Revolution in 1688, and finally declared aſſerted and confirmed by the Bill of Rights.

Within the laſt two years, the aſtoniſhing ſum of 5,300,000l. has been ſubſcribed in Great Britain, for the purpoſe of cutting *forty-three* additional Canals; which have alſo been actually begun!

Married.]—*Jan.* 20. The Rev. Dawſon Warren, to Miſs Charlotte Jackſon.

21. At St. Martins, Ludgate, the Rev. John Jeffreys, ſon of Dr. Jeffrey's, Canon, Reſidentiary of St. Paul's, to Miſs Charlotte Byron, of Hertford.

4. Samuel Scott, Eſq of Gower-ſtreet, to Miſs Ommanney, of Bloomſbury-ſquare.

1. At St. James's Church, William Cowell, Eſq. to Miſs Darlot, only daughter of Peter Darlot, Eſq. of Piccadilly.

By the Rev. Matthew Raine, head maſter of the Charter-Houſe School, William Gillies, of Caroline-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, to Miſs Charlotte Bonnor, of Cleveland-row.

At St. Mary-le-bone Church, by the Lord Biſhop

Bishop of Gloucester, Thomas Gardiner Bramston, Esq. eldest son of T. B. Bramston, Esq. M. P. for Essex, to Miss Blauw, daughter of William Blauw, Esq. of Queen Ann-street, West.

6. At Tottenham, Mr. Samuel Rhodes, of Islington, to Miss Strange, of Tottenham.

At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, Mr. Thomas Ayres, of Castle-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Francis Deze, of Smallbury-green, near Hounslow.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Mr. Wright, of Margate, to Miss Gould, daughter of William Gould, Esq. of the same place.

4. At Bath, Mr. William Fox, Jun. of Finsbury-place, merchant, to Miss Harriet Hale, daughter of T. H. Esq. of Watling-street.

10. Mr Pitt Corbett, of Crown-street, Westminster, to Miss E. Steemaker.

At St. Swithin's, Mr. Peter Oliver Bignell, son of the late R. B. Esq. of Banbury, Oxfordshire, to Miss Barrett, of Worcester.

Feb. 1. At Newington, Mr. John Fowler, of the Borough, to Miss Thomas.

5. At Clapham, Thomas Cecil Maunsel, Esq. of Thorp Malsor, Northamptonshire, to Miss Jane Wrather, of Clapham.

13. At St. James's Church, Alexander Hamilton, Esq. M. P. to Miss Catherine Burgh, daughter of the late R. B. Esq.

By the bishop of Rochester, Felix Ladbroke, Esq. to Miss Mary Anne Shubrick.

Lately, at Stepney Church, Mr. Thomas Ashfield, attorney, to Miss Elizabeth Miller.

8. The Right Hon. the Earl of Powerscourt, to Miss Brownlow.

18. At Stepney, George Green, Esq. of Blackwall, to Miss Sarah Perry, daughter of J. P. Esq.

21. Mr. George Bicknell, to Miss Levett, of North Fleet, Kent.

17. John Wadman, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Douglas, daughter of H. D. Esq. of the navy.

Mr. Johnson, of Warwick-place, Bedford-Row, to Mrs. Colborn, of Limehouse.

7. Mr. Robert Morgan, to Miss Tell.

25. Mr. J Miller, of Jermin Skirts, to Miss Lambe.

23. Thomas Pinkerton, Esq. to Miss Lamkins, of Blackheath.

Thomas Tring, Esq. of Vauxhall, to Miss Taylor, Half-moon-street.

19. At Wanstead, Mr. Agar, to Miss Lifford, of Hackney

18. Mr. Wirksteed, of Aldgate, to Miss Judith Slow, of Huntingdon.

DEATHS.

25. *Mr. John Luss*, distiller, in High Holborn.

Feb. 5. *Mr. Vincent*, attorney, and vestry-clerk of St. George's, Southwark.

19. In Lower Grosvenor-street, *Dr. Stewart.*

22. *Mr. Atkins*, in Francis-street.

23. Aged 84, *Thomas Corbet, Esq.* many years high Bailiff of Westminster.

Feb. 7. At his house in Bishopsgate-street, *Mr. Walter Mudge*, stationer under the Royal Exchange.

11. At Islington, *John Clarkson, Esq.* of the Auditor's Office, in the excise.

12. At Homerton, *Mrs. Henry Hall*, sewer's office, London.

17. *Mr. John Jones*, organist to St. Paul's, the Temple, and Charter-house.

Mrs. Manning, of Ely-place, wife of Capt. M. of the Pitt, East-Indiaman.

January 22. *Mrs. Godwin* of Park-street, Southwark, daughter of the late Mr. J. G. formerly of Northampton.

At her brother's house in London, *Miss Embury*, of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.

At Hammersmith, *Miss Sarah Moyser*, the last surviving daughter of Col. M. of Beverly, Yorkshire.

In London, *Harry Thompson*, of Leith-hill, Kent, Esq. youngest surviving son of the late H. T Esq of York.

At Newington, *Mr. Vanhagen*, of St. Paul's Church-yard; and only a few days before *Mrs. Vanhagen*. This couple having already settled their son, Mr. V. jun. in business, and disposed of three amiable daughters in marriage to men of worth, were preparing to enjoy the evening of life in a competency acquired by industry and integrity, when he who reverses at his pleasure, the schemes of human happiness, pronounced his—*satis est.*

Lately, in Little Britain, *Mr. Edward Ballard*, aged 88, of whom it has been said, that he was the last of that numerous race of booksellers, for which that place was many years famous. Roger North, in his life of Dr. John North, speaking of Booksellers in the reign of Charles the Second, says, "Little Britain was a plentiful and perpetual emporium of learned authors; and men went thither as to a market. This drew to the place a mighty trade; the rather because the shops were spacious, and the learned gladly resorted to them, where they seldom failed to meet with agreeable conversation. And the booksellers themselves were knowing and conversable men, with whom, for the sake of bookish knowledge, the greatest wits were pleased to converse."

16. In Hine-street, Manchester-square, *Tho. Crumpe*, esq.

27. *Mrs. Everitt*, wife of J. E. Esq. of Judd's Place, Somers-town, St. Pancras.

28. *Miss Maltby* of New-court, Swithin's-lane.

In Park-street, the *Hon. Mrs. Murray*, lady of Admiral M.; M. P. for the co. Perth.

30. At Hampstead, aged 80, *Admiral M. Barton.*

On the 4th instant, at Bath, after a lingering illness *W. Money, Esq.* a director of the East-India Company, and an elder brother of the Trinity-house. He has left twelve children, to lament the most valuable and affectionate of fathers.

Benjamin Porter, Esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

At

At Twickenham Lodge, near London, aged 72, *John Davenport, Esq.*

In St. Thomas's Hospital, *J. Marsden, of* Colchester, hosier. In the hospital he underwent the operation for the stone, one weighing four ounces, having been extracted from him two days before his death.

Mr. Wells, opticlan, Fleet-street.

Feb. 8. At Hackney, aged 84, *Mrs. Urwin*, widow of the late S. U. Esq. of that place, and formerly of Sutton, Nottinghamshire.

January 27. At Dorking, Surry, *Sir W. Burrel.* bart. LL.D. and Chancellor of the dioceses of Worcester and Rochester. Sir William had collected and arranged a prodigious mass of materials towards compiling a history of the county of Surry. In his collection, besides 12 folio volumes of documents from parish registers, are three of monastic inscriptions in general, and four of surveys and records. It had been the intention of this gentleman to present his collection to the British Museum, merely as the materials to some future historian of such a work; he having the common fear of entering upon the compilation of a County History, a work certainly to be accomplished by industry, but which is now too generally declined, few adventuring to be more than collectors for future generations.

—— *Staimsby, Esq.* of the Inner Temple, barrister.

Miss Lowes, eldest daughter of Mr. L. of Pall Mall.

13. In Lower Grosvenor-street, the Lady of Sir John Smith, Bart. of Lydling, Dorsetshire. She is deeply lamented by her numerous friends, being a lady universally esteemed and respected. She was interred in the family vault at Lydling, where her unostentatious charity and good actions will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

PROMOTIONS.

James lord viscount Lifford, to be dean of Armagh (Ireland).

The rev. Richard Baty, to be chancellor of Worcester, vice Sir William Burrell.

The rev. Ellis Burroughs, to the rectory of Sutton, in Norfolk.

The rev. Bernard Seale, to the vicarage of Braintree.

The rev. R. Warde, to the rectory of Ditton.

The rev. Joseph Ashbridge, to the vicarage of Alt-Hucknall.

The rev. John Robinson, to the vicarage of Tibshelf.

The rev. J. Glazebrook, to the vicarage of Belton.

The rev. B. Rice, M. A. to the vicarage of Aldermineter.

The rev. Charles Griffith, A. M. to a prebendary, in Brecon Cathedral.

The rev. R. R. Jenkins, to the rectory of Axbridge.

The rev. J. C. Mayber, to the rectory of Merthir Zidvil.

The rev. Mr. Cockayne, to the vicarage of Burnham.

The rev. Thomas Howes, jun. A. M. to the vicarage of Tharsiod.

The rev. Ph. Yorke, to the rectory of Great Horkesley.

The rev. Hay Drummond, to the rectory of Hadleigh.

The rev. Dr. Watson, to the rectory of Rothbury.

The rev. John Walters, to a prebendary in the cathedral of Landaff.

The rev. James Donne, A. M. to a minor canonry, in Chester Cathedral.

The rev. Henry Dyson, M. A. to the rectory of Baughurst, Southamptonshire.

The rev. Robert Hardy Tucker, B. A. to the vicarage of St. Mary, Marlborough.

The rev. John Lilly, A. M. to the rectory of Stoke Lacy, and the vicarage of Felton.

The rev. John F. Bohun, to the rectory of Depden.

The rev. Peter Wright, A. M. to the rectory of Baddeley.

The rev. W. T. Barlow, A. B. to the rectory of Southhill.

The rev. Thomas Watts, LL.B. to the vicarage of St. Giles's, Northampton.

The rev. William Butlin, A. M. to the rectory of Cooknoe.

The rev. John Yeatman, M. A. to the rectory of Edburton.

SHERIFFS *for the Year* 1796.

Berkshire, M. Anthony, of Shippon, Esq.
Bedfordshire, G. Brooks, of Flitwick, Esq.
Bucks, T. Hibbert, of Chalfont House, Esq.
Cumberland, J. Graham, of Barrock Lodge, Esq.
Cheshire, the Hon. B. Grey, of Wincham.
Cambridge and *Huntingdonshire*, J. Gardiner, Esq.
County of Cornwall, J. Enys, of Enys; Esq.
Devonshire, Sir B. Wrey, of Tawstock, Bart.
Dorsetshire, T. B. Bower, of Iwern Minster, Esq.
Derbyshire, Sir Robert Wilmot; Bart.
Essex, J. Barwise, of Marshals, Esq.
Gloucestershire, S. P. Peach, Esq.
Herefordshire, J. Sowerby, of Lilly, Esq.
Hertfordshire, A. Whitaker, of Lilton, Esq.
Kent, J. Mumford, of Sutton, at Hone, Esq.
Leicestershire, J. Richards, of Asfby de la Z. Esq.
Lincolnshire, W. Earl Welby, of Denton, Esq.
Monmouthshire, H. Barnes, of Monmouth, Esq.
Northumberland, A. M. L. Decardonnell, Esq.
Northamptonshire, A. E. Young, jun. Esq.
Norfolk, T. B. Evans, of Kerby Bedon, Esq.
Nottinghamshire, J. Wright of Nottingham, Esq.
Oxfordshire, W. L. Stone, Esq.
Rutlandshire, R. Tomlin, of Edith Weston, Esq.
Shropshire, R. Leake, of Longford, Esq.
Somersetshire, J. T. Warre, of Hestercombe, Esq.
Staffordshire, H. Vernon, of Hilton, Esq.
Suffolk, J. Clayton, of Sibton, Esq.
Southampton, H. Maxwell, of Everhot House, Esq.
Surry, T. Sutton, of Moutley, Esq.
Sussex, J. Fuller of Rosehill, Esq.
Warwickshire, E. Crotall, of Shustock, Esq.
Worcestershire, T. Hill, jun. of Bredon, Esq.
Wiltshire, C. T. B. Turner, Esq.
Yorkshire, G. W. Wentworth, of Hickilton, Esq.

OF

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Cumberland and Weſtmoreland.]—On January 23, 24, and 25, was a tempeſt at Whitehaven, more tremendous and deſtructive than any that has occurred in thoſe parts for a century paſt. The waves, from the uncommon fury of the wind, entirely demoliſhed the parapet-wall there, and greatly injured the Bulwark and the New Quay. The tide roſe to ſuch a height that boats plied in the market-place, and ſixty yards up King-ſtreet, where no perſon living ever remembered to have ſeen it before. The inceſſant guſts of wind and rain, accompanied with terrific exploſions of thunder and lightning, ſpread a general conſternation, and rendered the ſcene very horrible and alarming.

Carliſle, Jan. 30.—On Monday laſt, a number of reſpectable freemen of this city, and their friends, met to celebrate the anniverſary of Mr. Fox's birth-day, to whoſe ſpirited and patriotic exertions, the freemen of Carliſle, in particular, are highly indebted.

Married.]—At St. Bees, Mr. J. Walker, to Miſs Wake, of Riddleſworth-Hall.

Feb. 16. At Plumblands, Mr. W. Tordiffe, to Miſs E. Wilkinſon, of Parſonby.

At Harrington, Mr. J. Mitchell, to Miſs Jenkinſon.

8. At Kendal, Mr. T. Greenhow, of Beetham, to Miſs A. Sinkinſon, of Longſleddal.

Died Jan. 29. At Kirbyſteven, aged 82, *Mrs. A. Maſon*, mother of the late Dr. M. biſhop of Sodor and Man.

At Kendal, the *Rev. Caleb Rotherham*, for 42 years miniſter of the Diſſenting congregation in that place.

February 6. At Acronbank, the ſeat of R. H. Edmonſon, eſq. aged 88, *Mrs. Norten*, widow, and ſiſter of the late Sir W. Dalſton, of Acronbank.

Northumberland and Durham.]—The ſum requiſite for carrying into effect the propoſed canal from Newcaſtle to Carliſle is, according to the eſtimate made, 355,067l. This ſcheme holds out very beneficial proſpects to the country.

The Patriotic Intereſt at Newcaſtle has declared itſelf in favour of the form of Aſſociation recommended by the Whig Club. Thomas Bigge, Eſq. is at the head of the meaſure, and ſubſcription papers lie for ſignature at reſpectable houſes in that town.

On Tueſday the 9th, the ſhip Eolus was boarded at the entrance of Sunderland harbour by a preſs-gang, who found on board a ſailor, juſt returning to his home and his friends from a French priſon. They were attempting to ſeize him, when he knocked one of them down, and inſtantly drew his knife. Immediately they began to beat the poor fellow with their handſpikes till they were exhauſted: they then ſtamped upon him a conſiderable time with their feet. However, by the ſpirited exertions of ſome gentlemen who witneſſed theſe cruelties, the perpetrators were on Friday brought before the Juſtices of the Peace; and the enormity of their conduct being proved, orders were given for their commitment; but bail for their appearance at the next quarter Seſſions was afterwards accepted.

Bills of indictment were found at the laſt ſeſſions at Durham, againſt four perſons, for purchaſing potatoes in large quantities to ſell again at unreaſonable profits, and alſo for ſelling the ſame again by the groſs.

Newcaſtle, Feb. 18.—The merchants and traders of this town had lately a general meeting at the Guildhall, to conſider of the moſt effectual mode of putting a ſtop to the farther circulation of baſe halfpence. The ſecond and third reſolutions unanimouſly agreed to by the meeting were as follows:—"That a greater quantity of halfpence, of whatever deſcription or value, being brought into circulation, than what is abſolutely neceſſary for the purpoſe of change, ought to be reſiſted by tradeſmen as an evil, which ſhould at all times be watchfully guarded againſt." And, "That it ought to be an indiſpenſible rule with every tradeſman, not to receive *more than fivepence halfpenny* in any one payment; and that thoſe halfpence ſhould be good old mint halfpence, bearing the uſual impreſſion, of which, upwards of ten years experience has ſufficiently convinced us, that there is as much as is neceſſary now in circulation."

Married.]—*Jan.* 25. At Newcaſtle, Mr. Bowes, ſurgeon, to Miſs Mary Hornby.

Same day, at Hexham, Mr. Paul Brown, of Thornborough, to Miſs Margaret Angus, of Hexham.

25. At Newcaſtle, after a trip to Gretna Green, Mr. John J. Reed, to Miſs Jane Mowbray, of Stockton.

Lately, at Whitfield, the Rev. Mr. Clark, of that place, to Miſs Hodgſon, of Broughby-ſands.

31. At Sunderland, Capt. John Oughton, to Mrs. Ridley, of the White Lyon inn.

Feb.

Feb. 3. At Newcaſtle, Mr. R. Phillipſon, of Heworth-ſhore, to Miſs Annet.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Pilley, of Sudbroke, near Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Kirkup.

7. At Sunderland, Capt. T. Bowram, to Mrs. Roſs.

Same day. At ſame place, Mr. Miller, to Miſs Taylor.

Feb. 1. At Wolſingham, Mr. G. Emmerſos, of Ridgate, to Miſs Carter, of Caldwell.

Died—At Newcaſtle, the *Rev. Dr. Jameſon*, for many years chaplain to the Britiſh Factory at Dantzic.

Same place, *Mr. Weddel*, goldſmith and jeweller.

February 2 and 9, aged 13 months, a boy and girl, who were twins, children of Thomas Simpſon, eſq. mayor of Stockton. It is very remarkable that the girl continued in perfect health a whole week after the boy was taken ill; but on Sunday in the following week ſhe was taken ill preciſely at the ſame hour that he had been on the Sunday before, and died at the ſame hour as he did on the Tueſday following. —*Newcaſtle Chronicle.*

11. Same place, *Miſs Nancy Kitching.*

12. At Newcaſtle upon Tyne, *W. Smoult*, eſq.

Maſter W. Wood, youngeſt ſon of Dr. Wood, of Newcaſtle.

14. At Weſt-Matſep, *Mr. R. Dunn*, aged 84.

Mrs. Cartwright, wife of Capt. Cartwright, of the Weſt York militia.

16. *Robert Foreſt*, meal-ſeller, in Sandgate, ſuddenly dropped down and expired.

17. *Mr. W. Wardell*, flour-dealer, of Newcaſtle.

Yorkſhire.]—At Doncaſter Quarter Seſſions, Jan. 21, Mr. James Montgomery, printer of the Sheffield Iris, (a weekly newſpaper) was convicted of publiſhing a libel againſt Colonel Athorpe, relative to his conduct at the time of the riots in Sheffield, on the 4th of Auguſt laſt.—Mr. Montgomery was adjudged to ſix months confinement in York Caſtle, to pay a fine of 30l. to the King, and find ſecurity for his good behaviour for two years, himſelf in 100l. and two ſureties in 50l. each.

On the 13th of January, of the preſent year, the thermometer ſtood in York 12 degrees higher than on the 8th of the preceding June.

A ſociety, for the promotion of Agricultural and Internal Improvements, is at length eſtabliſhed in the Weſt Riding.

A letter has appeared in one of the London prints, addreſſed to the conductor of the paper, from Edward Topham, Eſq. dated from his farm at Wold Cottage, in Yorkſhire; the purpoſe of which is to confirm the very ſingular account reſpecting the deſcent of a ſtone from the atmoſphere, near Mr. Topham's houſe, on the 20th of December, 1795. Mr. Topham ſays he has no doubt of the truth of this relation. When the ſtone fell, a labourer was working within nine yards of it; and a carpenter and groom of Mr. Topham's within ten yards. The labourer diſtinctly perceived it in its fall, at the diſtance of about ten yards from the ground. A number of exploſions were heard by the three men, at ſhort intervals, as loud as the report of a piſtol, at the time the ſtone fell. In burying itſelf in the earth, it threw up a quantity of ſoil, more conſiderable, and to a greater extent, than a ſhell would have done. At Bridlington, and ſeveral villages, noiſes were heard like that of guns at ſea. At two neighbouring villages, a noiſe was heard, as of ſomething paſſing through the air, towards Mr. Topham's habitation, and ſome perſons came to enquire concerning it.—The ſtone weighed, on being dug up, 3ſt. 13lb.—Its texture is that of grey granite, of which there are none that can be called natives of this diſtrict.—The ſtone ſmelt very ſtrong at firſt, and was ſtrongly impregnated with ſulphur.

On February the 13th, the moſt terrible fire ever remembered in this county, broke out at the manufactory of Meſſrs. Marſhall and Benyon, near Holbeck-lane, Leeds, which raged with ſuch violence as to defy every attempt to extinguiſh it, for 12 hours ſucceſſively. A conſiderable part of the extenſive range of buildings compoſing the premiſes are deſtroyed; and, as an additional misfortune, by the falling of one of the walls during the conflagration, ſeven perſons loſt their lives, and twenty others were very dreadfully mangled or bruiſed. The property was inſured.

Married.]—*Feb.* 1. At Aſton, E. S. Cooper, Eſq. to Miſs Vereſt.

Same day, at Rotheram, Mr. Dale, of Bawtry, to Miſs Earnſhaw.

3. At Sculcoates, near Hull, the Rev. Mr. Edwards, of Lynn, to Miſs Pead, of Hull.

11. At Knareſborough, Mr. W. Andrews, of Scriven, to Miſs Taylor, heireſs of I. T. Eſq.

Same day, both of Scriven, Mr. T. Scott, to Miſs Wilks.

Same day, at Hull, Mr. Collins, to Miſs Coulſon.

12. At Bridlington, Mr. I. Herdfield, jun. to Miſs Milne.

17. At Sheffield, Mr. Herdfield, to Miſs Outram.

18. At Fiſhlake, Mr. Hunt, to Miſs Higham.

20. At Seſſay, Mr. R. Pinkney, to Miſs P. Prince.

4. At Sheffield, Mr. J. Ellis, to Miſs Makin.

14. At Leeds, Mr. Cryer, to Miſs Roberts.

Feb. 4. At Fryſton, Mr. J. W. Butterworth, of Leeds, to Miſs Wainwright, of Ferrybridge.

Feb. 6. At Kelton, the Rev. Mr. Buckbarrow, to Miſs Francis Smith, of Thriſton.

Feb. 4. At Catterick, Mr. Fall, of Redhall, to Miſs C. Foſs.

Died—Jan. 17. At Burlington, *Iſaac Wall*, eſq. He has by his will bequeathed to the poor of that town, for ever, the dividend of 1000l. Three per Cent. Conſols; and an equal ſum to the poor of the pariſh of St. Nicholas, Deptford.

Aged 50, *George White*, of Dronfield, miller; a man who, without ample poſſeſſions, acquired the eſteem of mankind by his ſuperior worth: he was univerſally reſpected while living, as an honeſt, charitable, and good man; and his death is now as ſincerely lamented by all who knew him.

At Hull, *Mr. Davies*, of the Exciſe Coffee-houſe, in the market-place.

Same place, aged 82, Mrs. Spouncer, mother of Mr. S. grocer.

In an advanced age, the *Rev. J. Chamberlain*, for 25 years paſt chaplain to the Roman Catholic boarding-ſchool for young ladies, without Micklegate-bar, York.

Mrs. Teale, wife of Mr. Teale, land-ſurveyor, of Leeds.

At Hull, aged 82, *Mrs. Sleight*, relict of Mr. S. late of that town, ſhip-owner.

In the 90th year of her age, *Miſs Pheaſant*, of Doncaſter; a maiden lady.

At York, *Mrs. Atkinſon*, wife of Mr. A. architect.

Miſs Grainger, of Sherburn, near Ferrybridge.

Henry Thompſon, eſq. He left the bulk of his fortune, amounting to 150,000l. to Henry Thompſon, Eſq. of Kirby-hall. His remains were interred in the mauſoleum at the laſt-mentioned place.

At Hull, *Mr. Joſeph Jowit*, brandy merchant and wharfinger.

At Leeds, *Mr. Jefferſon*, merchant, of that place.

At Hutton Buſhel, near Scarborough, aged 102, *Mr. Gibſon*.

At Hull, *Mr. Wharton*, of Scarborough. He was walking acroſs his apartment, and turning round very quickly, broke a blood veſſel; an accident which occaſioned his death ſoon afterwards.

20. *Mr. J. Turner*, of Sheffield, merchant.

Mr. R. Randall, for many years an eminent ſcrivener at Leeds.

Mr. Joſeph Walker, of Barnſley, grocer and brandy merchant.

Jan. 24. Suddenly, *Mr. John Ardſon*, an opulent grocer of Sheffield. He was an expert tradeſman, and had acquired, by unremitting induſtry, with a fair reputation, an independent fortune, which was ſtill rapidly increaſing. His character for probity became gradually ſo well eſtabliſhed, as juſtly to merit the confidence repoſed in him, by being intruſted with the management of the affairs of others. Of late years his commercial concerns had been very extenſive. What is more to the praiſe of Mr. Ardſon, he was exemplary in the relative and ſocial duties, and ever ready to extend his compaſſion to the unhappy and afflicted.

At Pontefract, in the 76th year of her age, *Mrs. Oſborne*, wife of Mr. O. ſtationer.

Lady Smith, relict of the late Sir J. S. S. bart. of Newland Park, near Wakefield.

Of a pleuriſy, near Clithero, *Viſcountiſs Southwell*, lady of Viſc. S. of Ireland.

At Scarborough, *Miſs Bell*, daughter of the late Mr. B. attorney.

28. At Potter Newton, *Mrs. Rhodes*, relict of the late Mr. J. R. of Leeds.

31. *Miſs Fletcher*, ſiſter of Mr. T. F. of Leeds, butcher.

Mr. Abraham Chamberlayn, of Skipton, in Craven, raff and iron merchant, which buſineſs he had followed for 53 years ſucceſſively.

Mrs. Wade, linen-draper, at Halifax.

In the Fleet Priſon, *Richard Drobble*, a Yorkſhireman, who, after enduring a confinement of upwards of ſix years in York Caſtle (where he earned a miſerable ſubſiſtence by weaving thread-lace) was removed thence, ſome months ago, by his creditors to the Fleet, in which place no handicraft trade is allowable. The coroner's jury which ſat on the body deliberated on the propriety of finding the unhappy man to have *died through want*: this, however, was not actually the caſe; as his humane fellow priſoners on the poor ſide had daily adminiſtered unto him whatever relief they could afford.

February 1. At Halifax, *Mr. W. Bromley*, merchant.

At Leeds, *Mrs. Upton*, wife of Mr. U. ſtaymaker.

4. At Hallifax, *Mr. T. Hyde*, attorney, and coroner for the diviſion of Agbridge and Morſey, in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire; an upright lawyer, and valuable member of ſociety.

The *Rev. Mr. Simpſon*, diſſenting miniſter of Warley, near Halifax; and alſo, a few days before, *Miſs H. Simpſon*, his daughter.

6. At York, *Benj.* Swinehead, eſq. collector of Exciſe.

Same place, *Joſiah Holkham*, eſq.

7. At York, *Mr. Maunſor*, linen-draper.

8. At York, *Mr. W. Clark*, watch-maker. He ſerved the office of ſheriff of that city in the year 1786.

At Halifax, *Mr. Pollard*. He was ſuddenly taken ill while ſtanding in the market-place, and being removed to a neighbouring houſe, expired ſoon after.

9. At Whitby, *Mr. F. Wood*, ſtone-maſon.

At Sealing Dam, near Whitby, *Mrs. Mabel Shaw*, innkeeper.

Aged 21, *Miſs Ann Singleton*, of Great Given-dale, eldeſt daughter of the late J. S. eſq.

12. At Ripon, in the 96th year of her age, *Mrs.*

Mrs. Bims, aunt of Dr. Ayrton, of the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

Lancashire.]—The clergy of Manchester, are laudably exerting themselves, by preaching charity sermons, &c. to collect the sum of 1800l. in order to complete the purchase of the Bath Inn, for the purpose of converting it into a Lying-in-Hospital.

Many of the weaving manufacturers in this county have lately substituted potatoes for fine flour, in the process of dieting their pieces.

A spotted fever, attended with dangerous symptoms, rages now at Manchester; 200 patients are at present on the physicians' books at the infirmary.

Blackburn, Feb. 24.—On Thursday evening, a fire broke out in the cotton-factory of Messrs. Horrocks, at Preston, which consumed totally, in two hours, the whole of those extensive premises;—without exception, the most complete establishment of the kind, in the three kingdoms.—Happily the whole property was insured—The origin of the fire is attributed to the friction of the steam-engine.

Married.]—*Feb.* 18. At Liverpool, Mr. Baker, of London, to Miss S. M'Lean.

9. At Yealand, near Lancaster, Mr. T. Beckbane, to Miss Susan Frankland.

12. Mr. J. Marsden, to Miss Ann Pugh.

14. At Liverpool, Mr. G. Sherrock, to Miss M. Dutton.

18. Same place, Mr. J. Leigh, to Miss Crossfield.

— At Warrington, the Rev. E. Hinchcliffe, to Miss Ann Bover.

21. At Liverpool, Mr. T. Aflton, to Miss Holcroft.

8. At Warrington, Mr. William Parker, to Miss M. Atherton.

At Lancaster, Mr. William Earnshaw, of Staley-bridge, to Miss Mary Mellor, daughter of Mr. B. Mellor, of Micklehurst.

At Wigan, Mr. Howarden, to Miss Winkley, of the same place.

Feb. 3, Mr. John Lynden, to Miss Lucy Langdale, Deansgate, Manchester.

4. Mr. W. H. Charlton, to Mrs. Westell, both of the same place.

Died — At Stoneyhurst academy, *Mr. E. Weld*, the second son of — Weld, esq. of Lulworth Castle, Dorset.

At Manchester, aged 80, *Mr. Shaw*, master of the punch-house in that town for 58 years successively. Mr. Shaw was one of the few landlords who have the happy art of mingling practical morality, with the enjoyment of good liquor. In the discipline and regularity of his kitchen, particularly as to lateness of hour, he was never surpassed; not a lemon was squeezed, nor a bowl replenished after eight in the evening. In a word, the purity of his punch, as a landlord, could only be excelled by the purity of his heart, as a man.

Mr. Peter Hankinson, grocer, at Warrington.

Mr. Thomas Kent, a principal and confidential clerk in the office of the Duke of Bridgewater.

At Liverpool, *Peter Parker*, esq. the Mayor.

Same place, *John Plumbe*, esq.

At Manchester, *Mr. W. White*, son of Mr. White, formerly a grocer at Birmingham.

January 26. At Liverpool, *Mrs. Clarke*, relict of the late Mr. J. C. of that place.

30. *Miss Brester*, eldest daughter of Capt. B. of Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.

February 2. In the prime of life, *Mr. J. Bailey*, packer, of Manchester.

At Banktop, *Mrs. Fildes*, relict of the late Mr. F. grocer, of that place.

At Rutland, near Lancaster, *Mrs. Drinkall*, wife of Mr. D. of the former place.

3. *Mr. John Withington*, of Manchester.

5. *Miss Johnson*, of Duke-street, Liverpool.

Mr. Christ. Thomson, of Lancaster, hatter.

11. At Manchester, *Mr. Hudson*, school-master.

At Liverpool, aged 86, *Mr. John Reynolds*, formerly of the Cross-Keys-inn, of that place.

Mrs. Marwood, of St. Ann's, Liverpool; an exemplary character, sincerely regretted. The well-known epitaph of Pope, beginning with the words, 'Here lies a woman, good without pretence,' might be applied with propriety to the memory of this excellent person.

14. At Manchester, *Mr. Tate*, formerly a considerable manufacturer of small wares.

January 29. At Lawley, *Mr. L. Pride*, son of the late W. P. esq. near Blackburn.

At Liverpool, after a severe indisposition, which he bore with fortitude, *Mr. Hodgson*, school-master.

25. At Liverpool, aged 83, *Mrs. Robinson*; a lady of an amiable disposition and character.

26. *Mrs. Cain*, wife of Mr. T. C. taylor, of Liverpool.

February 10. In Liverpool, *H. Littledale*, esq.

13. *Lord Visc. Southwell*, at his seat in Lancashire. He survived his Lady only five weeks. He is succeeded in the title by his son Thomas, the eldest of seven children.

Cheshire.]—On the night of Tuesday, Jan. 26, the Chester mail was robbed within one hundred yards of the gibbet where Lewin hangs, who suffered for a similar offence, about two years ago. A man answering to the description in the advertisement, has been apprehended at Northampton, on suspicion of having been a party concerned in this robbery; Two men have been also taken up at Birmingham, on the like suspicion.

On Thursday last, four flats, laden with coals, from Lancashire, arrived at the Tower Wharf of the Ellesmere Canal, near Chester, being the first vessels which have navigated that part of the canal with coals.

Chester, Jan. 29.—It has been computed

puted that, in this city, 10,000 buſhels of wheat, the produce of 500 acres of land, have been already ſaved to the inhabitants, in conſequence of the introduction and partial uſe of barley.

Died—At Congleton, *Mrs. Sophia Tapp*, wife of Mr. T. ſoap-boaler, and daughter of the late John Colby, eſq. of Boſton, Lincolnſhire.

January 30. At Nantwich, *Mr. R. Taylor*, tanner.

31. *Mr. E. Aſtle*, of Cheſter, tanner.

In the prime of life, *Mrs Miller*, wife of Mr. R. M. of Farndon.

Miſs Whitby, of Tarvin.

At Cheſter, *Sir C. Leving*, bart.

At Weſtbrooke Houſe, near Weymouth, *P. Keay*, eſq. of Malpas.

Shropſhire.]---In conſtructing the canal, which has for its object to unite the rivers Severn and Dee, one of the boldeſt efforts of invention, in modern times, is the attempt to convey the water from one mountainous point to another, over one of the deepeſt dells in Britain, meaſuring, in a perpendicular deſcent, upwards of 90 feet, and in length, between 300 and 400 feet! The ſtupendous aqueduct forming this part of the canal, is to be one entire *trough*, made of *caſt iron!*

Married]---*Feb.* 9. At Shrewſbury, Mr. Sheppard, of the Shrewſbury Bank, to Miſs Denton, of Grafton.

10. Mr. R. Carſwell, to Miſs Poole, of Harleſeat.

8. At Oſweſtry, T. Morrice, Eſq. to Miſs E. Morrice.

7. Mr. Roe, to Mrs. Hampton, of Whitechurch.

8. Mr. Haſſal, of Grieſley, to Mis S. Lewis.

18. At Shrewſbury, the Rev. Mr. Wilde, to Miſs Mary Corfield.

17. At Padworth, T. Finlow, Eſq. to Miſs C. Lucas, of Kenilworth.

Died—*Mrs. Cornwall*, lady of the Rev. Dr. C. dean of Canterbury.

January 31. At Elleſmere, *in conſequence of a cold, caught by lying in a damp bed, Mr. Gregory*, attorney, of Whitchurch.

Mrs. Oakley, in Barker-ſtreet, Shrewſbury.

Staffordſhire.—The reſervoir of the ingenious Mr. Tilſtone is now nearly completed. Some time ago, this gentleman procured a grant from the corporation of Newcaſtle, of a ſpring near the town, for the purpoſe of furniſhing the inhabitants with an ample ſupply of ſpring water at their own houſes. Mr. Tilſtone's engine is alſo rendered ſubſervient to carding wool for hats, grinding wheat, and various other uſes, alike advantageous to the public and to himſelf.

The inhabitants of Newcaſtle under Line have entered into a ſubſcription to erect mills for the purpoſe of grinding corn, and alſo houſes for baking the ſame. It is computed that, by this plan, a ſaving will be made, in a family of ſix perſons, in the article of flour alone, of 4l. 11s. in the courſe of one year; and to the inhabitants of the town at large of 22,750l. during the ſame time.

Married]---*Feb.* 10. At Weſton, upon Trent, Mr. Anwell, to Miſs Boſſon, aged *thirteen*.

2. Mr. C. Hudſon, of Stafford, to Miſs Ann Haſſell.

1. At Hales Owen, Mr. James Mace, of Wolverhampton, to Miſs Ann Jones.

17. At Cudworth, Thomas Finlow, Eſq. of Burton upon Trent, to Miſs Catherine Lucas.

7. At Abbots Bromley, Mr. Perkins, of Hopton, to Miſs A. Chamberlain.

Died—At Kinver, aged 64, *Mrs. S. Seager*, a maiden lady, whoſe charity was exemplary when alive, and extended beyond the grave by her liberal bequeſts to different public charities.

Mr. Thompſon, of Litchfield.

At Leek, *Mrs. Lucas.*

Derbyſhire.]—A new Public Market for Corn and Grain was opened on the 22d of January, at Bakewell.

Derby, Feb. 17.—There is now a proſpect of the ſpeedy completion of the works upon our canal. The weir acroſs the Derwent is alſo already finiſhed, as is alſo the caſt-iron aqueduct in the Holmes.

In conſequence of a perſon having been drowned, while playing at foot-ball on Shrove Tueſday laſt, the magiſtrates have ordered that ſuch practice ſhall be diſcontinued in future.

Married.]---*Feb.* 10. At Ipſtones, Mr. Holley, of Norfolk, to Miſs Sneyd, of Belmont.

13. At Aſhbourne, Mr. Harlow, to Miſs Trent.

9. At Chapel en le Frith, Mr. W. Robinſon, Jun. of Cheſterfield, to Miſs A. Bradburg.

Died—At Quarndon, *Henry Price*, eſq.

At Alfreton, the *Rev. D. Gronow*, miniſter of the Diſſenting congregation.

30. At Graſs-hill, near Cheſterfield, *Mrs. Brockſopp.*

At Cheſterfield, *W. Anderſon*, eſq. of London.

February 8. In London, *Mrs. Plaxton*, late of Duffield Hall, Derbyſhire.

13. In Derbyſhire, aged 92, the *Rev. S. Pegge*, LL.D.—*(Anecdotes in our next.)*

15. *Arch. Douglas*, eſq. aged 76, at Wood Eaves, near Aſhborne, Derbyſhire.

29. At Derby, aged 40, *Miſs M Potter.* Her death was occaſioned by an excruciating cancer in her breaſt, the anguiſh of which ſhe endured with wonderful patience and fortitude, ſupported by the beſt of conſolations, a conſcience void of offence,

offence, and the cheering ſpirit of religious hope! Her diſſolution, like the ſetting ſun, was not without the hope of riſing more glorious in another world.

Nottinghamſhire.]—On the 2d of February, Sir John Warren was preſented in due pomp and form, with the freedom of Nottingham, which had been unanimouſly voted to him on the 7th of October laſt, but which, his profeſſional purſuits had, till then, prevented him from perſonally accepting.

Married.]—*Feb.* 2. At Southwell, the Rev. Robert Chaplin, to Miſs Ann Sutton, of Norwood Park.

3. Mr. Jamſon, attorney at law, to Miſs Roe, both of Nottingham.

10. At Ruddington, Mr. W. Garner, of Long Whatton, to Miſs E. Henſon.

8. In Nottingham, Mr. P. Blood, to Miſs S. Wilkiſon.

Died—At Bingham, aged 58, *Mrs. Skinner*; a reſpectable farmer.

Mrs. Smith, widow of the late — S. gent. of Papplewick.

At Nottingham, in an advanced age, *Mr. E. Hallam*, formerly a cabinet-maker of conſiderable buſineſs.

At Ratcliffe upon Trent, near Nottingham, *Mrs. Green*, wife of Mr. G. an opulent farmer.

At Newark, *Mr. J. Holmes*, plumber and glazier.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Lees, wife of Mr. J. L. Angel-row.

January 30. *Mrs. Gordon*, wife of Mr. G. cornwainer, of Nottingham.

February 2. *Mr. M. Grey*, publican, in Houndſgate, Nottinghom.

6. At Nottingham, *Mrs. Oldknow*, relict of Mr. J. O. and ſiſter to the late Mr. Alderman Carruthers.

Mrs. Gill, wife of Mr. G. ſen. St. James's-lane, Nottingham.

7. *Mrs. Milner*, wife of Mr. M. cabinet-maker, in Parliament-ſtreet, Nottingham.

At Mansfield, *Mrs. Chadwin*, relict of Mr. C. publican.

8. At Newark, *Mrs. S Cramptern*, a maiden lady.

Lincolnſhire.]—Lincoln, Jan. 26.—The Rev. Francis Barſton, of Aſlackby, was laſt week convicted at the Bourne Quarter Seſſions, for having worn hair-powder, without having previouſly taken out a licence, and ſentenced to pay the penalty of 20l. He was alſo, on the 2d of February, convicted before two magiſtrates of having made it his practice to ſhoot game without a legal certificate, and ſentenced to pay the ſame penalty.

A bill is to be brought into Parliament during the preſent ſeſſion, for draining, embanking, and incloſing the extenſive waſte grounds called Stockwith Common, in this county.

It is in contemplation to make very conſiderable improvements to the navigation of the Haven of Great Grimſby, and to procure an Act of Parliament for this purpoſe, during the preſent ſeſſion.

Married.]—*Feb.* 1. At Market Raiſin, Mr. William Rawſon, to Miſs Bennet.

At Everby, near Sleaford, Mr. Baldike, to Miſs Thorpe.

16. At Stamford Baron, Mr. Chapman, ironmonger and brazier, of Wiſbich, to Mrs. Neasam, of Peterborough.

At Billinghay, Mr. John Camm, to Miſs Eliza Kent.

At Kelekington, Mr William Smith, to Miſs Stephenſon, of Swineſhead Lodge.

7. At Boſton, W. Robinſon, Eſq. to Miſs Goodwin.

— Mr. W. Chapman, to Miſs Emerſon.

5. At Marcham le Fron, Mr. J. Tomlinſon, to Mrs. Taſker.

8. At Swayton, Mr. Mann, to Mrs. Vicar.

16. Mr. Chapman, to Mrs. Newzan, of Peterbro'.

Died—At Gainſborough, the *Rev. Jeremiah Gill*, for upwards of 50 years, miniſter of a Preſbyterian congregation in that place, and juſtly reſpected for his charitable and other virtues.

At Sleaford, aged 82, *Leonard Brown*, eſq. of Pinchbeck, for many years a magiſtrate for the diſtrict of Keſteven.

At Newark, *Mr. J. Holmes.*

January 23. At Stamford, aged 41, *Mr. Baker*, one of the principal burgeſſes.

24. *Mrs. Rainey*, wife of Mr. Rainey, plumber and glazier, of Bourn.

February 1. At Lamerby, near Gainſborough, *Mr. Bolton*, farmer and grazier.

5. At Leverton, in Nottinghamſhire, *Mrs. Hill*, widow, of Springthorp.

Rutland.

Married.]—*Feb.* 2. At Uppingham, Mr. J. Chapman, baker, to Mrs. Buzzard, both of that place.

8. At the ſame place, Mr. Daſh, of Kettering, to Miſs M. Collyer.

7. At Market Overton, Mr. Scott, to Miſs Nicks.

Died—At Leaton, aged 86, *Mrs. Drake.*

February 8. At Uppingham, aged 50, *Mrs. E. Sewell.*

10. The *Rev. John Freeman*, M.A. rector of Lyndon, &c.

Leiceſterſhire.

Married.]—*Feb.* 4. Mr J. Chamberlin, to Mrs. Holmes, both of Leiceſter.

Same day, at Nether Broughton, Mr. J. Mann, to Miſs A. Thompſon.

Died—*January* 23, *Mr. Draper*, an eminent farrier, of Caſtle Domington.

At Blaby, aged 32, the *Rev. W. Freer*, rector of Stoughton and Thurnby, to which livings he had been preſented in Auguſt laſt.

February 2. *Mrs. Parkinſon*, wife of Mr. P. ſurgeon, of Leiceſter.

21. At Belgrave, the Rev. Mr. Clayton, aged 81. He had enjoyed the living of that place 37 years, and that of the pariſh of Norton the long period of 51!

Warwickſhire.]—Mr. Bolton, of Birmingham, has made propoſals to Government to coin all the public money requiſite, by contract; engaging to take off as much coin in one day, by his proceſs, as is now done at the Tower in ſix months. Mr. Bolton's machine works by a ſteam-engine; and, without endangering the fingers of the coiners, is competent to throw off 100 impreſſions at every ſtroke.

From a return of the number of acres ſown in this county laſt year, it appears that 35,662 acres were ſown with wheat, which produced 578,166 buſhels, being 87,388 exceeding the growth of the preceding year. 147¾ acres were ſown with rye, which produced 2,311 buſhels, being 1056 exceeding the produce of 1794: 84,020 acres were ſown with barley, which produced 645,543 buſhels, being 216,397 exceeding the growth of the preceding year: 22,398 acres with oats, which produced 594,936 buſhels, being 189,221 more than in 1794: 1794 acres with peaſe, which produced 27,343 buſhels, being 20,565 more than in the preceding year; and 4463¾ acres with beans, which produced 88,471 buſhels, being 45,407 exceeding the produce of 1794.

At a public meeting of the manufacturers of buttons, held in Birmingham, it was reſolved to apply to Parliament for an Act to prevent the making or ſelling ungilt or unplated buttons, which ſhall have the word *gilt*, or *plated*, or any other word, letter, or mark, on the underſide thereof, or on the papers or covers wherein the ſame are wrapped up.

On Thurſday, Feb. 18th, William Allen was apprehended at Birmingham, with a large quantity of counterfeit Britiſh and French guineas, ſhillings, ecus, &c. together with all the implements uſed in coining, having been found in his poſſeſſion. A Thomas Wild, who had come from Manchester for the purpoſe of purchaſing counterfeit money, was alſo taken in company with Allen. It appears that Allen had exchanged with the other, thirty of his counterfeit half-guineas for five good mint guineas.

Married]---*Feb.* 4. At Warwick, Joſhua Deverell, Eſq. to Miſs Sarah Baines.

30. At Edgbaſton, Mr. E. Penn, of Birmingham, to Miſs Cox.

9. At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Hands, to Miſs Sharp, of Warwick.

2. At Abbot Bromley, Mr. Perkins, of Hopton, to Miſs Ann Chamberlain.

At Baſſage, Mr. Edmund Baker, of Birmingham, to Miſs Ellen Harding.

8. At Dawley, Mr. Edwards, of Colebrookdale, to Miſs Wright.

16. Mr. William Oſborn, of Hampton Lucey, to Miſs L. Biſſell, of Pinley Abbey.

5. Mr Moleſworth, of Birmingham, to Miſs Jeffon, eldeſt daughter of J. J. Eſq. of Weſt Bromwich.

28. At Tattenhall, the Rev. R. Harling, to Miſs Melville, of Biggleſwade.

15. Mr. Edward Hobſon, of Birmingham, to Miſs Boole.

At Feckenham, Mr William Palmer, attorney, to Miſs Wells.

12. At Stratford upon Avon, Mr. S. Johnſon, to Miſs M. Black.

At Birmingham, Mr T. Millward, to Miſs F. Martin.

At the ſame place, Mr I. Barber, to Miſs R. Parrett.

8. Mr. T. Hand, to Miſs Sharp, both of Warwick.

Died—*Mr. T. B. Watford*, bookſeller, of Stratford.

At Offchurch, near Warwick, *Mr. Franklyn.*

January 23. *Mrs. Hutton*, wife of Mr. W. H. of Birmingham, a reſpectable ſtationer, and popular writer.

Mrs. Stevens, Coventry.

At Birmingham, *Mrs. Redfern*, wife of Mr. R.

At Rugby, *George Halſtone.* He was retiring to bed, when he unfortunately fell down ſtairs, and diſlocated his neck. Reſiding in a houſe by himſelf, he was not diſcovered till the following morning.

February 8. *Mr. Ruſſell*, of Kenelworth.

14. *Miſs Smith*, of Dunchurch.

At Alleſley, near Coventry, *Miſs Whitehead*, one of the people called Quakers.

February. In the 69th year of his age, *Mr. W. Wedge*, of Bentley Heath, near Solihull.

15. *Mrs. Richards*, wife of Mr. J. R. of Birmingham.

18. At Newbold upon Avon, near Rugby, *Mr. John Only.*

19. *Mrs. Hammerſley*, wife of Mr. P. H. of Birmingham.

Worceſterſhire]—The aggregate number of pockets of hops weighed in Worceſter market, in the courſe of laſt year, amounted to 18,495.

The Worceſter and Birmingham Canal will be navigable by next May, to its junction with the Stratford Canal. It will command an extenſive traffic in the coal and iron trades, groceries and heavy goods, &c. by its near approach to Worceſter, and the trade ſubſiſting between Briſtol and Birmingham.

It is in contemplation to eſtabliſh an Agricultural Society for this county, the meetings of which are to be held at Eveſham.

Married]---*Jan.* 28. At Doddenham, Mr. Owen, of Worceſter, to Miſs Court.

8. At Worceſter, Mr. P. O. Bignell, to Miſs Barratt.

28. At

18. At Ribblesford, Mr Howell, of London, to Miſs Green, of Bewdley.

9. Mr Sengar, ſurgeon, to Miſs L. Broom, both of Bewdley.

14. Mr S. Perkins, of Freſhford, Somerſet, to Mrs Gardner, of Worceſter.

Died—At Perſhore, aged 84, *Mrs. Bunn.*

Aged 19, *Miſs Quarrel*, of Penſham.

Mrs. Carpenter, wife of Mr. Carpenter, hatter, of Broad-ſtreet, Worceſter.

At her houſe, near Worceſter, *Mrs. Griffiths.*

January 29. *Mr. Blackwall*, hair-dreſſer, of Worceſter.

At the Cottage on the Hill, near Worceſter, of the ſmall-pox, after having eſcaped it nearly 70 years, *Mr. W. Filcox.*

February 1. At Bewdley, *Mr. Lawrence.*

6. Aged 68, *Mr. H. Raff*, glover, of Worceſter.

Aged 82, *Mrs. D. Crumb*, of Bewdley.

13. At Redmarley, *Mrs. Howe*, wife of the Rev. J. H.

11. At Bewdley, *Mr. Jones*, ſurgeon.

23. At Worceſter, *E. Newnham*, eſq.

Herefordſhire.]—The tax on horſes will probably operate as a ſtimulus to the more extenſive uſe of oxen in Agriculture. A conſiderable farmer lately attended a ſale of oxen near Hereford, carrying with him numerous commiſſions to purchaſe ox-teems, on the account of ſeveral hill-country gentlemen. A number of land-owners among the nobility and gentry, have alſo ſent circular letters to their tenants, recommending the raiſing of bull calves, for the purpoſe of huſbandry, a meaſure that will at once tend to increaſe conſiderably the ſtock of good beef, and render horſes leſs neceſſary.

Married]—*Feb.* 4. The Rev. E. Eckley, of Creadon-hill, to Miſs Sarah Taylor, of Tillington Court.

11. Mr T. Wyke, ſurgeon, to Miſs S. Cawdell, of Bewdley.

Died—At Leominſter, *Mr. Joſeph Powell.*

Monmouthſhire.

Married]—*Feb.* 16. At Roſs, Harper Jones, Eſq. of Monmouth, to Mrs. Whitcombe.

Died—At Lanover, aged 108, *E. Steadaway.*

Gloceſterſhire.]—Twenty-two bills of indictment have been found by the Grand Jury of this county, againſt foreſtallers.

The inhabitants of Tewkſbury, in a general meeting, have reſolved unanimouſly, not to purchaſe butter at a higher rate than 10d. per lb. which they pronounced to be a fair price.

The inhabitants of Glouceſter, in a public meeting, at which the mayor preſided, reſolved unanimouſly, "That 11d. per lb. was, at this period, a juſt and ſufficient price for butter:" and agreed not to purchaſe at a higher rate.

The bakers alſo had lately a public meeting at Glouceſter, at which the mayor attended, and unanimouſly entered into the following reſolutions:

"That there does not exiſt any real ſcarcity of wheat in this county, as appears from the very conſiderable quantities of old wheat recently offered to ſeveral of them, but which they could not purchaſe, on account of the exorbitant price demanded.

"That wheat is withheld from the markets, in conſequence of the badgers and jobbers in corn, making it a common practice to call on the farmers at home, and who, being mere ſpeculators, offer and give prices that have a pernicious effect on the fair market."

Married]—*Feb.* 6. At Glouceſter, Mr. Wilton, apothecary, to Miſs Lightfoot, both of that place.

8. Mr. Charles Horlick, of Painſwick, to Miſs Broom, daughter of J. Broom, Eſq. of Kidderminſter.

11. At Forth Hampton, Mr. Charles Clarke, of Birmingham, to Miſs Mary Need.

Died—At Sevenhampton, *James Hinckman*, gent.

At Glouceſter, *Mr. Waſhbourn*, ſen.

Miſs Embury, of Tewkſbury; a young lady of cultivated talents and amiable virtues.

At Glouceſter, *Miſs S. Oliver.*

February 14. The *Rev. St. John Stone*, late fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

17. *Mr. J. Elderton*, late of Stapleton.

Oxfordſhire.

Married.]—*Feb.* 1. The Rev. Dr. Gill, rector of Rouſham, to Miſs Townſend, daughter of the late Dr. B. of Banbury.

8. At Biaſter, Mr. J. Dudley. jun. to Miſs Reading.

2. At Anburne, Mr. W. Oakham, of Ramſbury, to Miſs A. Cook.

Died—*February* 14 *Dr. Sibthorp*, the celebrated botaniſt, in conſequence of the fatigues he underwent in his ſecond (and laſt) tour to Turkey and the Grecian Iſlands, in queſt of rare and curious plants. Mr. Sibthorp took his degree of M. A. at Oxford, in the year 1733 (June 28), that of B. M. in 1733 (Dec. 8), and that of D. M. in the following year (Jan. 20). Some years ago, the Univerſity of Oxford choſe him to be a travelling fellow, a deſignation well adapted to his favourite ſtudies and purſuits: we find him accordingly afterwards in this capacity, exploring a conſiderable part of the European continent. In 1794, the Doctor publiſhed his *Flora Oxonienſis*. He has bequeathed his valuable collection of plants and books to the Botanical Library at Oxford. He has alſo left to the Univerſity there, 300l. per annum, inlanded property, in truſt, for the purpoſe of defraying the expences which may attend the publication of a *Flora Græca*, to be taken from ſpecimens in his own collection. On the completion of that work, the Doctor has further bequeathed the ſum of 200l. per ann.

to be added to the salary of the Sheradian professor, on condition of his reading lectures in botany, in every term. While the Doctor was on his travels in Germany, the University of Gottingen, in complement to his great merit and abilities, presented him with a degree.

At Chippenham, on his return from Bristol, where he had been for the recovery of his health, *Mr. J. Songa*, eldest son of Mr. B. S. of London.

Northamptonshire.

Married.]---*Feb.* 5. C. Mansell, Esq. of Thop-Malson, to Miss J. Wrather.

Same day, at Rillingsbury, Mr. R. Scriven, to Miss S. Harris.

14. At Bugbrook, Mr. J. Perkins, to Mrs. Lawson, of Upper Heyford.

18. At Northampton, Mr. J. Rose, to Mrs. S. Oram, of Pytchley.

Died—January. Mr. Marshall, Magpye Inn, Northampton.

25. At Peterborough, aged 70, *Mr. Bowker*, sen. attorney.

27. At Wellingborough, *Mr. Abbot*, jun. He went into his father's barn, and cut his throat in so dreadful a manner that he expired immediately.

28. Universally lamented by his numerous friends, &c. the *Rev. H. Summers*, minister of a Dissenting congregation at Wellingborough.

At Oundle, *Mr. Staples*, advanced in years.

At Harleston, *Mr. Andrews*, an opulent grazier.

February 5. At her seat at Southwick, near Oundle, aged 77, *Mrs. Broade*, relict of the Rev. F. B. D.D.

Mr. Jacob D. Rippon, a respectable farmer, of Wakerty.

7. At Peterborough, aged 69, *Mrs. Mary Berkeley.*

Huntingdonshire.

Married]---*Feb.* 15. At Huntingdon, Mr. Wicksteed, of London, to Miss Judith Soho.

— Mr. Holmes, of Alconbury Hill, to Miss Vinter.

Cambridgeshire.

Married.]---*Feb.* At Cambridge, the Rev. N. D'Eye, to Miss Green.

15. Mr. G. Cooper, of Upware, to Miss Sharp, of Isleham.

Died—January. Aged 75, *Mrs. M. Wall*, of Cambridge.

29. Of a decline, *Trevor Lloyd*, esq. fellow-commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge.

February 11. At Cambridge, *Mr. Wade*, a fellow commoner of Trinity College, in consequence of having fallen on the railing of the college, in endeavouring to get over the wall, at a late hour, to his own apartment.

Norfolk.]—At the late sessions for this county, a person was convicted of reciting the contents of a hand-bill, said to be of a seditious tendency, to a number of persons. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Aylsham Bridewell.

The Justices of the Peace for this county have published an advertisement, authorising any persons to offer proposals *for furnishing employment* to the prisoners in the castle of Norwich, and the different bridewells throughout the county. Such proposals are not to involve any thing tending to endanger the health of the prisoners, or the security of the castle prison, or that of the several bridewells.

In the Norwich, Cambridge, and Bury papers, previously to the anniversary of Mr. Fox's birth-day, a whimsical advertisement appeared, announcing an intended celebration, &c. in Norwich, concluding with the words, "dinner to be on the table at four o'clock, and to consist of *potatoes and barley dumplins.*" On the 25th, being the birth-day, there was a numerous and respectable meeting.---Two of the resolutions passed at this meeting were worded in the following manner:—

"That barley dumplins are not proper food for freemen, but are only fit for dogs, hogs, and slaves; and that they be taken from the table, and sent to Wyndham, Pitt, and the Duke of Portland: and "To persevere in the disuse of hair-powder, notwithstanding many parsons, and other persons in this city, still continue to use it, although they are well acquainted that their poor neighbours are starving for want of bread."

Lynn, Feb. 24.—On Monday, a man going to see the lion exhibiting at the Mart in this place, and inadvertently putting his arm through the grate, had the misfortune to lose the same, as the lion instantly bit it off close to his elbow.

Married.] *Feb.* 1, At Walpole, Mr. T. Abbott, of Wisbeach, to Miss Woods.

At Athill, John Towler, Esq. to Mrs. Abigail Tennant.

9. At Kettlestone, Mr. Walker Wilby, of Little Britain, to Mrs. Dewing, widow of T. D. Esq.

23. At Eaton, R. Forster, Esq. to Miss Greaves, of Norwich.

11. At Thursford, Mr. N. Powell, to Miss S. Stevens.

Died]--*Jan* 31. Aged 65, *Mrs. Gapp*, wife of Mr. G. of St Martin's, Norwich.

February 4. At Norwich, aged 22, *Mr. E. Sackville.*

Aged 68, the wife of Mr. Dalrymple, liquor-merchant. of Norwich.

The *Rev. L. Bull*, M. A. rector of Salle, and vicar of Saxthorpe, and formerly of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

At Lynn, *Stephen Wilson*, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At St. German's, near Lynn, *Mrs. Chadd.*

At Norwich, *Mrs. Tooley*, of the Bull's Head.

Suffolk.

Married.]---*Feb.* 3. Mr. Arthur Watling, farmer, of Satterby, to Miss Capon, of Lowestoffe.

18. At

18. At Hadleigh, Mr. S. Stow, to Miſs Quinton.

Died—Aged 70, John Gould, eſq. near Ipſwich.

At Needham, *Miſs Marriott*, ſiſter of J. M. eſq. of Thorney Hall, in Suffolk.

At Loweſtoff, aged 75, *Mrs. Tripps*, wife of Mr. T. merchant. Her life had been exemplarily devout, and her death was greatly lamented by all who knew her, and particularly by the poor.

Mrs. Carver, wife of Mr. J. C. of Loweſtoff.

February 7. Aged 92, *Mrs. E. Craighton.*

Hertfordſhire.

Married.]—*Feb.* 2. At Stanſtead, Mr. William Kirkby, of Hunſdon, to Miſs Elizabeth Cozens, of Stanſtead.

Died]—20. *James Atkinſon*, eſq. town-clerk of Hertford. He was an able and honeſt lawyer, convivial in domeſtic life, benevolent to the diſtreſſed; ſteady in friendſhip, and generous even to an abſent enemy. He reſigned the office of coroner for the county, when his health interfered with the duties of the charge.—Say, ye tinſel'd train of courtiers, can ye look upon his equal?

Bedfordſhire.

Died—*January* 31. At Cardington, the *Rev. Robt. Willan*, A. M. formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Eſſex.]—Chelmsford, Feb. 5th.—A meeting of the Society for Promoting Induſtry among the Poor, was held laſt week at Epping, when premiums to the value of nearly 60l. were adjudged to ſeveral children for the beſt ſpecimens of ſkill and induſtry, in ſpinning and knitting; and to ſeveral labourers, for having brought up four or more children to the age of 14 years, without having received any aſſiſtance from their reſpective pariſhes during that time. The gentlemen of the neighbouring diſtricts have greatly exerted themſelves to promote the important objects of this philanthropic inſtitution, particularly John Congers, Eſq. of Copt Hall; and the happieſt effects of cleanlineſs and chearful induſtry, are viſible in the towns and villages where the plan has been adopted.

Chelmsford, Feb. 19.—On Monday laſt, the ſhip Chelmer, Captain Stone, from Portugal, entered the baſon of the canal at this place, being the firſt veſſel that ever entered the lock of our navigation.

Married.]—Mr. Chalk, editor of the Chelmsford Chronicle, to Miſs Swinborne, of Colcheſter.

9. Mr. John Ambroſe, of Miſtley, to Miſs Ann Cocker, of Naſſau-ſtreet, Soho.

Died—*January* 25. *Mr. M. Argent*, of Witham.

Aged 90, the *Rev. W. Saliſbury*, rector of Moreton.

29. At Horkeſley, the *Rev. Dr. Cook*, for many years rector of Horkeſley and Dedham.

February 3. At Birdchanger, *Mrs. Rainſford*, wife of R. R. eſq.

Kent.] An addreſs from this county, for *an immediate Peace*, was preſented to the King, on Friday Feb. 19, by Earl Stanhope and Filmer Honywood, Eſq. This Petition may be juſtly conſidered as expreſſive of the ſentiments of the county, it being ſigned by ſo large a majority of the freeholders, *fifteen thouſand, three hundred, and thirty-nine.* Another addreſs was alſo preſented, reſpectably ſigned, from the town of Margate, of a ſimilar tendency.

Maidſtone, Feb. 23.—At a late meeting of the Juſtices at Weſt Malling, a miller was clearly convicted of having mixed together the flour of peas and the flour of wheat, and ſentenced to pay 5l. for the offence.

Married.]—*Feb.* 4. At Tenterden, Mr. V. Whitbread, to Miſs Wood.

11. At Bromley, John Reade, Eſq. of Ipſden, in Oxfordſhire, to Miſs Scott, eldeſt daughter of Major Scott.

9. At Dover, Captain Robert Frederick, of the 54th regiment, to Miſs Ann Thompſon.

15. Same place, Thomas Biggs, Eſq. ſtorekeeper of the ordnance at that port, to Miſs Bazeley, daughter of Admiral B.

Same day, William Nethercote Long, Eſq. of the 89th regiment, to Miſs Evans.

5. At Lenham, — Powell, Eſq. to Miſs Harriſon.

Died—At Maidſtone, *Miſs E. Shipley*, daughter of the late Dr. S. biſhop of St. Aſaph.

At Sevenoaks, the *Rev. T. Williams*, chancellor of the church of Chicheſter, aged 94.

At Oxenheath, aged 87, *Sir F. Geary*, bart. admiral of the White, and a commander in chief of the grand fleet, during the late war.

February 3. At Rocheſter, *Edward Morris*, purſer of the Union.

Suſſex.] In the dreadful ſtorms in the latter end of January, conſiderable damage was done on the coaſt by the high tides, particularly at Worthing, where the ſea made great encroachments.

The combination to take toll only in kind is kept up very generally throughout theſe parts. Where the toll is taken from the wheat, it amounts, during the preſent high prices, to three guineas; if from the flour, to 4l. per load—a gallon per buſhel being the ſmalleſt quantity taken. There are other diſadvantages alſo, which prevent the poor, &c. from bringing ſmall quantities of grain to be ground.

Married.]—*Feb.* 4. Mr. W. Fuller, of Lowes, to Miſs Chatfield.

10. Mr. J. Duke, near Arundel, to Miſs Oſborne.

Died.—At Chiddingly, the *Rev. Tho. Baker*, vicar of Chiddingly and Alceſton.

January 25. At Burwaſh, in the 81ſt year of his age, *Mr Hepton*. Unhappily, he had for a long time before, been ſeverely afflicted with the ſtone in the bladder.

26 At Lewes, after a tedious illneſs, *Mr T. Cruttenden*, one of the people called Quakers.

Hampſhire.] Jan. 30. at Southampton, it blew ſo violent a tempeſt, and the tide roſe to ſuch a height, that the Stone Banks of the beach (a very agreeable promenade) were entirely waſhed away, and demoliſhed. The marſh and other fields were ſo flooded with the water, that boats could ſail over them. Conſiderable damage was alſo done among the ſhipping in the harbour.

Married.]—*Feb.* 12. At Wincheſter, Mr. John Shenton, of that city, to Miſs Kernot.

Mr. Idſwell, of Wincheſter, to Miſs Todd of Andover.

Died—*Dr. Hardy*, of Baſingſtoke.

At Wincheſter, *Mrs Lyford*, wife of Mr. L. ſurgeon.

At Portſmouth, *Henry Gibbs*, eſq. late Surveyor-general of the Navy.

At Southampton, *Mrs. Guillaume*, a widow lady.

Berkſhire.

Married.]—*Jan.* 28th, at Eton, the Rev. Caius Briggs, aſſiſtant of Eton ſchool, to Miſs Penelope Georgiana Bearblock.

Died—*January* 31. The *Dowager Lady Throckmorton*, relict of the late Sir R. T. of Buckland.

At Abingdon, aged 101, *Mrs. Smith.*

Mr. John Deacon, of the Three King's Tavern, between Reading and Newbury.

February 13. In the 34th year of her age, *Mrs. Harris*, wife of Mr. R. H. banker, of Reading.

Wiltſhire.

Died—At Swindon, *Miſs Goddard*, aged 18, the eldeſt daughter of A. G. eſq. M. P. for the county.

January 17. At Malmſbury, in the 72d year of his age, *Capt S. Spencer*, of the Royal Navy.

25. In his 92d year, *Mr W. Whitchurch*, of Saliſbury.

At Saliſbury, *Mr W. Redman*, brazier.

Somerſetſhire.] Mr. Billingſley, a reſpectable agricultural authority, has declared entirely, in favour of the propoſed regulation of uſing weight in buying and ſelling corn, in lieu of meaſure. Mr. Billingſley is of opinion, that the ſtandard ſhould be as follows:—

Wheat	63	lb. per buſhel.
Barley	52 or 53	
Oats	38 or 40	

Mr. B.'s opinion is of the more weight, as he declares it is that of the moſt intelligent agriculturiſts and corn-dealers in Somerſetſhire, which Mr. B. has been at ſome pains to collect.

Briſtol, Feb. 13th.—Several of our pariſhes have come to a reſolution, on account of the high price of proviſions, to have no more public feaſting.

Married]—*Feb* 4. At Bath, Mr. Thomas Spencer, of Derby, to Miſs Chippet of Bath.

Feb. 3. At Briſtol, Mr. T. Skone to Miſs Day.

17. At Bath, Mr. J. Croom, to Miſs A. Ball of Cloford.

8. At Staplegrove, Captain Bordes, to Miſs E. Codrington, of Bridgewater.

Same day, at Wells, Mr. Gueſt, Birmingham, to Miſs Rao, Wells.

9. W. B. Elwyn, Eſq. Queen's C. Oxford, to Miſs Eagles, eldeſt daughter of T. Eagles, Eſq. Briſtol.

11. At Taunton, Mr. S. Wilment, to Miſs Cade, only daughter of S. Cade, Eſq. Wilton.

Same day, at Taunton, W. Fraundeis, Eſq. to Miſs Brereton, of St. James's Place.

At Wellington, Mr. H. Pike, of Wellington, to Miſs Shortland.

At Briſtol, the Rev. Thomas Hickes, to Miſs Hodgſon.

10. Mr. Robert Chapman, of Whitby, to Miſs Bovill, of Miles lane, London.

Died—*January* 29. At Taunton, aged 85, *W. Spiller*, eſq. He ſerved the office of mayor of that borough in the year 1778.

David Duncombe, eſq. an eminent merchant, of Briſtol.

Mr. J. Lean, merchant, ſame place.

At Wells, *Mrs. Doughty*, of late years, miſtreſs of a preparatory ſchool for the younger offſpring of the moſt reſpectable families in that city.

At Briſtol, *Mr. Landu*, gardener; and *Mrs. Harding*, wife of M. H. butcher.

At Axbridge, the *Rev. T. Gould*, a juſtice of the peace for Somerſetſhire, and exemplary in the virtues of humanity and charity.

Mrs. Wilmot, relict of J. W. eſq. of Walcot Parade, Bath.

Aged 71, *Mr. G. Tovey*, an eminent maltſter, at Philips-Norton.

February 2. At Bath, *C. Lockhart*, eſq.

5. At Totterdown, near Briſtol, aged 84, *Mr. J. Buſh*, one of the people called Quakers.

At Cotehouſe, near Briſtol, *Cha. Fenwick Noel*, eſq.

5. At Bath, *Mrs. Hewlett*, wife of Mr. H. architect.

8. At Briſtol, *Mr. T Barton*, for many years an officer of the cuſtoms.

9. At Briſtol. aged 66, *Mrs. Thrall*, wife of Mr. T. who alſo died two days afterwards, aged 76.

12. *H. Landford*, eſq. of the Creſcent, Bath; a gentleman in whoſe character, benevolence formed a very prominent feature.

Mrs. Highmore, Star and Garter, Bath.

At Briſtol Hot-wells, *Mr. Briggs Cary*, youngeſt ſon of C. eſq. of Lynn.

At Taunton, *Mr. T. Locke.*

At

At his lodgings in Bath, *Mr. Holiday*, a gentleman of Ireland.

16. At Yatton, in an advanced aged, *Mr. J. Inman*, of Wrington.

Mr. Latham Strickland, brush-maker, son of Mr. J. S. carpenter, of Briſtol.

Mrs. Corniſh, wife of Mr. C. of the Bell Inn, Axminſter.

Dorſetſhire.] It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament for an act for a canal, that ſhall paſs through the counties of Dorſet and Somerſet; to be called the Dorſet and Somerſet Canal.

The following fact, which appeared at the late Blandford Seſſions, may tend to demonſtrate the ſuperior advantages accruing to a pariſh or family, from the practice of grinding their own corn. Prior to this laſt year, the town-gaoler had always ſent the corn deſtined for the uſe of the priſon to one of the public mills: in the courſe of laſt year, however, a hand-mill has been in uſe in the priſon; and although the price of wheat in 1795 was almoſt double to that of 1794, and although the conſumption of the priſon during laſt year called for 70 loaves more than in 1794, there has been a ſaving of 11l. in the annual expences of the priſon, in the article of bread.

A new county hall is to be built at Dorcheſter, on a plan much more elegant and commodious, than that of the old one.

A bill has been brought into Parliament, for making a navigable Canal to begin at Pool in this county, and to communicate with the Kennet and Avon Canal at Widbrook, in the county of Wilts.

Married]--*Feb.* 16. Rear Admiral Spry, to Miſs Thomas, ſiſter of Samuel Thomas, of Tregols, in Cornwall.

Died—At Everſhot, *Mr G. Dibble*, ſteward to the Earl of Ilcheſter.

January 16. Aged 56, *H. W. Portman*, eſq. of Bryanſtone Place. His large eſtates in the Weſt of England, and in the county of Middleſex, comprifing the ground-rents of Portman-ſquare, and ſeveral ſtreets adjoining, devolve on his ſecond ſon, H. Berkeley Portman, eſq M. P. for the city of Wells.

Mr Benj. Whitehead, many years a maltſter in Sherborne.

Devonſhire.] In Exeter market, the price of butter fell lately 3d. in the pound in one day, in conſequence of a general reſolution of the inhabitants to refuſe purchaſing it on exorbitant terms. Early in the day, the dairy-women had raiſed the price to 16d. the pound.

Plymouth, Jan. 24.—Yeſterday morning, early, the wind began to blow with incredible fury, and ſoon increaſed to a hurricane. As the tide flowed in, the ſea became more agitated, and, from three P. M. till five, preſented a ſcene highly terrific, grand, and pictureſque, to ſpectators from the pier, the citadel, and other points of land. The waves made palpable breakers over the hill rocks to the glacis of the citadel, foaming dreadfully, and gullying up the ground in their progreſs. A ſentry-box was blown away to the diſtance of 30 yards, though loaded with 2cwt.: the Cobler's buoy, moored on a ledge of rocks off Mount Batten, was forced away from its moorings, and driven under Fiſher's Hoſe; the Good Trowe, a Dutch ſhip, drifted, and forced in the wall of a timber-yard: this was all the damage done in a hurricane, which has not been exceeded during a century paſt.

Monday the 15th, a battle was fought at Briſlington, between two *brutes*, in the ſhape of men, which laſted near an hour and a half, in which they were both ſo terribly bruiſed, that one of them died the next day, and the other remains dangerouſly ill.

Died—In St. Sidwell's, Exeter, *Mrs. Bennet*, for many years miſtreſs of a reſpectable boarding-ſchool adjoining to the cathedral. Her abilities and affectionate attention to the young ladies entruſted to her care, were extraordinary, and ſuch as to render her deceaſe greatly lamented by her numerous friends.

At Biddeford, *Mrs. Mary Tomsin*, for upwards of 40 years a ſhopkeeper in that town, with a uniform character for fairneſs and integrity in her dealings.

At Exeter, *R. S. Vidal*, eſq one of the guardians for the poor of that city; of a benevolent diſpoſition, a ſincere Chriſtian, and exemplary in all the duties of private life.

January 3. At Exeter, ſuddenly, *Mrs. Cooke*, wife of Mr. J. C. ſadler.

G. E. H. Hayward, eſq. a lieutenant in the Eaſt Devon militia.

At Plymouth, after a ſhort illneſs, *Miſs M. Herbert*, daughter of G. H. eſq.; a young lady of a very amiable character.

The *Rev. H. Holdſworth*, rector of North Huiſh, curate of Dartmouth, and one of the aldermen there.

At Exeter, aged 20, *Miſs Weſtlake*, daughter of Mr. alderman W.

At Exeter, *Mr J. Fert*, one of the ſerjeants at Mace.

Same place, *Mr Ford*, an eminent ſeedſman.

17. At Dartmouth, *Mr John Tange*, univerſally lamented.

22. *Miſs Ham*, aged 22, of Totneſs.

Cornwall.

Died—At Liſkread, of a palſy, after a lingering decay, the *Rev. T. Morgan*, late of Exeter.

At Maker, the *Rev. Rich. Elliot*, Mr, M. vicar of Maker and St. Teath.

South

South Wales.]—During the tremendous ſtorm on the 26th of January, the ſteeple of Narbeth church, in Pembroke-ſhire, received a very violent ſhock of the electric fluid, which completely demoliſhed the roof of the belfry, ſhivered one of the bells to atoms, threw down part of the battlements, much cracked the ſteeple to a conſiderable depth downwards, forced its way into the body of he church, and, ſpreading itſelf in various directions, annihilated ſeveral pews in the chancel, injured the pulpit, completely deſtroyed a marble monument, and broke every pane of glaſs in the windows of the church. A newly erected hovel, near the church-yard, was alſo ſet on fire by it. The clerk, then in the church-porch, together with ſome boys, were ſtruck down, and two of the latter ſcorched.

Married.]—At Brecon, Mr. W. Davies, ſurgeon, of that town, to Miſs Sarah Thomas. At Tregunon, Mr. John Pugh, to Miſs Jane Williams.

At Denio, in Carnarvonſhire, the Rev. John Roberts, archdeacon of Merioneth, to Mrs. Lewis, of Pwllheli.

Died.—*Mr. Evans* of the Unicorn inn, Welſhpool; he was in apparent good health till the inſtant he expired.

Harry Gibbs, Eſq. ſurveyor general of the cuſtoms in North and ſouth Wales.

Sheriffs of Wales.

Caermarthen, J. Morton, of Langhorne, Eſq.
Pembroke, N. Philips, of Slebetch, Eſq.
Cardigan, E. W. Jones, of Llanina, Eiq.
Glamorgan, H. Hurſt, of Gabalva, Eſq.
Brecon, P. C. Creſpigny, of Tallyllyr, Eſq.
Radnorſhire, J. Pritchard of Dolvyelin, Eſq.
Merioneth, Sir E. P. Lloyd, of Park, Bart.
Anleſea, J. M Conway, of Celleniag, Eſq.
Carnarvon, J. W. Lenthall, of Mainan, Eſq.
Montgomery, J. Dickin, of Welch Pool, Eſq.
Denbighſhire, J. Hughes, of Horſely Hall, Eſq.
Flint, Sir E. P. Lloyd, of Pengwern Place, Bart.

Scotland.]—A new proceſs for making flour from potatoes has been diſcovered lately at Paiſley. According to repeated experiments, it is an excellent ſubſtitute for wheaten or buck-wheat flour, in the proceſs of dreſſing linen and cotton webs, with a leſs quantity, anſwering the purpoſe better. It affords a finer ſkin to the cloth, and may be uſed in ſeaſons of the greateſt drought or froſt. It will continue for years in a ſound ſtate, and may be manufactured at half the price of wheaten flour.

The late ſtorms have done conſiderable damage in different parts of Scotland. At Greenock and Port-Glaſgow, the loſs is computed to exceed 40,000l. The principal articles injured are ſugar and tobacco. At Ayr, Dumfries, and Aberdeen, great loſſes have been ſuſtained.

From ſome proceedings of the Highland Society, lately publiſhed in the Scotch papers, it appears that the funds of that patriotic ſociety are in a flouriſhing ſtate. At a general meeting of the ſociety held lately in Edinburgh, 17 noblemen, or reſpectable gentlemen, were elected additional members of their ſociety. The object of the inſtitution is not only to throw light on the early periods of Scottiſh hiſtory, and particularly of that of the Highlands; but alſo to afford the moſt liberal encouragement towards promoting agricultural improvements, ameliorating the breeds of black cattle and ſheep, producing green crops, and draining or watering paſture lands. A larger ſum was voted for theſe truly-patriotic purpoſes laſt year than was ever before. At the late general meeting, the Duke of Argyle was re-elected preſident, and the Marquis of Tweedale was vice-preſident. A committee of 30 ordinary directors, conſiſting of gentlemen of the firſt reſpectability, conſtantly reſides in Edinburgh, for the purpoſe of ſuperintending the affairs of the ſociety.

Edinburgh, Feb. 5.—Upwards of 300 veſſels, laden with herrings, each computed, on an average, to have 400 barrels on board, have already paſſed the canal; an indication of the growing importance of the herring fiſhery on this coaſt.

Married.]—Feb. 12. At Leith, Mr. Eben. Anderſon, to Miſs Shortreid.

The Rev. J. Scott, of Greenock, to Miſs S. Fiſher, of Dychmont.

Feb. 9. At Peterſhill, Mr. A. Fenlds, of Athurby, to Miſs C. Campbell, of Greenhead.

Feb. 1. At Coilsfield, Major R. D. M'Queen, of Braxfifield, to Miſs L. Montgomery.

12. At Dumfries, A. Robſon, Caſtle-hill, to Miſs A. Douglas, of Ridingwood.

Died.—In Edinburgh, *Colin Drummond, M. D.*

John Johnſton, Eſq. the laſt ſurviving brother of Sir Wm. J. Bart. In the early part of his life he reſided in the Eaſt Indies, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf as one of the council in Bengal.

At Edinburgh, *Frances Viſcounteſs Kenmore.*

At Craighead, Perthſhire, aged 87, *Mr. Michael Sirling*, formerly a farmer in that pariſh; where, in 1758, he invented a threſhing mill, the firſt in Scotland, and which, from that year to the preſent time, has threſhed annually, the whole quantity of corn produced on an extenſive arable farm.

Ireland

Ireland.—The Pigeon-houſe, at the entrance of Dublin harbour, was ſtruck with lightning, on the night of January the 20th, and completely demoliſhed.

Lately, in Dublin, John Frayne, a bankrupt, under the ſtatute for not making a full diſcloſure of his effects, and ſecreting part of the ſame, to the value of 106l. 11s. 9d. with an intent to defraud his creditors, was found guilty, and received ſentence of death.

The iron-works, near Carrick-on-Shannon, in the variety and excellence of the articles manufactured, bid fair to rival the celebrated eſtabliſhment at Carron, Scotland, or any other in the foundry line, within the Britiſh dominions.

The Royal Iriſh Academy have offered 50l. ſterling to the writer of the beſt eſſay on the following ſubject: "To what manufactures are the national intereſts of Ireland beſt ſuited, and what are the beſt modes of improving ſuch manufactures?" Alſo a gold medal to the writer of the beſt eſſay on "The variations of Engliſh Proſe Compoſition, from the Revolution to the preſent time:" and another gold medal for the beſt eſſay on "The authenticity and value of Iriſh manuſcript hiſtories, of ages prior to that of Henry II."

A fleet of men of war and tranſports, ſailed from the Cove of Cork on the 9th inſt. They amounted to ninety ſail, and were deſtined for the Weſt Indies. —The ſame malignant fortune which ſo long hovered round, and at length defeated the expedition under admiral Chriſtian, purſued and overtook this fleet alſo. It had ſcarcely been at ſea, when a violent gale aroſe, diſperſed the veſſels, and, after a ſtruggle of three days, compelled them to return for ſhelter, to whatever harbours they were ſeverally enabled to reach.

In the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, on Thurſday the 28th ult. Mr. Curran, after a ſhort introduction, moved, that a committee be appointed *to enquire into the ſtate of the poor, and the price of labour in that kingdom.* The Chancellor of the Exchequer oppoſed the motion, as tending to encourage the ſyſtem of anarchy ſo generally prevalent, and therefore moved the queſtion of adjournment, which, after a debate of ſome length, was carried 127 to 16.

A general aſſociation is forming, as well of Catholics as Proteſtants, with a view to put a ſtop at once to the growing ſpirit of inſurrection and depredation.

DUBLIN, Feb. 13. Thurſday night a horrid murder was committed at Luttrelſtown; two brothers of the name of M'Cormick, who were bound to give evidence againſt a principal defender, had been lodged by lord Carhampton in a mill-houſe, at the corner of his lordſhip's domain, in order to prevent them from being ſeduced from giving their teſtimony. At the hour of midnight, twenty men, armed and habited in brown clothes, proceeded to the room in which theſe unfortunate brothers lay, the youngeſt of whom (a lad about fourteen years old) they ſhot through the heart, and the elder through different parts of his body. The unhappy victims died before morning.

The privy-council of Ireland have offered rewards of 200l. and 100l. for the diſcovery of the murderers of Patrick and John Cormick at Luttrelſtown, and of James Hyland and his wife at Killeale.

Married.]—At Waterford, the Rev. Mr. Wallis, to Miſs Moore, daughter of Mr. Alderman Moore.

Lately, at Dublin, T. B. D. Sewell, Eſq. to Miſs Beresford, daughter to the Archbiſhop of Tuam.

Feb. 15. At Dublin, W. A. Minchin, Eſq. of London, to Miſs M. Ferrar, of Dublin.

Joſ. Swan, of Knocklow, Eſq. to Miſs Euſtace, of Caſtlemore.

James Fitzmaurice, of Dublin, Eſq. to Miſs Gole, of Aſhfield.

Feb. 6. Rev. Mr. Buckley, of Bruff, aged 89, to the widow Roche, aged 64, being his fifth wife.

G. Beamiſh, Eſq. of Lake Mount, to Miſs Evanſon.

Thomas Barry, of Leighſkrook, Eſq. to Miſs Evans, of Dublin.

At Kilkenny, the *Hon. Robert Fitzmaurice Deane*, eldeſt ſon of Lord Muſkerry.

12. At Dublin, in an advanced age, *Charles Coote, D. D.* Dean of Kilfenold, and chanter of Chriſt-church, Dublin; eminently diſtinguiſhed in early life, for taſte, acumen, and claſſical learning; and beloved and revered in riper years for the exerciſe of generoſity, hoſpitality, and every ſocial virtue. He was an ardent lover of his country, having, in a ſingle inſtance, furniſhed a loan of £.10,000 (to Mr. Bradſhaw) in order to introduce the cotton manufactory into the Queen's County, where he himſelf reſided. He alſo lent out large ſums, to the towns of Mountrath and Maryborough, free of intereſt, for the benefit of poor tradeſmen. His publick and private charities were numerous In fine, the death of this really worthy man, has been, "a gentle wafting to immortal life."

AGRICUL-

Monthly Report for February.

[This Article will be regularly made up from an *actual* Correſpondence eſtabliſhed in about twenty Diſtricts, throughout Great-Britain. The Failure of ſome of our Correſpondents this Month has, however, prevented our perfecting this Plan, agreeably to our firſt Intention. In future Numbers, we truſt we ſhall be enabled to do Juſtice to ſo important a Subject.]

THE reports this month from the ſeveral diſtricts, contain the agreeable information, that far more wheat has been ſown this year than uſual, and that the farmers are already buſily engaged in ſowing their ſpring corn. This circumſtance, by the conſumption of ſeed, cannot but tend for the preſent to occaſion a trifling advance of grain in general, though it muſt tend eventually to a reduction. No opinion of the next year's crop can as yet be formed from its preſent full and promiſing appearance, as, from the uncommon mildneſs of the ſeaſon, and the late general rains, the crops of wheat promiſe equally well in good and bad ſoils, and whether properly or improperly cultivated.

In conſequence of the late mild weather, the land is now in excellent order for breaking up the wheat ſtubble, and receiving the crops of barley and oats. In the weſtern diſtricts, this will commence in about a fortnight.

Graſſes, and every kind of herbage, are in the moſt luxuriant and forward ſtate. In the grazing counties, there is a profuſion of turnip tops, and other winter greens: this cannot fail in a ſhort time to bring down the price of mutton conſiderably, as the graſs mutton will ſpeedily overtake the turnip ſupply at Smithfield market. The late dry weather has been favourable to the improvement of ſheep; in the month of January, the continuance of rainy and ſtormy weather was injurious, and occaſioned them to look thin, eſpecially on the ſea coaſt.

Milch cows and fat cattle were never ſo ſcarce and dear, in the memory of experienced graziers, as at preſent; and they are likely to remain ſo for ſome time. The price of ſtores will of courſe be on the advance. Uſeful horſes, on account of the continued demand for the army, are every where riſing in price. Although keep of all ſorts is ſo high, yet ſtore pigs were never known to fetch better prices.

The market for the laſt month has been very heavy for hops; bags have been from 50 to 96s. and pockets have ſold from 70s. to 5 guineas the cwt.

Cheeſe ſtill keeps up an extravagant price; it fetches in the ſouthern counties, from 49 to 53s. for prime dairies.

Wheat has experienced a ſingular fluctuation during the laſt month, as may be obſerved in the following ſtatement of average market prices in ſix counties, in correſponding weeks of January and February.

Lincoln	Jan.	97.	Feb.	95
Northampton	Jan.	93.	Feb.	89
Leiceſter	Jan.	95.	Feb.	106
Wilts	Jan.	97.	Feb.	96
Durham	Jan.	88.	Feb.	106
Mark-lane	Jan.	96.	Feb.	103

In Mark-lane, Leiceſter, and Durham, it appears to have riſen conſiderably; whereas in the markets of Lincoln, Northampton, and Wiltſhire, there has been a moderate reduction. Perhaps this variation in the ebb and flow, goes a good way to prove the juſtice of the late reſolutions of the Glouceſter bakers, "that the advance of price is in great part occaſioned by ſpeculation." The importation has lately been very conſiderable, eſpecially in the port of Liverpool; but, in a time of general war, little permanent effect can be looked for from foreign ſupplies.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Conductors of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, having proceeded thus far in the Plan and Execution of their Work, ſubmit themſelves and their Undertaking, with the utmoſt deference, to the candid Diſcernment of a liberal and enlightened Public. They are fully aware of the Magnitude of the Attempt they are engaged in; conſcious that, on their ſpirited Exertions, and on thoſe of their Correſpondents, in future, muſt depend the ultimate Eſtabliſhment of a Work, adequate to the Expectations, the Taſte, and Penetration of the Age.

Some Parts of their Plan being entirely Original, muſt, of courſe, be proportionately liable to Errors and Anomalies. Such *may, poſſibly*, have crept into ſome of the preceding Pages, —for theſe they do not judge themſelves to be reſponſible, from any deficiency of Attention or Sedulity; but are obliged to plead as their Excuſe, the extenſive and complicated Nature of the Objects treated of.

To their CORRESPONDENTS they feel that they have many Thanks to tender; the Work itſelf obviouſly evinces the Value of the Obligations conferred. They have alſo, at the ſame Time, to apologize for the Omiſſion of ſeveral much-eſteemed Favours, which are poſtponed unavoidably for Want of Room. It is earneſtly requeſted, that Communications may be tranſmitted as early in the enſuing Month as poſſible.

THE FIFTH EDITION.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE; OR, *BRITISH REGISTER.*

No. II.—For MARCH, 1796.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE able letter inserted in your First Number, concerning the population of Great Britain, may, I presume, be considered as a fair invitation to the discussion of that important subject, which, certainly, ought to be fully and freely investigated, however mortifying the result may prove to a lover of his country. But I am willing to flatter myself that the case is not so bad as that writer represents—on the contrary, I think good arguments may be brought to evince, that population is, and has long been, considerably on the increase in all the three kingdoms of this empire.

I do not dwell much on the obvious accession to the buildings in this metropolis, and in other large towns; well knowing, that a great part of this, at least, may be attributed to different modes of living; and that the central districts have been disburthened of a crowded population, which has been thrown out on the circumference. Yet the vast increase of all our trading towns has been abundantly shown by *actual enumerations*, and by comparisons of their bills of mortality at different periods; of which ample specimens may be found in the valuable Account of Manchester and its Environs, lately published by Mr. Stockdale, under the direction of Dr. Aikin. Nor, in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, &c. have the towns increased at the expence of the country, but the villages have had their full proportion in this augmentation. Now, if it be considered, that the number of hands accumulated in manufactures is prodigiously greater in a given spot than could be maintained by the employments of agriculture, and that the space at present occupied by the manufacturers in Great Britain is very extensive, surely it will appear probable, that the diminution of people in those countries, where the growth of grain has been abandoned for pasturage (almost the only case of probable depopulation) must be amply compensated. One way of judging of the number of a people is to consider the effects resulting from it—that is, the *work* done by them. But while there is no proof, that I know of, that the agricultural products of this island are lessened in quantity (I have seen quite the contrary stated, from good authority) it is undoubted, that all the products of trade and manufactures, the shipping, &c. are, beyond measure, increased; so that if the number of people were greater at any remote period, they must have had, comparatively, nothing to do. But no political axiom is better founded, than that demand will produce supply, and this, as well of men as of commodities. What is it that causes the rapid increase of people in America, but demand for hands? and why should not the same cause produce the same effect in Great Britain?

The great argument of *fact* adduced by your correspondent, to prove a depopulation, is the diminution of houses, as apparent from the returns of the surveyors

at different periods. But the validity of this entirely depends upon the accuracy of thoſe returns; and if reaſons can be given why, in late periods, there ſhould be more houſes omitted than in former ones, the concluſion will fall to the ground. Now, I happen to *know*, that in various manufacturing diſtricts, the proportion of omitted houſes is vaſtly beyond the allowance of former times; and I am well aſſured, that this proportionate omiſſion is ſtill progreſſional, being defended upon the humane prineiple, that every poſſible burthen ſhould at this time be taken from the poor and thrown upon the rich. Beſides, it is evident, from the enormous augmentation of the poors' rates, that the number of *actual paupers* in the kingdom, that is, of thoſe who pay no taxes, and of whom there is therefore no return, is now many times what it was at the Revolution—a melancholy and alarming circumſtance, ſurely! but one that does not indicate a diminiſhed population.

That Scotland has much increaſed in populouſneſs is *demonſtrated* by the ſtatiſtical accounts collected by Sir John Sinclair. That Ireland has done ſo to a ſtill greater degree, appears from authentic documents laid before the parliament in that country. And why England ſhould lie under ſuch different circumſtances, I own, I cannot perceive. I hope, however, the ſubject will be much farther elucidated by ſome of your correſpondents, and that *facts* will be aſſiduouſly ſought for, as the only ſound baſis for arguments.

Before I conclude, however, I ſhall expreſs my entire agreement with M. N. that deſtructive wars, and overwhelming debts, will infallibly bring on the evil of depopulation, as well as many others; and, that the two or three laſt years have, in an alarming degree, diminiſhed the people of the manufacturing towns in Lancaſhire, appears from the work above-mentioned. I am, ſir,

Your's, &c. AN OBSERVER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILL you be kind enough to allow me room for a few lines of reply to a remark on my Illuſtration of Pope, in your Firſt Number? So much candour and kindneſs, in union with ſuch elegance of taſte, and rectitude of judgment, leave but little room for aught but reſpectful acknowledgment on my part. Perhaps, however, one or two exceptions occur which it may not be indecorus, even in me, to controvert. In many inſtances, the objections are, indeed, incontrovertible; and in thoſe of a doubtful nature, I feel no diſpoſition to oppoſe my opinion to ſuch reſpectable authority.

On that verſe of the Meſſiah,

And heap'd with products of Sabean *ſprings*;

if the remarker will conſult my ſecond volume of Obſervations, he will diſcover, that *I* was *once* miſtaken in my conception of the paſſage, as *he* is *now*.

On the verſe of the Elegy,

There the firſt roſes of the year ſhall blow,

the remarker oppoſes my amendment, becauſe "roſes do not blow till ſummer." A ſufficient anſwer to this objection would be, perhaps, that the ſcenery lies in another climate, of a warmer latitude than our own:

Primus *vere roſam*. Virg. Geo. iv.

But the direct and proper anſwer is, that the *firſt roſes* are *primroſes*; that is, *prime*, or *early*, *roſes*, which flower in the *ſpring*; and are ſuch roſes as might be expected to grow in a field, or high road, where this lady was buried:

What, though no *ſacred earth* allow thee room?

With reſpect to a propoſed conſtruction of the remarker, on epiſt. vi. would not the notion of a young lady "*learning* to *bear* a ſpark, and *learning* to *think* no danger nigh," be ſomething exceedingly like nonſenſe? But I ſubmit this to the deciſion of your readers, with a repetition of my thanks to the remarker.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Hackney, March 1, 1796.

OF THE SEA KALE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you think that the following communication will at all tend to promote the cultivation of a very pleaſant and nutritious plant, it is entirely at your ſervice; and I have the more readily drawn it up, becauſe I do not recollect ever to have met with the plant in any other county. It is here called Sea Kale, and in taſte much reſembles Aſparagus, and is dreſſed and ſerved up in the ſame manner. It makes its appearance very early in the year, viz. in February and March, and does not begin to fail till the month of May, ſo that Aſparagus is as it were a continuation of it.

Th

The Sea Kale is propagated either by ſeeds or roots; if the former, it ſhould not be cut till the 3d or 4th year; if the latter, *i.e.* by tranſplanting, it will be fit for uſe the 2d year.—The ſeed is ſown very thick, and remains in the ſeed-bed one year, the roots are then taken up, and tranſplanted at the diſtance of a foot from each other, which ſpace they will ſoon fill up; indeed this plant propagates itſelf ſo faſt, that you may almoſt ſay it is with difficulty eradicated. It ſhould, however, be covered during the winter, with long dung, to preſerve it from the froſt. When expoſed to the air, it turns green, and then is not fit for the table: for the ſpace, therefore, of ten or twelve days previous to its being cut for uſe, it muſt undergo the proceſs of blanching, which is done by burying it, during that time, in coal aſhes, or ſand.

Miller mentions this plant in his Gardener's Dictionary, under the article Crambe Maritima, and ſays, that it is found wild upon ſea-ſhores in divers parts of England, particularly in Suſſex and Dorſetſhire. It is found alſo upon the ſouthern coaſt of Devonſhire, where it ſhoots itſelf up among the ſands. But it is now very much propagated in our gardens; and it is in order to increaſe the cultivation of ſo uſeful a plant in more northern counties, that I trouble you with this communication.

Your's, &c. T. N.

Devonſhire, March 9, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BELIEVE none of the commentators on Shakſpeare have noticed the following ſtriking coincidence of a paſſage of his with one in an ancient writer—I call it *coincidence*, being well convinced that it is not at all likely to have been an *imitation*. In the TRAGOPODAGRA of LUCIAN, the goddeſs *Podagra*, being braved by a couple of noſtrum-mongers, is repreſented as challenging them to a trial of powers; in conſequence of which ſhe break out in the following invocation:—Δευρ' ω σκυθρωποι, &c.

"Hither, ye *Torments*, miniſters of my fury, aſſemble from all parts. You, fire the bottoms of the feet to the toe ends—you, ſeize upon the ancles—you, infuſe your ſharp venom from the thighs to the middle of the knees—you, twiſt all the fingers."

The *Torments* anſwer, "See, we have obeyed your commands: the wretches lie miſerably howling, tortured in all their limbs by your embraces!"

In SHAKSPEARE's TEMPEST, *Proſpero* ſets on his ſpirits to hunt the conſpirators, Caliban, Stephano, and Trinculo, with theſe words:

Proſ. Fury, Fury, there; Tyrant, there; hark! hark!
Go charge my goblins, that they grind their joints
With dry convulſions; ſhorten up their ſinews
With aged cramps; and more pinch-ſpotted make them
Than pard or cat-a-mountain.
Ariel. Hark, they roar.

Your's, &c. J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE difficulty ſtarted by your correſpondent G. W. reſpecting a poem claimed both by Jortin and Bourne, reminds me of a ſimilar one, which I accidently fell upon in my reading, the ſolution of which may, perhaps, give ſatisfaction to other readers. In the *Latin Poems* of *Grotius*, in a ſhort piece, entitled "Oſtenda Loquitur," relative to the famous three years' ſiege of that town, under Spinola, the ſublimity of thought in which has been much admired. In the *Poeſies de Malherbe*, under the title of "Proſopopée d'Oſtende," are four ſtanzas, containing the very ſame thoughts in the ſame order; ſo that one of theſe pieces is obviouſly a tranſlation of the other, though neither of them is marked as ſuch. At the taking of Oſtend, Grotius was about 21, and Malherbe 47; but when I reflected upon this circumſtance, it appeared to me no argument againſt the originality of Grotius, ſince he was a remarkably early genius, and wrote Latin verſe at twelve. Moreover, the Latin lines have ſuch a ſuperior air of originality, that I was decided in my own judgment in favour of Grotius, before I found the matter cleared up in the *Scaligeriana*, where it is directly aſſerted, that Malherbe's verſes are a tranſlation of the other. I confeſs, I cannot think the want of an acknowledgment in Malherbe a venial omiſſion; and I imagine it probable, that the French poet deſignedly decorated himſelf with the ſpoils of the young Dutchman, whom he might ſuppoſe unknown to moſt of his readers.

I will copy the lines of Grotius, with the hope, that ſome of your poetical correſpondents

reſpondents may employ their ingenuity in giving them an Engliſh dreſs. I ſhall only hint, that if they loſe their nervous conciſeneſs they will be deprived of their chief beauty.

Your's, &c. N. N.

Oſtenda loquitur.

Area parva ducum, totus quam reſpicit orbis,
Celſior una malis, et quam damnare ruinæ
Nunc quoque fata timent, alieno in littore reſto
Tertius annus abit: toties mutavimus hoſtem:
Sævit hyems pelago, morbiſque furentibus æſtas,
Et nimium eſt quod fecit Iber. Crudelior armis
In nos orta lues; nullum eſt ſine funere funus,
Nec perimit mors unaſemel. Fortuna quid hæres?
Qua mercede tenes mixtos in ſanguine manes?
Quis tumulos moriens hos occupet hoſte peremto
Quæritur, et ſterili tantum de pulvere pugna eſt.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following ſtatements were delivered to a deceaſed friend of mine, by the late Mr. *Howard*, who brought them over from *Vienna*; and as I have every reaſon to believe that they are authentic, they may not perhaps form an improper addition to your valuable Miſcellany. M. N

State of the Population of the Auſtrian Dominions, ſince the firſt military conſcription, in 1772.

Hungary,	4,300,000
Galicia and Lodomeria,	2,797,000
Bohemia,	2,300,000
Low Countries,	2,000,000
Tranſylvania,	1,250,000
Moravia,	1,138,000
Lower Auſtria,	1,200,000
Milaneſe,	1,116,000
Stiria,	750,000
Higher Auſtria *,	600,000
Tyrol,	554,000
Carniola,	417,000
Croatia,	367,000
Carinthia,	289,000
Auſtrian Sileſia,	270,000
Sclavonia,	235,000
Mantua,	207,000
Briſgau,	150,000
Buckowine,	130,000
Suabia,	116,000
Friuli,	114,000
Voralberg,	96,000
Falkenſtein,	40,000
Trieſte,	20,000
Montfort,	12,000
Hohenems,	4,000
Total	20,572,000

* In this number is included the new acquiſition on the *Inn*.

Throughout the whole of the Auſtrian dominions, there are,

Lutherans,	328,000	
Calviniſts,	909,000	
Sociniens,	80,000	
		1,311,000
Of the Greek Church,		3,100,000
Jews in Galicia,	151,302	
Hungary	60,000	
Bohemia,	36,000	
Moravia,	24,000	
Buckowine,	6,000	
Auſtrian Lombardy,	2,800	
Tyrol,	1,530	
Vienna,	550	
Friuli,	400	
		282,582
Whole number of Diſſenters,		4,693,582

In the German and Hungarian Provinces, the number of Pariſhes is 12,841

Since the Reform, of 1782, there ſtill exiſt,
156 Abbeys
918 Monaſteries
376 Nunneries
In all 1450

In all the Religious Houſes, the number of ſouls is 44,280

In the whole of the Auſtrian dominions there are—
1010 Cities (Villes)
1550 Towns (Bourgs)
60,626 Villages.

In the year 1785, there were, in

	Births.	*Marriages.*	*Burials.*
Bohemia,	95,189	23,264	94,846
Stiria,	28,035	5,781	26,230
Carinthia,	8,948	1,913	7,556
Carniola,	15,950	2 823	13,889
Moravia,	57,362	12,071	50,416
Sileſia,	9,803	2,010	7,841
	215,287	47,862	200,778
In Vienna	*9,181	2,373	†12,374
	224,468	50,235	213,152

OBSERVATION.

From theſe ſtatements it appears, that, although the poſſeſſions of the Houſe of Auſtria extend almoſt from one end of Europe to the other, they do not amount to more than *two-thirds* of the inhabitants of France, ſuppoſing even that the Emperor had recovered the Low Countries.

* Of whom 4684 were males, and 4497 females. Beſides this number, there were 405 ſtill-born children.

† Of this number, 4801 died, under the age of one year.

THE

THE ENQUIRER. No. II.

QUESTION: *Is it desirable that the State should interfere in the Education of Youth?*

WERE THERE NO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR EDUCATION, A GENTLEMAN, AFTER GOING THROUGH, WITH APPLICATION AND ABILITY, THE MOST COMPLETE COURSE OF EDUCATION, WHICH THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE TIMES ARE SUPPOSED TO AFFORD, COULD NOT COME INTO THE WORLD COMPLETELY IGNORANT OF EVERY THING, WHICH IS THE COMMON SUBJECT OF CONVERSATION, AMONG GENTLEMEN AND MEN OF THE WORLD. *Adam Smith.*

THE grand error of governments has hitherto been, that they have attempted too much. Not having correctly aſcertained the object of government, or finding it convenient to command a large field of action, governors have every where taken under their direction, things with which they have had no concern. Under the pretence, or, to make the more candid ſuppoſition, with the deſign of benefitting the community, they have taken upon them to regulate affairs, which, from their nature, could only ſucceed in proportion as they were free. Inſtead of adering to the ſingle point of the *ſalus populi*, in the moſt reſtricted ſenſe of the phraſe, and contenting themſelves with employing their power in defending the community from foreign aſſaults, or protecting its members from internal violence or fraud, they have aſſumed the office of general agents for the public good. From the cagerneſs with which governments have ſeized the management of every perſonal intereſt, and employed their authority in the regulation of mechanical labour, intellectual ingenuity, commercial enterprize, ſpeculative reſearch, and even religious belief and worſhip, it might ſeem not reaſonable to infer, that they have conceived all the wiſdom and power of the nation to be transferred from the people to their rulers, and have looked upon individuals in private life in no other light, than as puppets, to be moved at pleaſure by the grand machinery of legiſlation.

This fundamental miſtake is, however, at length diſcovered, and beginning to be corrected. On the ſubject of commerce, particularly, the penetration of Adam Smith has detected the errors of former ſpeculators, and his ingenious Diſquiſition on the Cauſes of the Wealth of Nations, has almoſt convinced even ſtateſmen themſelves, that the leſs interference there is on the part of government, in the affairs of commerce, the better. It is only requiſite that ſimilar modes of reaſoning be applied to other ſubjects, in order to produce an equal conviction of the impolicy of legiſlative interference on other perſonal tranſactions, and to eſtabliſh a general conviction, that governments have properly no other duty than that which was preſcribed by the Roman people to their dictator, to take care that the commonwealth ſuffer no detriment.

Whether the education of youth is one of thoſe concerns in which it is not deſirable that the ſtate ſhould interfere, is a queſtion of moment, and, in ſome points of view, not without its difficulties.

Towards the ſolution of this queſtion, we may advance one ſtep with confidence. The authoritative interference of the ſtate to eſtabliſh, excluſively, an uniform mode of education, is an infringement of perſonal liberty, which no plea of expediency can juſtify.—The early charge of education is evidently thrown by nature upon parents. The mother, whether ſhe intends it or not, muſt be the child's firſt preceptor; and the leſſons ſhe teaches are, perhaps, of greater importance in forming the future man, than all the ſubſequent inſtruction of pedagogues. The father, too, as the plant of reaſon unfolds, naturally takes his ſhare in the "delightful taſk" of "rearing the tender mind, and teaching the young idea how to ſhoot." Imperious indeed muſt be that ſtate-neceſſity, which ſhall require the ſacrifice of theſe parental rights and pleaſures. It is a poor compenſation which is made to individuals, when the ſtate, in order to accompliſh its ambitious or romantic deſigns, compels its members to accept the dazzling promiſe of public glory, or public utility, inſtead of the ſubſtantial poſſeſſion of domeſtic liberty. When the Spartan was deprived of the power of educating his children, and youths at ſeven years old were enrolled in companies, put under a courſe of public diſcipline, and obliged to eat at a public table, the plan might well enough ſerve the purpoſe of forming a race of hardy warriors, whoſe life was to be devoted to their country; but a violence

a violence was herein offered to the rights of nature, ſcarcely leſs injurious than when, at the birth, the child was brought before an aſſembly of old men, to determine whether it ſhould be preſerved and educated for the ſtate, or thrown into the cavern at the foot of mount Taygetas *.

Parents may want ability or leiſure to educate their own children: but to deny them the liberty of chooſing their aſſiſtants in this work—to ſhut up all ſchools which are not conducted upon plans, and by maſters appointed by the ſtate, would be a moſt oppreſſive ſpecies of intolerance. If it be ſaid that this is the only way to prevent the ſpread of miſchievous errors, the ſame plea has been urged in ſupport of every eſtabliſhment for the coercion of opinion, which bigotry, prieſtcraft, or ſtate-policy has ever invented. Until the people can have ſome better aſſurance than the experience of paſt ages affords them, that their rulers poſſeſs infallible wiſdom, and are always diſpoſed to employ it faithfully for the public good, it muſt be their intereſt to commit to the regulation of the ſtate as few of their concerns as poſſible; and, particularly, it muſt be the beſt ſecurity, which parents can have for the good education of their children, to keep the management of this weighty affair in their own hands.

But, though it be admitted that compulſory plans of education are injudicious, and even injurious, many perſons are diſpoſed to think it deſirable, that governments ſhould ſo far interfere in the education of youth, as to provide public ſchools, with liberal endowments, and a regular eſtabliſhment of inſtruction and diſcipline. Such eſtabliſhments, it is ſaid, are more likely to bring forward into the ſervice of the public, men of ſuperior learning and ability; to excite and reward literary excellence; to exclude upſtart pretenders; to give ſtability to thoſe modes of inſtruction which are ſanctioned by experience; to afford a plentiful ſupply of books and other neceſſary aids of learning; and, by means of the two powerful ſtimulants of rewards and puniſhment, to form young men to habits of induſtry, ſobriety, and regularity, than any temporary inſtitution, the ephemeral offspring of private exertion and voluntary contribution.

It will be readily acknowledged, that eſtabliſhments for education, provided with independent endowments, and conducted under the ſanction of the ſtate, poſſeſs peculiar advantages, which no private inſtitution can boaſt. Large emoluments will always have powerful attractions. High patronage, like a large convex lens, cannot fail to collect into its focus, numerous rays. Stately edifices, large libraries, valuable collections, and inſtruments in aid of phyſical ſcience, with every other kind of academical convenience and luxury, are certainly provided more eaſily by the vote of a national aſſembly, than by the exertions of private munificence. It muſt be admitted, too, that the weight of the civil authority is, or might be, a powerful ſupport of academical diſcipline, and that honorary and lucrative diſtinctions, impartially and judiciouſly beſtowed, may, under ſuch eſtabliſhments, operate very advantageouſly in foſtering ſcientific and literary merit.

Notwithſtanding all this, however, national inſtitutions for education are liable to inconveniences, perhaps more than ſufficient to counterbalance their advantages. In eſtabliſhments which the ſtate has inſtituted, it will, of courſe, claim, either directly, or indirectly, the nomination to offices, and it may ſometimes happen, in the election of ſuperintendants or preceptors, that political intereſts may claſh with thoſe of the inſtitution. It is even a poſſible ſuppoſition, that offices, originally efficient, ſhall become mere ſinecures, convenient enough, it may be, to the poſſeſſors, but of no other uſe to the inſtitution, than to increaſe its cumbrous magnificence. The ſcrupulous caution of a ſuperſtitious age may ſubject inſtitutions of this kind to forms and reſtrictions, which, in a more enlightened period, may become exceedingly burdenſome, but which, nevertheleſs, it may not be thought ſafe to alter. Public academical eſtabliſhments have, perhaps unavoidably, a degree of ſtability in their inſtitutions and forms, neither conſiſtent with the perpetual fluctuation of human affairs, nor favourable to the advancement of knowledge. It is from this circumſtance, poſſibly, that in a long courſe of years, inſtead of nurſeries of ſcience, they may become "ſanctuaries of exploded ſyſtems and obſolete prejudices." As the boundaries of ſcience are extended, a proportional enlargement becomes neceſſary in the field of inſtruction. Great alterations in the ſtate of ſociety muſt require correſpondent changes in the method of qualifying

* Plut. Vit. Lycurg.

fying young men for their reſpective ſtations in life. New cuſtoms and habitudes may render ancient regulations not only ſuperfluous but even ridiculous, and may create a neceſſity for new arrangements in diſcipline. Yet it is always found exceedingly difficult, in academical ſocieties, long ſince eſtabliſhed, to make any alterations, which ſhall tolerably keep peace with the ſilent innovations of time.

Were we to ranſack the pages of ancient hiſtory, we ſhould eaſily find facts in ſupport of theſe obſervations: for, though, in the early period of Greece, we ſcarcely meet with any traces, except in Sparta, of national education; each philoſopher being the founder of his own ſchool, and ſupporting it at his own expence, or by the contributions of his ſcholars; we find, at later periods, ſchools in Alexandria, Athens, and Rome, maintained by the ſtate; and numerous eſtabliſhments of a ſimilar kind, both among Chriſtians and Mahometans. But the neceſſity of hiſtorical reſearch is entirely ſuperſeded by facts, which force themſelves upon our notice, in our own age and country.

In thoſe grammar-ſchools, which have been founded by the public, it is a fact well known, and by many perſons painfully remembered, that in the midſt of the refinements of modern civilization, a mode of diſcipline ſtill keeps its ground, which could only have originated in an age of barbariſm. Another fact, of ſtill greater importance to the public, is, that the pertinacity of the maſters, in adhering to the old methods of claſſical inſtructions has almoſt entirely precluded the introduction of other at leaſt equally uſeful branches of education: whence it has not unfrequently happened, that a youth who has acquired great honour by his ſchool-exerciſes, has gone to the univerſity without knowing how to work a ſum in common arithmetic, and without being able to write, in his native language, with grammatical, or even with orthographical propriety.

In the Engliſh univerſities—with all due reſpect for thoſe ancient and venerable inſtitutions, be it remarked—the miſchievous effects of national interference in education are but too viſible. It is impoſſible to caſt the moſt curſory, or the moſt candid, glance over the preſent ſtate of theſe renowned ſeminaries, without obſerving many defects, which could ſcarcely have ariſen in an inſtitution free from the incumbrances of legal eſtabliſhment. To what other cauſe can it be aſcribed, that its ſyſtem of inſtruction and diſcipline has not undergone ſuch alterations, and received ſuch improvements, as were neceſſary to ſuit it to the ſtate of knowledge and manners at the cloſe of the eighteenth century? Were a new plan of public education to be formed, at the preſent time, by an aſſembly of the wiſeſt and moſt enlightened men which the nation could furniſh, it cannot be doubted that it would differ in many material points from the preſent academical eſtabliſhments. It might be pretty confidently predicted, for example, that ſuch an aſſembly would not retain thoſe unprofitable modes of diſputation, which the ſchools long ago learned from Ariſtotle, nor ſuffer the public halls to be diſgraced with the formal repetiton of *ſtrings* of ſyllogiſms, which either prove nothing, or nothing worth knowing;—that they would not beſtow liberal endowments on profeſſors, who ſhould be too indolent to teach the ſciences they profeſs;—that they would not leave any uſeful branch of academic inſtruction unprovided with competent preceptors, and altogether dependent upon the caſual exertions of enterprizing individuals;—that they would not encourage indolence and ſelfiſhneſs, by making the ſchools a luxurious retreat for an *ignatum pecus*, who, if, perchance, they ſtudy themſelves, will do nothing towards ſuperintending the ſtudies of others;—that they would not require from youths, at their matriculation, *or* graduation, ſubſcription to articles of religious belief, which many of them may have never read, and certainly have never underſtood;—in fine, that they would not adopt, as the baſis of their ſyſtem of diſcipline, ancient ſtatutes, which modern changes in opinions and manners muſt neceſſarily render intolerably burtheſome. In the inſtitution of a new eſtabliſhment for public education, it might reaſonably be expected, that the errors and defects of the old ſyſtems would be carefully avoided. Whence, then, is it, but from the combined force of preſcription and authority, that, in the old eſtabliſhments, ſuch defects are ſuffered to remain, year after year, uncorrected, and almoſt unnoticed; while thoſe from whom the public might reaſonably expect ſome efforts towards the reformation of abuſes, and the correction of errors, only ſhake their heads, and whiſper among themſelves—"*pudet hæc opprobia nobis?*"

What ſtronger proof can be required of the impolicy of legal eſtabliſhments for the education of youth?

If any kind of national interference in the buſineſs of education be admiſſible, it can only extend to the proviſion of free inſtruction for the poor in the *arts* of reading, writing, and accompts, and, perhaps, of public buildings for ſchools and colleges, to be occupied by preceptors choſen by the different claſſes of ſociety, for whoſe benefit they are deſigned. Every thing beyond this, tends to create a *monopoly in education*, which, however beneficial to individuals, muſt always be injurious to the public, by preventing improvements in the art of inſtruction; an art, which after all the experiments which have been made, and the volumes which have been written upon it, is ſtill in its infancy.

When Dr. Johnſon, in his uſual tone of dogmatiſm, ſaid, "Education is as well known, and has long been as well known, as it can be; I hate bye-roads in education," he certainly ſpoke the language of prejudice and bigotry, rather than of reaſon.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the Primæval Form of Europe.

WHETHER the earth's motion have a tendency progreſſively to gather the ocean about the equator, as theoriſts have maintained—

Whether ſome great convulſion of nature, breaking down the ſouthern mound of the Caſpian, occaſioned a vaſt maſs of ſea to flow ſouthward along the courſe of the Dejleh and the Forât (Tigris and Euphrates) deluging whole provinces, and forming, or deforming, with its alluvion ſand, much of the plainy peninſula of Arabia, as various traditional and natural evidence conſpire to prove—

Whether, by an unrelenting proceſs, the water on this globe, is gradually metamorphoſed into ſolid and into atmoſpheric ſubſtance, without being reproduced with correſponding celerity; as, from experiment, is poſſible, and, from obſervation, highly probable—

Certain, it is, that the European ſeas, north of forty-five degrees latitude, have greatly diminiſhed in extent.

Linnæus * obſerves upon this ſubject: "It is evident, from ocular inſpection, that the land increaſes from year to year, and that the bounds of our continent are extended.

"We ſee the ſea-ports of Eaſt and Weſt Bothnia every year decreaſing, and becoming incapable of admitting veſſels by the ſand and ſoil thrown up, which are always adding new increments to the ſhore. The inhabitants of the ports are obliged to change their ſeats, and ſometimes remove a quarter of a mile nearer to the ſea; of this we have ſeen examples at Pithea, Lulea, and Hudwickval. On the eaſtern ſide of Gothland, near Hoburg, the increaſe of the continent, for the laſt hundred years, is diſtinctly viſible, being from two to three toiſes annually. Near Slite and Kylle, in the ſame country, are enormous ſtones, which rudely repreſent temples, giants, and coloſſal ſtatues in their magnitude, yet worked out of the moſt ſolid rock, by the force of the water.

"The two very tall mountains of Torſburg and Hoburg, in Gothland, are formed of calcareous rock, and were marked and hollowed out by the force of the water, at the ſame time that all Gothland lay immerſed in the ſea, except theſe two mountains, which raiſed their heads out of the deep in the ſame manner, and with a ſimilar appearance to the Carolinian iſlands (Carliſo) in their preſent ſtate."

† "The inhabitants of Weſt Bothnia have obſerved, by marks upon rocks, that the ſea decreaſes every ten years, five inches and five or ſix lines perpendicularly, which amounts, in an age, to about four feet and a half. According to which calculation, 6000 years ago, the ſea was two hundred and ſeventy feet deeper than it is at this preſent."

Not only in the Gulf of Bothnia, but in that of Finland, is the withdrawment of the Baltic very ſenſible. Profeſſor Pallas obſerves: "As ſoon as from the marſhes of Ingria, which forms toward the Baltic a ſort of gulf of low lands, you begin aſcending the elevated ſoil of Ruſſia, the inclination of which forms what are called the mountains of Valdais, *ancient traces of the ſea* occur at every ſtep. At firſt, in a ſoil interſected with ravines, which has viſibly ſuffered by an inundation of the greateſt violence, or rather by the flowing-off of an enormous maſs of water: afterwards, in whole calcareous beds, which can only reſult

* Select Diſſertations from the Amœnitates Academicæ, p. 82.

† A. Celſii. Obſ. in Act. Acad. &c. Sueciæ. 1743.

from

from the depoſits of a ſea at reſt, and which the ſcooping of the rivers has laid bare. Firſt occur ſtrata of depoſited earth, mingled with blocks of granite, detached from their original rock; then vaſt banks of rolled pebbles and of gravel, mingled with fragments of calcareous ſtone, of petrifactions, broken or changed into flint, and even of bones. A like ſubverſion of the original ſtrata, and eſpecially of the calcareous beds, has been obſerved in the environs of Lake Onega, where thoſe mountains begin to riſe which join the Laplandiſh and Swediſh Alps. Theſe traces of the ſea may be obſerved in all the lands contiguous to the Gulf of Finland, where, for the moſt part, the leſs ſolid ſtrata are removed from the ſurface of the ancient rock itſelf, too firm to be affected. It almoſt ſeems ſufficient to dwell upon the map with an intelligent eye, in order to be convinced that the great number of lakes between this gulf and the White Sea—that the iſlands, rocks, and broken coaſts of theſe regions, are effects of a deluge, which there ſought an outlet."

Acta Acad. Petropolitanæ, for 1777, *p.* 49, *v. I.*

"The idea of the indefatigable Tournefort, and of the Count de Buffon, concerning the ancient ſtate of the Black Sea, and of its communication with the Caſpian, is more and more confirmed by the obſervations of travellers. The phocæ, ſome fiſh, and ſome ſhells, which the Caſpian has in common with the Black Sea, render this ancient communication almoſt indubitable; and theſe very circumſtances alſo prove that the Lake Aral was once joined to the Caſpian. I have traced (in the third volume of my Travels) the ancient extent of this ſea over the whole deſert of Aſtrakhan, and beyond the Jaik, by the ſymptoms of coaſt with which the elevated plains of Ruſſia border this deſert, by the ſlate and the foſſil productions of this ancient coaſt, and by the ſaline mud, mingled with ſea-ſhells, calcined, which covers the whole ſurface of the deſert itſelf. In the Deſcription of Ukrain, by Guillaume le Vaſſeur (Rouen, 4to. 1660) a paſſage (p. 9) aſcribes the ſame appearances to the plains of the Boryſthenes. Chandler, in his Travels through Aſia Minor, thinks that the ſea formerly extended to the ſources of the Meander, and formed a gulf between the mountains of Meſſoghis and Taurus. Others have found recent traces of ſea in the plains of Aſia Minor and of Perſia, and along the Danube, very far above the actual limits of the Caſpian and the Black Sea. The ancient traditions of the ſudden effuſion of the Black Sea through the Propontis, which Tournefort has ſupported by his Obſervations, ſeem, in all reſpects, more plauſible than the opinion which ſuppoſes the ancient ſtrait between the Black Sea and the Caſpian to have been dried by the accumulation of alluvion ſoil from the rivers." Ditto, p. 62.

The writer of this fragment, in a journey through Poliſh Pruſſia, was led to remark the ſame ſymptoms of extenſive deſiccation in the ſandy provinces which encompaſs the Delta of the Weichſel (Viſtula) and the Niemen. From the report of an intelligent Swiſs officer, in the Ruſſian ſervice, with whom he travelled a while, and whoſe military deſtinations had familiariſed him with the ſurface of Livonia and Lithuania, it appears no leſs probable that the moraſſy low lands, bordering the Duna and the Nieper, were once the bed of a frith, uniting the Baltic and the Uxine. Penzelius (De Arte Hiſtorica, p. 78) mentions the digging up of an anchor in Novogrod, and other proofs of a recent emergency of the region, and ſuppoſes the ſalt-mines of Wielicz to be the point of ſubſidency or lateſt ſtation of the old ſea. Various local obſervations, then, conſpire to prove that the Baltic once joined the White Sea by a tract of water, covering the lakes Onega and Ladoga, and the Black Sea by a tract of water, covering the greater part of Poland: that the Euxine, the Caſpian, and the Aral were united with each other, and with the Northern Ocean, by tracts of water covering the deſerts of Aſtrakhan and of Munkiſhalk. EUROPE, then, originally conſiſted of A CLUSTER OF ISLANDS. The middle iſland will firſt have been united with the Aſian continent, with Sarmatia, by means of the Poliſh iſthmus, that being the more elevated and extenſive. The northern iſland will next have united with it by means of the Scandinavian iſthmus. And thus the iſthmus of Aſtrakhan will have furniſhed the earlieſt path to the nomade nations of Aſia to extend their migrations into Europe.

In reading the ancient writers, it is convenient to keep in view this progreſſive change of form; for Europe appears to have become a continent within the period of *recorded* hiſtory. The Argonautics of Orpheus are compoſed upon the preſumption, that it was poſſible to ſail from the Euxine into the Baltic, a

proof that ſuch a tradition was ſtill rife among mariners. Ptolemy ſpeaks of Scandinavia as an iſland. The Scythian geography of Herodotus is wholly unintelligible, unleſs we cover with ſea a conſiderable part of Poland and Ruſſia: yet theſe countries had, in his time, already acquired the rudiments of their preſent form. And may we not ſuppoſe the tradition of an *Atlantic iſland* which had diſappeared, to have preſerved the original name of Europe in its inſular ſtate?

Upon the whole, the teſtimony, though not the opinion, of ancient geographers * appears more favourable to the doctrine of a progreſſive deficcation of the ſea in all quarters, than to that of local or ſudden removals of the waters by great convulſions of nature.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DURING the laſt Spring I went, for a ſhort period, into the country, to enjoy the benefit of the air, after ſuffering under indiſpoſition all the preceding uncommonly ſevere winter; and happening to take with me Whitaker's "Courſe of Hannibal over the Alps," I wandered through the fields, one delightful morning in the beginning of May, reading that very amuſing work, particularly the intereſting part thereof, in which the author takes occaſion to mention the highly praiſe-worthy conduct of the Monks of St. Bernard, whoſe convent is placed on the coldeſt, moſt dreary, and dangerous part of the paſſage over thoſe celebrated mountains, for the purpoſe of their being at hand, to aſſiſt travellers in caſes of danger or diſtreſs. After enumerating many difficulties and dangers which theſe Monks encounter, in ſaving travellers from the greateſt perils, and even death itſelf, the author adds, that, "when the guide (em-"ployed by theſe benevolent monks) is "not ſufficient of himſelf to ſave the un-"happy traveller from periſhing, they "run to his aſſiſtance themſelves, ſupport "him with their own arms, lead with "their own hands, and ſometimes carry "him up to their convent upon their "own ſhoulders. They are often obliged to uſe a kind of friendly violence "to him when he is benumbed with the "cold, or worn out by fatigue. He then "inſiſts upon being left to reſt, or even "to ſleep for a moment upon the ſnow; "the torpid influence of the cold, in "ſtealing upon him, renders all motion "unpleaſant, and is gently carrying the "ſleep of death from the extremities to "the heart. The Monks know this; "and the very thing which he diſlikes, "they know to be the only means of ſaving him. They are therefore compelled to ſhake the traveller in his "deadly doze, and to drag him by force "from his fatal bed of ſlumber. They "thus expoſe themſelves to all the ſeve-"rities of the weather in order to ſave "others."—The torpid ſtate above deſcribed, is almoſt invariably the caſe with perſons who loſe their way in ſnow, and periſh by the ſeverity of cold. That drowſineſs, which is the effect of cold, combines with it in being the cauſe of death. The account of the conduct of theſe benevolent Monks (many very intereſting particulars of which are here omitted) communicates a high pleaſure to minds which are inclined to feel delight in viewing the bright ſide of the picture of human life. Accordant with ſenſations of this caſt, and feeling a great acceſſion of pleaſure, from contraſting the ſubject I have mentioned, and the winter that had juſt paſſed away, with the ſupreme mildneſs and ſweetneſs of the morning, whoſe balmy breath I was then enjoying, and the great abundance of rich verdure and beautiful bloſſoms that ſurrounded me, I entered, without any previous deſign, the church yard of the truly rural village of Cobham, in Kent, and the firſt object that attracted my attention, was a new tomb-ſtone, conſiſting of a very large ſlab, ſtanding perpendicularly at the end of a grave, newly covered with turf. The upper part of the ſtone was ornamented with well executed baſſo-relievo, in a good taſte, repreſenting military trophies and implements of war; and underneath was an inſcription, of which the following is a copy:

"To the Memory
"of
"PHILIP GREEN,
"Private in the Grenadier Company of the
"Eaſt-Norfolk Militia;
"who,
"By the intenſe horror of dreary Night,
"And from the unrelenting rigor of the Seaſon,
"Periſhed,
"In a field near this place,
"On the 16th day of February, 1795, aged 26.
"This Monument,
"As a token of the reſpect and eſtimation
"Of his fellow-ſoldiers,

"Was

* From Strabo, for inſtance, vol. I. p. 49 and 50, it ſhould ſeem that the ſea had greatly retreated from the African coaſt. We know it to have done the ſame in the Adriatic, and on the ſouth coaſt of France.

" Was erected,
" By the cheerful contribution of the whole
" Regiment,
" As a pleasing remembrance
" of his Worth,
" and
" A grateful consolation to his surviving
" Relatives.
" Hear, Heav'n! nor chide pale Sorrow's sigh;
" Behold the anguish'd beads in Pity's eye!—
" Affection bend, and kiss the afflicting rod;
" Wail poor *Green's* fate and bless the world's
" great God!"

I could not read this Epitaph, without a mixture of pleasure and regret: and was for a moment tempted to wish, that a convent of Bernardines had been near the spot where this unfortunate youth perished. The language may be said to come more from the heart than the head; but let no fastidious critic treat it with disdain, while it stands a conspicuous testimony of the generous feelings of a whole regiment of gallant soldiers (each contributing his mite to perpetuate them) upon the loss of a comrade, who seems to have possessed, as no doubt he deserved, the esteem of all with whom he had associated in life. Unquestionably, no praise is of so much value, as that which is thus bestowed. One is half-inclined to wish, that the honest fellow who is departed, could partake of it; but let us content ourselves with the assurance, that it has a strong tendency to induce all his surviving companions, and even those who never had the pleasure of knowing him, to walk through life in such a manner, as to *deserve* to be *so* praised at the end of it! Of these kind of inscriptions the poet says truly (not ludicrously, as some have contumeliously imagined) that they

" Teach the rustic moralist to die."

which involves a no less valuable knowledge—that of *leading a good and virtuous life!* Ye ostentatious great, whose tombs are embellished with all the elegancies of sculpture, and inscribed with fulsome adulation, in language that defies the critic's rod! what would you give for a portion of posthumous fame, as sincere and unsophisticated, as that which graces the humble grave of *Philip Green?*

February, 1796. W. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following register for eight successive years, of the quantity of rain that fell at Bombay, will, I trust, prove an acceptable article in your Miscellany.

		Inches.
	1780.	
From	July 4, to Aug. 4,	20,0
	Aug. 5, to Sept. 7,	17,4
	Sept. 8, to Oct 14,	15,6
		53,4
	1781.	
From	June 14, to July 2,	23,2
	July 3, to Aug. 10,	8,7
	Aug. 11, to Sept. 3,	24,2
	Sept. 4, to Oct. 14,	14,4
		71,5
	1782.	
From	May 28, to May 31,	2,2
	June 1, to July 2,	8,3
	July 2, to Aug. 9,	29,0
	Aug. 10, to 31,	5,6
	Sept. 1, to Oct. 5,	6,7
		51,8
	1783.	
From	June 1, to July 3,	25,7
	July 4, to Aug. 7,	30,3
	Aug. 8, to 31,	7,2
	Sept. 1, to Oct. 4.	9,9
		70,3
	1784.	
From	June 6, to 30,	8,2
	July,	9,4
	Auguſt,	17,7
	Sept. to Oct. 6,	12,2
		47,5
	1785.	
From	May 29, to 31,	5,5
	June,	9,0
	July,	25,3
	Auguſt,	13,3
	September,	14,5
	October 27,	2,6
		70,2
	1786.	
From	June 12, to 30,	26,9
	July,	25,8
	Auguſt,	10,2
	September,	10,4
	October 12,	1,6
		74,0
	1787.	
From	June 11, to 26,	12,2
	June 27, to July 31,	32,9
	Auguſt,	15,5
	September,	9,3
	October 12,	0,5
		70,4
	General yearly average	63,96

From the foregoing abstract, it appears, that the rainy season commences about

the beginning of June, and ends with the ſecond week in October; and that July is the moſt rainy month; the general average of the Julys being 22,7 inches, or above one third of the whole. The heavieſt rain that fell during theſe eight years, was in 1782, on July 19, 6 inches, 20th 5,6, 21ſt 6,4. Your's, &c.

A WELL-WISHER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING the propoſed plan of your Magazine, to admit hints for IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE, give me leave to mention a miſtake, that I have often obſerved farmers to fall into, very much to the prejudice of their crops, their own loſs, and that of the public.—The miſtake which I refer to is, that, in their own language, "*ſome lands are ſo natural to ſome kinds of weeds, that there is no means of getting clear of them,*" and therefore they remain ſatisfied under that notion, and ſubmit, year after year, to their lands being over-run with weeds, and their crops choaked, and ſmothered, in ſo deſtructive a manner, as to produce but half the quantity they otherwiſe would have done.

I entered upon ſome lands many years ago, that were remarkable for having the crops always full of wild hemp, docks, and ſeveral other kind of weeds, which the former occupier ſuppoſed "*were natural to the land,*" as he called it, and could not be extirpated, though he ſometimes made fallows and ſowed turnips. As ſoon as I had got off my firſt crop of corn, early in the autumn, I ploughed the land over, and reduced it very fine with the roll and harrow, by which means I ſet great part of the ſeed of the weeds that were in the ſoil at liberty, and by thus ſetting them a growing, there ſprung up an unuſual large crop of them. After ſome time, when I perceived no freſh ones coming up, I ploughed the land over again, and treated it as before. It then lay till ſpring, by which time there was an appearance of another luxuriant crop of different ſorts of weeds.

In the ſpring, the land was again ploughed two or three times, at proper intervals, and each time treated as above deſcribed; till the whole ſoil, as far as the plough marked, was ſo pulveriſed, that the whole of it would have paſſed through a ſieve. The land was then manured and ſowed with turnips, which proved a very excellent crop. After this crop was eat off, in the ſubſequent ſpring, the land was ploughed, and treated as before, and ſowed a ſecond time with turnips; for, when the land has been long ſubject to weeds, and the ſoil is full of ſeeds, with every endeavour, they cannot all be made to vegetate the firſt year. However, by this method, which I have frequently practiſed, the land has been put into ſuch a ſtate, *that all the ſeeds which lay within the reach of the plough might vegetate, and, conſequently, the land has at length become exhauſted of them.* By this means, I am clear, from repeated experience, that wild oats, and every ſpecies of weeds may be extirpated from the land, and that it will not be afterwards ſubject to them, unleſs, indeed, ſome ſtragglers ſhould be ſuffered to go to ſeed, and by that means produce a future crop; to prevent which, ſome attention, and a very ſmall expence, is required.

It is ſurpriſing to what a great depth in the ground the ſeed of weeds will ſink, in time, by the pores of the earth, opened (as I ſhould ſuppoſe) by froſts and drought; and alſo to what a length of time they will lie in that ſtate, and yet vegetate when they are brought within the influence of the air, and the ſoil is put in a proper ſtate for them!—I had a piece of land ſome years ago, which, when ploughed, was very ſubject to a weed, well known to moſt farmers, by the name of *Kedlock*; which I entirely cleared, by the means I have here deſcribed.—About twenty years afterwards, it being wet in ſome parts, and ſubject to ſprings, I cauſed it to be hollow-drained, and, by going much lower with the ſpade than the plough had ever reached, diſturbed and raiſed up ſome of the ſeeds, which had probably lain there ſecure for ages: the conſequence was, that by the ſides of the drains, the kedlock came up again, much thicker than it had ever done before. I recollect, upon ploughing up a piece of old turf, which had not been ploughed for more than forty years, on examining the ſoil, finding many of the ſeeds of kedlock and other weeds, as ſound as if they had been depoſited there only the ſeaſon before; and the ſucceeding crop from the piece was full of thoſe weeds, and continued to be ſo, till I had exhauſted them by the means above-mentioned.

When land has been long ſubject to docks, and has afterwards been treated as above, and laid down for a few years, many young ones will poſſibly ſpring up; for

for they take the longeſt time before they all vegetate, of any weeds with which I am acquainted. Particular attention ſhould be paid that none are ſuffered to ſeed, and the land, if they abound much, had better be ploughed again: if, however, but few appear, they may be eaſily drawn with a ſet ſtaff, and the beſt time for performing that buſineſs, is after a froſt, or in the ſummer after much rain; as they then come up the eaſieſt: care ſhould be taken, that no part of the root remains behind, as from a ſmall part, a freſh dock will ariſe.

I think it no bad huſbandry, upon land proper for turnips, to take two ſucceeding crops of theſe very uſeful roots, for winter food. The ſecond crop is procured at a ſmall expence of culture, the land improved thereby, and it receives a more perfect cleaning.—The firſt crop, in that caſe, may be ſown later, to be eat off after the other, which was firſt ſown; this will give more time for working the land, for the purpoſe of letting out the ſeeds, and exhauſting the weeds, that are in the ſoil. The ſecond crop may be ſown earlier, for eating off at the beginning of the winter; as little time and management will be neceſſary to prepare the land for ſowing.

It is frequently a practice with ſome farmers, after they have laid their lands down to graſs, if many docks ſhould ſpring up, in order to get rid of them, to let them grow and ſhed their ſeed; as, after that period, many of them will die, eſpecially if they are arrived to a conſiderable ſize.—In caſe the lands are not to be broke up any more, this may not be a bad way, as the ſeeds will not grow, till after the lands are ploughed again; but whenever they are ploughed again, though it ſhould be many years afterwards, yet the ſeeds will then inevitably grow, and produce a plentiful crop: and it will afterwards require ſome time and pains to get the ſoil clear of them.—I recollect a circumſtance occurring ſome years ago, which may ſerve, in ſome meaſure, to confirm what I have here advanced: In my own garden there was a graſs-plot, in the middle of which grew a cherry-tree, which happening to die, the graſs-plot was dug up in the ſpring, and planted with kidney-beans: however, to my ſurprize, a fine crop of early turnips ſucceeded; and upon digging it over in the following ſpring, another crop of turnips came, and ſo on for ſeveral years: with this difference, that the crops every year became weaker, till they finally diſappeared. I was at firſt much at a loſs to account for ſo curious an appearance, till I recollected, that about ſeven or eight years before, I had a few turnips of a particular ſort, which I had a ſtrong deſire to propagate. Having ſaved ſome of them for ſeed, when nearly ripe, I cut, and tied them up in a bundle, and hung the bundle upon the cherry-tree to dry. Through ſome neglect, however, when I came to look for it, I found, to my mortification, that the birds had eat, and pecked out, all my ſeed; a part of which, I have no doubt, having been ſcattered upon the graſs-plot, produced the crops of turnips I thus had the benefit of, ſo many years afterwards.

I am, Sir,
Your humble ſervant,
March 8, 1796. AN OLD FARMER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following relation comes within the plan of your Miſcellany, the inſertion of it may, perhaps, as it relates to a matter of no ſmall conſequence to the agriculturiſt, afford an uſeful hint to ſome of your readers.

In the pariſh where I at preſent reſide, there is a piece of land, which has long been notorious for cauſing the *Rot in Sheep*. It is an old ſward, on the ſide of a ſmall hill, with a north eaſt aſpect; the ſurface *ſpringy* and wet; the ſub-ſoil conſiſting, at the depths of 2½ to 3 feet, of marle—the ſuperſtratum is of a *moory* nature. About four years ago, the preſent poſſeſſor cauſed it to be hollow-drained, and the moſt happy conſequence has been experienced from this improvement, as it has entirely ſtopped the diſorder.

Soon after under-draining, there was obſerved in the main courſe, a great quantity of a jelly-like ſubſtance, which bore a ſtriking reſemblance to the *flukes* formed in the livers of ſheep infected with the rot—this was, in the courſe of the ſpring, waſhed by the rains into a ditch were part of it lodged, and being attended to daily, was, in proceſs of time, obſerved to be transformed into a ſmall ſnail, with an aſh-coloured, ſpiral ſhell.—Now, is it not probable that the ſheep, as they take their food particularly near the ground, receive ſome of this inſect-matter, which ſtaying in the ſtomach, theſe flukes are there brought to maturity?

Anothe

Another circumstance attending the ground, is this: the ditch which receives the drain, is a running water, supplied by *springs* in the high ground at a distance, and passes at the bottom of the piece in question—from its first entrance to where it is joined by the drain, about half way, and from thence to a considerable distance, it is filled with what is here called *Brook-weed*, a plant greatly resembling water-cress—some days ago, on taking up some of this plant, mistaking it for the cress, I perceived it full of animals exactly resembling flukes, about ¼ of an inch long.

I believe it is generally admitted that sheep do not thrive so well on a wet *springy* pasture; but it does not occur to my recollection, that any cause, so probable as the foregoing, has yet been discovered.

I shall take the liberty of sending you some of the insects, as well as the plant on which they were found, that you may give a correct description of them *.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
Bedfordshire, March 2, 1796. G. A.

Of Jews in England.

[*Continued from our last.*]

IT was reserved for the generous policy of Oliver Cromwell to attempt restoring to Great Britain the industry and wealth of the Jews. During ages of unrelenting persecutions, they had, however, lost many of the virtues of their early character. Oppression had imprinted an air of meanness, of servile timidity, upon their demeanor. The undistinguishing contempt of men, who ought to treat them as equals, had lessened the importance, and, therefore, the frequency of respectable character among them. This inferior degree of delicacy in points of reputation, occasioned their being employed in usurious, and other illegal transactions: and these practices kept alive the prejudices of the magistrate. Scarcely allowed a home, they contracted the habit of all itinerant pedlars, who, never expecting to see the same customer twice, have nothing to apprehend from making an exorbitant gain upon each single transaction. Schools, synagogues, and other institutions of public instruction, were so unwillingly allotted them, and their appearance in Christian schools so shamefully resisted, that they were sunk into a degree of ignorance, which increased to themselves and others the difficulty of bettering their condition.

The first intercourse between Cromwell and the Jews was managed by means of one Henry Marten, upon whose intimations, a deputation from the Jews at Amsterdam waited on the English Ambassadors there, whom they entertained with concerts of music in their synagogue, and by means of whom they obtained permission from the *instrument-parliament* †, to send a public envoy with proposals. After some deliberation, they fixed upon ‡ Manasseh Ben Israel, a divine and doctor of physic, as he stiled himself; in reality, a printer and bookseller; and of whom Huet tells us, that he was a chief ruler of the synagogue, and married to a wife who was related to the family of the Abrabanels, which pretends to be of the tribe of Judah and of the house of David, by which wife having several children, he would sometimes boast of having raised up seed unto David. He was a man of great modesty and moderation, a perfect master of the letter of scripture, and very little addicted to the mystical superstitions of the Cabbala. He was much acquainted with the younger Vossius, with Blondel, and with Bochart. The Professor, Gaspar Barlœus, addressed to him the following lines:

Si sapimus diversa, Deo vivamus amici,
Doctaque mens pretio constet ubique suo.
Hæc fidei vox summa mea est; hoc crede Menasse;
Sic ego Christiades, sic eris Abrasnides.

This Manasseh, on his arrival in Eng-

* The plant appears to be the *Sium nodiflorum*, a common species of water-parsnep. The insects are not yet ascertained. *Edit.*

† The leaders of the Independents held a convention at St. Albans, on the 16th of Nov. 1647, at which Fairfax presided, and they drew up a plan of constitution, consonant with their republican notions, which they published under the title of *The Agreement of the People.* This constitution was afterwards realized. The nation having been called upon to choose a legislature, conformably to its provisions, by that proclamation of Cromwell's known by the name of *The Instrument of Government*, the first parliament which met under this proclamation, is called the *Instrument-parliament.* The convention, vulgarly called *Barebones-parliament*, appears to have been a second meeting of those who assembled at St. Albans.

‡ Manasseh's pamphlet on this occasion, has been preserved in the Phœnix: a long catalogue of his writings is annexed to it;

land,

land, presented an Address to the Lord Protector, recognizing his authority, and soliciting his protection: "For our "people (says he) did in their own minds "presage, that the kingly government "being now changed into that of a com-"monwealth, the ancient hatred toward "them, would also be changed into "good-will: that those rigourous laws, "if any there be yet extant, made under "the kings, against so innocent a peo-"ple, would happily be repealed." He also presented, printed and dispersed, a declaration to the commonwealth, and a treatise containing several arguments for toleration, addressed to the justice of the principled, to the prudence of the reflecting, and to the prejudices of the multitude *. On the 4th of December, 1655, Cromwell summoned a convention, meeting, or privy-council, consisting of two lawyers, seven citizens, and fourteen noted preachers, to consult upon this request of the Jews. Among the latter, Mr. Godwin and Mr. Peters (whose works were burned along with those of Milton at the restoration) and Mr. Nye (of celebrated beard) particularly exerted themselves in favour of putting the Jews upon the like footing with other sects. So many symptoms of prejudice and intolerance escaped from others, that, after a conference of four days, Cromwell began to think the measure would not be introduced to the people from the pulpits, in a manner to assist its popularity; and therefore dismissed the meeting, saying, they had rendered the matter *more doubtful* to him than it was before. On the 1st of April he took leave of Manasseh, by a polite, but evasive answer. Whilst this affair was pending, the Rabbee Jacob Ben Azahel professed to entertain suspicions, that Cromwell was the expected Messiah; an opinion propagated, no doubt, for the purpose of attracting a vast concourse of the lower classes of Jews into England, in case the political equality, for which Manasseh petitioned, could have been obtained. Some few must, from this period, have settled in London by connivance, since, in 1663, their register of births contained twelve names: and during the whole reign of Charles II, who introduced the sale of patents of denization, their numbers increased.

In 1684, James the second (who lost the affections of the bigotted people, as much by his dispostion to tolerate both catholics and dissenters, as by his political intolerance to the adherents of Monmouth) remitted the alien duty upon all goods exported, in favour of the Jews. This was universally resented by the English merchants, who were apprehensive that the same duties would also be remitted upon all imported goods. Petitions from the Hamburgh company, from the East-land company, from fifty-seven of the leading merchants in the city, from the west, and from the north, were offered to the king against this equitable regulation. These illiberal beings were glad, under any pretext, to defraud some of their neighbours of the privilege to trade upon the same terms with themselves: remembering the homely proverb, "the fewer, the better cheer," they were naturally very glad to see the number of candidates lessened for the advantages they were themselves striving to obtain. After the revolution, this order was superseded, to the great joy of the Christian merchants.

In the first year of Queen Anne, a detestable statute was passed, to encourage the conversion of young Jews, by emancipating such converts from all dependence upon their parents. And in the sixth year of George II, *Reasons* were offered to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, for applying to Parliament for the suppression of Jew brokers. No public proceeding, however, ensued: equity for once overpowered selfishness: it seemed the dawn of rising liberality; but, like the twilight of a winter's morn within the arctic circle, was to be succeeded by no effectual sun-shine.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

* The notorious pamphlet in favour of sabbatizing, declared by the votes of the House, in March, 1649, to be erroneous, scandalous, and profane, does not appear to have had the slightest connection with the views of Manasseh and his employers.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CELEBRATED Artist, whose Lectures, from the instruction with which they abound, and the noble and liberal principles which they constantly inculcate, are an honour to this metropolis, surprised me in his last lecture by a position, with which, till then, I had been unacquainted. The discovery of our great philosopher, Sir Isaac Newton, on the peculiar refrangibility of the rays of light, had, in appearance, established the now generally-received doctrine, that there are *seven* primary species of colour-making rays; and this doctrine

is

is underſtood to be confirmed by repeated experiments with priſms, which ſhow, or are ſuppoſed to ſhow, that each primary diviſion of colour-making rays, after its paſſage through one priſm, is incapable of farther diviſion, in its paſſage through other priſms. Our artiſt maintains, on the contrary, that this doctrine is a deluſion; and that there are only *three* primary ſorts of colours; the red, the yellow, and the blue; by whoſe different intermixtures, all the intermediate colours may be formed.

Now it is a principle of the Newtonian philoſophy, that, when a ſimple cauſe can be aſſigned for any phenomenon, we are not to have recourſe to one more complicated: if, by the intermixture of three ſorts of colour-making rays, all the other colours may be formed, there is reaſonable ground for conjecture, that ſome circumſtance has been hitherto overlooked in our experiments, which has been the baſis of a fundamental error in the preſent ſyſtem of optics. In obſerving the colours of the rainbow, and the effects of a priſm upon light, we cannot be inſenſible to the gradation of colour from each of the three (ſuppoſed primary by our artiſt) to the next in ſucceſſion; and it may be poſſible, that the rays of light ſeparated by the firſt priſm are not ſo diſentangled (if we may make uſe of the expreſſion) as that ſome of the rays of one colour may not be ſo mixed with thoſe of the next to it, as to form the intermediate colour. To give a ſimple inſtance: the ſines of refraction of all the degrees of red are ſuppoſed to be within 77 and $77\frac{1}{7}$ of thoſe equal parts into fifty of which the ſine of incidence in glaſs was divided; the ſines of refraction of all the degrees of orange are within $77\frac{1}{8}$ and $77\frac{1}{9}$ of thoſe parts, and of yellow, within $77\frac{2}{7}$ and $77\frac{1}{3}$ of the ſame parts. Now may we not ſuppoſe that, if there were no ſuch rays as the orange-making rays, that colour would neceſſarily be produced by the weakened red-making rays, and the ſtrongeſt yellow, which may come into contact ſooner than is imagined? At any rate, the opinion of the worthy artiſt deſerves philoſophical inveſtigation; with the view of promoting which, I hope ſome of your readers will turn their attention to the ſubject, and give us the reſult of the experiments.

I remain, your's, &c.

Feb. 20. A. SEARCH.

PEDESTRIAN TOUR IN NORTH WALES.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

THE next day, July 2d, we ſpent in examining the town and neighbourhood of Conway.

Perhaps the moſt perfect model of ancient fortification is to be ſeen at Conway. The town is very ſmall and poor; but entirely ſurrounded by a lofty wall and maſſy towers, which have hitherto yielded but little to the depredations of time; and on a rocky promontory, connected with the town, and projecting into the river, which is there about a mile wide, is ſeated the caſtle. Mere deſcription can give but a very faint idea of this mighty pile: its commanding ſituation, its lofty walls, its maſſy turrets, its elevated watch-towers, the large ſpace over which it extends, can be expreſſed only by the powers of the pencil. After having admired, and taken a haſty ſketch of the caſtle, we croſſed the river, and proceeded to *Ormes-head*, which is a very craggy and lofty rock of limeſtone, projecting a conſiderable diſtance into the ſea. Upon the moſt inacceſſible parts, eſpecially thoſe which overhang the water, innumerable multitudes of gulls, crows, cormorants, and other birds, have taken up their abode; and the higheſt projections are occupied by the peregrine falcon. To the naturaliſt, therefore, as well as the picturesque obſerver, Ormes-head is an object well worthy of notice.

After breakfaſt, the following day, we ſet off for Beaumaris. The road lay chiefly by the ſea-ſide, and preſented us with many intereſting objects; the ſhores of the Iſle of Angleſey, the iſland of Prieſtholm, and the promontory of Ormes-head, formed the moſt ſtriking points of view: ſometimes the road led us through barren glens, walled-in with huge craggy mountains; at other times, from a bold elevation, we were preſented with an expanſe of ſea, clear as glaſs, and ſmooth as the ſurface of a mirror. The famous paſs of *Penmaenmaur*, conducted us round the moſt northern promontory of Caernarvonſhire, and then let us down by degrees on the banks of the Menai, the ſtrait which ſeparates the Iſle of Angleſey from the reſt of Wales: the paſs of Penmaenmaur is a fine road, winding round a rocky promontory of the ſame name; the mountain is very lofty and abrupt, and the road girds it at a height of perhaps an hundred feet from the ſea, which

which breaks directly below: there is now no danger in the paſſage; but before the wall, on the ſide next the precipice, was built, it was a very formidable undertaking, and ſeveral inſtances are recorded of fatal accidents and hair-breadth eſcapes. When we arrived at *Aber*, the tide being full, we were obliged to wait ſome hours for its ſubſiding, and then a walk of three miles over the ſands, and a ferry over the remainder of the channel, brought us to Beaumaris, the capital of Angleſey.—The town of Beaumaris is defended by a large ſtrong caſtle, which is well worth ſeeing, though not to be compared to that at Conway. Lord Bulkeley has alſo a large houſe cloſe by; but neither that, or the pleaſure-grounds, or the reſt of the town, merit any notice. Accordingly we ſet out early on the next morning,

July 3, for *Amwlch*, a town built chiefly for the convenience of the miners employed in the copper-works of *Paris-mountain*, which is within two miles of the place. Amwlch is diſtant from Beaumaris, about twenty miles, and there being no intermediate town or village, we were under the neceſſity of walking that diſtance before breakfaſt. This long ſtage was rendered ſtill more fatiguing by the bad road, and the extreme unintereſtingneſs of the proſpect. Angleſey is called the garden of Wales, but we ſaw nothing in it which entitled it to the appellation; the ground is not naturally fertile, and bears but few marks of human induſtry; its hills are not elevated enough to form vales between them, but are merely creſts of rock ſtarting above the ſurface of the ſoil, of uncouth ſhapes, and not enlivened by any vegetation, except the various tribes of moſſes and lichens. Trees there are, comparatively, none; ſo that the ſea and the Caernarvonſhire mountains are the only objects at all beautiful in the views of Angleſey. The road to Amwlch, lay a good deal along the coaſt, and the tide being down, we croſſed the *Red-wharf ſands*, which extend, at low water, about three miles in breadth. After breakfaſt, we got an intelligent miner to conduct us, and proceeded to the copper mountain. The chief peculiarity in theſe copper mines is, that the ore, inſtead of running in veins or forming ſtrata, compoſes the whole maſs of the rock; in conſequence, the mines are, properly ſpeaking, quarries, there being no ſubterraneous paſſages, except a very few where the ſuperior richneſs of the ore has induced the workmen to follow it in preference to the reſt. The general quality of the ore is but poor, and the manner of working it is this: the ore being dug out, is broken into ſmall lumps, and carefully ſeparated from the quartz, pyrites, and other heterogenous ſubſtances; it is then waſhed, reduced to coarſe powder, and farther purified; after this, it is brought to the kilns, and roaſted for near ſix weeks, and when this is performed, it is brought to the forge, and in four hours melted into *pigs*: the copper is ſtill very coarſe, but the further purification of it, by ſucceſſive fuſions, is performed at other places, ſuch as Liverpool, Swanſea, &c. But what is dug up in a ſolid form, is by no means the moſt valuable ſort of copper. Water from ſprings, and the rain, is found in great abundance in the mine; this diſſolves all the native copperas that it meets with, and, in conſequence, becomes ſtrongly impregnated with mineral particles; this liquor is pumped up and poured into ſhallow ciſterns of clay, into which are thrown large quantities of old iron; the acid of the copperas then ſeizes on the iron, and the copper, which it held in ſolution, falls to the bottom in the appearance of a ruſt-coloured ſediment; this precipitate is raked out, waſhed, and dried, and after paſſing through the uſual proceſs, forms the pureſt copper. Nor is this the whole of the profit, for the acid of the copperas, in its union with the iron, reduces it to calx; and from this large quantities of red and yellow ochre are manufactured on the ſpot. The copper ore is likewiſe the baſis of a large ſulphur work; for in the operation of *roaſting*, vaſt quantities of fine ſulphur are ſublimed in the necks of the kilns, which being taken out and purified, are afterwards caſt into rolls, packed in barrels, and exported. The number of miners and melters is about 1300; the uſual pay 17d. per day; though, as they are paid according to the quantity of ore which they collect, an induſtrious man will earn 2s. and even 2s. 6d. The uſual hours of work are from five in the morning to two in the afternoon, though it is entirely optional whether they chooſe to employ themſelves a greater or ſhorter time.—It being Saturday, and market-day, the town was crowded with miners and country people; and I do not recollect to have ever obſerved more gaiety with leſs diſorder. At one houſe was a dance, to which all who paſſed by were invited, till the room was incapable of containing

containing a ſingle perſon more. Drinking parties, as happy as Welſh ale and muſic could make them, were diſperſed over the market-place, and before the door of the only inn belonging to the town; their mirth was prolonged till late in the evening, and yet we did not obſerve a ſingle perſon intoxicated; nor were we witneſſes to one quarrel.

We engaged the miner, who had been our conductor this day, to guide us acroſs the iſland to Moel-y-Don ferry, on the Menai; and,

July 4, by five in the morning, we commenced our journey, taking the copper mine in our way; and without much reſpect for the few hedges that croſſed our line of march, arrived by breakfaſt-time at Llangefni, one of the prettieſt villages that we ſaw in the whole iſland. The country ſtill continued very open and unintereſting, till within a mile of Moel-y-Don ferry, whence we had a fine view of the rocky and woody ſhores of the Menai, and the cluſtered ridge of the Snowden mountains, bounding the horizon. We croſſed the ſtrait, at that place, about a quarter of a mile wide, much ſtruck with the extremely clear green tint of the water; and, landing on the oppoſite ſide, proceeded along a fine road juſt above the Menai, and in many parts embowered in wood, to Caernarvon. On our arrival, we were not a little diſappointed to find all the inns ſo full, that it was with difficulty we procured a dinner, and were then under the neceſſity of going nine or ten miles farther, to Bangor, to paſs the night. Being thus ſtraitened for time, we were able to take only a very curſory view of the caſtle, and were obliged entirely to omit a viſit to the ſite of the old Roman town of Segontium, which is within a mile of the preſent town. The caſtle is a very lofty extenſive building, inferior in ſituation, though a good deal reſembling that at Conway. Its octagonal towers are perhaps more beautiful than the more maſſy round ones of Conway caſtle; but as a pictureſque object, being ſtill inhabited and kept in repair, it is of little value; the ſharp angles of its battlements and watch towers, are not yet worn off; none of the towers are fractured, or taken poſſeſſion of by the ivy; the walls reflect one uniform harſh tint, inſtead of the ſoftened and varying hues ariſing from weather-ſtains and lichens. In two or three centuries more, when Conway caſtle ſhall be faſt falling to ruin, Caernarvon will probably be then, what Conway is now, the pride of North-Wales.

It was a moſt lovely afternoon, when we ſet out for Bangor. Retracing our ſteps to Moel-y-Don ferry, we then ſtruck out of the high road, and proceeded along the woody ſhores of the Menai, which, at every turn, preſented us with new beauties. Sometimes the land ſloped gently down into a broad calm reach of the ſtrait; at other times, eſpecially in the neighbourhood of Bangor ferry, the channel was narrowed to one-third of its uſual dimenſions, by the projection of ſteep crags, ſcantily furniſhed with trees, while the ſunken rocks, covered with ſea-weed in ſcattered groupes, ſhowed us, the tide being out, the dangers, in ſtormy weather, of the paſſage of the Menai. The remainder of the evening we ſpent in wandering about the outſkirts of Bangor, which enjoys a fine view of the entrance from the ſea into the Menai, with Beaumaris on the left, and Penmaenmaur on the right: at high water, the opening of the channel is from three to five miles wide: and at ebb-tide, the view is enlivened by numerous parties on horſeback or on foot, and large droves of cattle croſſing the ferry at Beaumaris, and ſtriking off in various directions, acroſs the ſands, towards the villages of Aber and Penmaen.

After breakfaſt, the next morning, July 5, having engaged a guide, we ſet off acroſs the mountains towards Llandberris, a pretty village at the foot of Snowdon, where we arrived about noon, very much pleaſed with our walk. We ſaw, indeed, no tumbling caſcades, and ſcarcely a ſingle tree;—twenty miles of ſuch country would have been tireſome. The ground over which we paſſed, was rock, overlaid with a thin covering of ruſt-coloured peat; but this peat, in the dryer places was adorned with heath in full flower, and in moiſter ſituations was glowing with innumerable orchiſes and aſphodels. The only living animals that we ſaw, were a few ſheep, almoſt wild, brouzing, half-concealed, among the heath; not a ſingle cottage or ſpot of cultivated land, was in ſight; but the ſun was ſhining in full ſplendor, while a light breeze was flitting over the hills, juſt enough to relieve the heat which would otherwiſe have been oppreſſive: the air was perfumed with that indeſcribable wild ſcent, which is found alone in thoſe places that yet remain

main under the dominion of nature. In front, was Snowdon, towering pre-eminent among the ſurrounding crags; and whenever we looked behind us, which we often did, the wide horizon was bounded by the ſea: even our guide, who was accuſtomed to the ſcene, appeared totally changed from the dull being he was when he ſet out from Bangor; and as to ourſelves, we were all life and vigor, our ſpirits were raiſed to an unuſual height, and we bounded on, ſcarcely feeling the ground on which we trod.

Inſpired as we were, it was no wonder if we miſſed our road; and accordingly we ſoon found ourſelves by the ſide of the lake of Llandberris, about a mile too far to the right; it fortunately however happened, that by our deviation we had an opportunity of ſeeing the fine ſlate quarries, the property of Lord Penrhyn, which ſhelve into the lake. Llandberris lake is a fine piece of water, lying between two perfectly barren ridges of ſlate rock, and, of courſe, not very intereſting; however, we much enjoyed its cool appearance, expoſed as we were to the rays of a July noon, reflected from the ſlate rocks under which we were paſſing: nor is this its only advantage; for it furniſhes a few miles of water-carriage towards Caernarvon for the ſlates, and for ſome very rich yellow copper ore, which is got out of a horizontal gallery driven into Snowdon. With ſome difficulty, we procured a few oat-cakes and butter, and three eggs, the whole ſtock of the village: with theſe the "rage of hunger was repreſſed," and we were enabled to wait, with tolerable patience, the arrival of a ſupply of proviſions, which we were told was hourly expected, from Caernarvon. In the mean time, we ſtrolled into the church-yard, and there found the village-council aſſembled in the porch, to diſtribute the rewards for deſtroying foxes; there were preſented the heads and ſkins of about half a dozen.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATE OF THE ARTS AND PUBLIC TASTE IN ENGLAND.

THE flouriſhing appearance of the Arts in England, at this period, compared with their preſent dormant ſtate in every other part of Europe, muſt afford abundant matter for pleaſurable contemplation to all Engliſhmen of taſte; eſpecially to ſuch as remember the ridiculous opinions and ſarcaſms, thrown out and diſſeminated, not long ſince, by thoſe ſhallow continental critics, abbés Winkleman, Du Bos, and others, who have idly buſied themſelves in calculating the effects of climate on the human imagination; endeavoured to meaſure the degrees of genius of the inhabitants, by the degrees of latitude in which a country happens to be ſituated; and have ignorantly and impudently decided, that England is placed too far north, to expect any of thoſe warm and vigorous exertions of fancy, experienced in the more ſouthern, and, conſequently, happier regions of Italy, and other countries on the continent.

The futility of thoſe ſuppoſitions, has been ably expoſed by an eminent artiſt of this age, in an Enquiry into the Cauſes of the ſlow Progreſs of the Arts in England: where he has ſufficiently proved, what, indeed, an Engliſhman, or foreigner, acquainted with the works of Engliſhmen, could require proof of, that the courſe of art has been impeded, not by frigidity of climate or imagination, but by various politico-religious cauſes, commencing with the reformation; and much more effectually deſtructive to the growth of refinement and taſte, and, conſequently, to the progreſs of the fine arts, than any combination of froſt, fog, wind, rain, and ſun-ſhine, incidental to this, or perhaps any other, country, Nova Zembla and Siberia not excepted.

The ſtrength, originality, and variety, certainly poſſeſſed by the Engliſh ſchool, conſiſtent with the national character, and its having made of late a greater improvement in leſs time, than has been made, perhaps, by any other, ſince the revival of the arts, might very rationally excite a hope, to ſee it rival, if not excel, the happieſt productions of the moſt celebrated ſchools of Italy, if properly ſeconded by taſte and liberality in the public; which qualities are to an artiſt of genius, what a good ſoil is to a plant or tree, and neither the one or the other can be expected to flouriſh, or bear fruit of the higheſt flavour, if the ground be uncongenial, barren, or overgrown with weeds.

Of this encouragement, it is to be lamented, that very feeble hopes can yet be entertained; as, notwithſtanding the general opulence of the nation, notwith-

ſtanding the diſſipation of the town, where thouſands and tens of thouſands are daily ſquandered with the moſt ſenſeleſs prodigality, in every mode the moſt trifling, contemptible, and ridiculous poſſible; yet, in reſpect to the arts (except in the branch of portrait-painting, which has been encouraged to an exceſs, that has been laughed at by all other nations) the public liberality has yet only been ſeen to extend, to ſometimes a tolerable ſubſcription to a print, or to the giving a few ſhillings, frequently with grumbling, at the door of an exhibition; a foundation certainly too weak to ſuſtain any edifice, creditable to the national taſte or national genius.

The juſtice of what has been advanced, of the promiſing excellence of the Engliſh ſchool, will be abundantly evident, on viſiting the galleries lately formed for the magnificent publications of the Bible, Shakſpeare, and the Hiſtory of England; where the meaneſt intellect, capable of making a compariſon, cannot avoid ſeeing, that there is more originality of thought, more variety in the modes of compoſition, and more difference of ſtyle in execution, than can be found among the works of an equal number of artiſts, of any one age or country, thoſe of Italy excepted. To the Italians, all nations muſt allow the ſuperiority, in reſpect to variety, as well as grandeur of ſtyle; which is, perhaps, to be attributed more to the ſuperior taſte of their age and country at large, than to ſuperior genius in the artiſts. This truth ſeems to be admitted by almoſt all the writers on the art, by the high praiſes univerſally beſtowed on Albert Durer, Hans Holbein, and others, and the regret that has been expreſſed, at their not having been born and bred in Italy.

Although the national liberality, however grandly and uſefully exerted, in ſubſidizing half Europe, cannot, in regard to the arts, be much commended; the liberality of the Engliſh artiſts, as it is unexampled, muſt not paſs unnoticed nor unpraiſed: not to mention the noble offer made by them, ſome years ſince, of embelliſhing St. Paul's church with paintings, at their own expence, which, but for the cavils of a deſpicable and ignorant fanaticiſm, would have been carried into immediate execution, and, ere this time, have formed an ornament worthy of that noble ſtructure; they have devoted the profits of that part of the above-mentioned puny encouragement, raiſed by the exhibition of their works for the laſt twenty-five years, to the maintenance or that grand free-ſchool of deſign, inſtituted by them, the Royal Academy; and diſburſed the whole, except a few trifling charities to decayed artiſts' families, denominated Royal bounties, in *very economically* paying inſtructors in all the different branches of the art, eſtabliſhing a fund to anſwer future exigencies; and in forming a magazine of caſts from the antique, books, prints, and drawings (pictures of the old maſters, it is to be regretted, are totally out of their reach) as far as their finances would allow; for the laudable purpoſe of exciting the genius, aſſiſting the induſtry, correcting the taſte, and rewarding the ſucceſs of the ſtudents, deſtined to keep up the ſucceſſion of Engliſh painters, whoſe efforts, and conſequent improvement, it muſt be confeſſed, have hitherto amply juſtified the expence and labour beſtowed on their education. May they be happy enough to meet with, or inſpire, what has been unfortunately denied to their predeceſſors—a correſponding taſte in the community in general: this being of infinitely more conſequence, than mere pecuniary encouragement, as may be ſeen by the ſplendid example of the art, in poſſeſſion of ſome of the pooreſt towns and ſtates of Italy; and further proved by the meagre condition of the French ſchool, notwithſtanding an unbounded ſtimulus of the latter kind, has been unceaſingly adminiſtered for above a century.

It may, indeed, be ſafely laid down as a maxim, that, however academies may be multiplied, and whatever care may be taken to inſtil ſound principles, without this pervading taſte in the public, all the labour will be fruitleſs, as the ſtudent's efforts, as ſoon as he is emancipated from his inſtructors, will inevitably take a wrong direction, in conformity to the deſires of his employers: painters being, in this reſpect, exactly in the ſame predicament with players; and may, with equal propriety, exclaim, "*for we that live to pleaſe, muſt pleaſe to live.*" The capriciouſneſs and depravity of the general taſte, notwithſtanding the eſtabliſhment of numerous academies, and other attempts to prevent it, is, no doubt, the true reaſon of the miſerable decline of the arts in Italy, Flanders, Holland, and France. Indeed, as to the French, it may, more properly, be ſaid, that they never had any true taſte in the arts, or perhaps in any thing: in dreſs and manners,

ners, particularly, in which they have been ſo univerſally followed, they have largely contributed to barbarize all Europe; to mangle and diſtort the human form divine, into every execrable, diſguſting ſhape; and to load every part with ſuperfluous, ridiculous, and oppreſſive ornaments, equally incompatible with grandeur, beauty, and ſimplicity.

The Flemiſh and Dutch ſchools were not void of ſimplicity, though deſtitute of the grandeur of the Italian; and the ſubordinate and ornamental branches of the art, chiefly cultivated by them, were certainly carried to an admirable and unexampled perfection: but, in the French ſchool, no one characteriſtic excellence can be found; nothing that is not better done elſewhere: ever inclined to caricatura, their grandeur is bombaſt; their grace, affectation; and their expreſſion, grimace. Nor have thoſe few individuals, to whom this cenſure may not be applicable, any great title to praiſe, as they only eſcaped it, in general, by falling into the oppoſite defects, tameneſs, coldneſs, littleneſs, and inſipidity. The works of Pouſſin, are certainly, in many inſtances, an exception to both theſe caſes; but, from his attachment to, and long reſidence in Rome, he may more properly be conſidered as an Italian painter; among whom, however, he can only be ranked in the ſecond claſs.

Farther than by referring it to the great principle of change, pervading and eternally operating throughout all nature, it is certainly very difficult to aſcertain the cauſes of the frequent degeneracy of national taſte. However this degeneracy may be deplored, and whatever flattering ideas may be formed of the perfectibility of the human mind, yet ages muſt be expected to paſs away, before any ſucceſsful method of preventing it can be diſcovered. Happy for England, its taſk ſeems, at preſent, to be ſomewhat eaſier;—that of aſſiſting and conducting taſte, already advancing to maturity. To this very deſirable end, as well as that of inſpiring and maintaining a ſpirit of enterprize and emulation among the artiſts of Britain, the annual exhibitions of this metropolis have already greatly contributed, and much more may rationally be expected. Nevertheleſs, it is alſo to be feared, from the multiplicity, and want of ſelection, of the works exhibited, and the confuſed and curſory view generally taken of them, where the attention is inevitably attracted by the moſt ſhewy and glaring, that, the more ſuperficial and ornamental branches of the art, addreſſed to the eye only, will, in conſequence, be cultivated; to the great detriment, if not total deſtruction of the grandeur, ſimplicity, and modeſty, eſſential to the higheſt ſtyle of painting.

London, March 10. N. E.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN ATTEMPT TOWARDS RECONCILING THE ASSYRIAN CHRONOLOGY OF CTESIAS, WITH THAT OF HERODOTUS.

THE difference between the number of years we find in *Herodotus*, and thoſe reported to have been ſtated by *Cteſias*, whoſe books are now loſt, reſpecting the antiquity of the *Aſſyrian* empire, is ſo ſtriking, that one cannot be ſurprized, chronologers ſhould have differed. But whilſt ſome took part with the former, and others with the latter, parties were formed; ſyſtems were built; each party ſtrove to draw in the authority of Scripture, to ſupport his favourite ſcheme. In the mean time, I do not find that any one attempted to reconcile the two ancient hiſtorians. Yet it may be preſumed, the ſources from which they derived their information, were not eſſentially different. The one lived in a country famous for learning, and converſed for ſeveral years with the *literati* of that country. The other reſided, for ſeventeen years, in the capital, and even at the court, of a prince, in whoſe dominions *Aſſyria* was ſituated, and had acceſs to the public records. This idea made a ſtrong impreſſion on my mind, and determined me to attempt a reconciliation.

I will not, for the preſent, entangle myſelf in the ſo much debated queſtion, of the credebility of *Cteſias*; a point, however, upon which I am far from agreeing with thoſe who run him down. An author, whoſe credit, in his *Perſica*, was never impeached by the ancients, who read his book, merits ſome attention. I will confine myſelf to an enquiry into ſuch cauſes as may probably have produced a ſeeming diverſity, where there is, in fact, a very near conſent.

The mere hiſtorian of ancient tranſactions hath nothing to do but to ſelect, among the materials that come to his hands, that which is worth relating; to lay it faithfully before poſterity, and to add, without accumulation or oſtentation,

tion, ſuch obſervations as the ſubject ſuggeſts, or the further inſtruction and rational entertainment of the reader may require. The chronologer's taſk is more complicated; he muſt compare time with time, dates with dates, country with country. He muſt compound; he muſt compure; he muſt reduce. Our two ancient hiſtorians had very little, if any, knowledge of thoſe things. The blundering account *Herodotus*, in the name of *Solon*, gives to *Cræſus*, of the difference reſulting, in the ſhort ſpace of ſeventy years, from the Grecian intercalations, ſhoweth what a ſort of chronologer he was; and *Cteſias*'s ſimple, though faithful, account of the numbers he found in his vouchers, doth not give us a much higher idea of his ſkill that way. Therefore, we are reduced to draw, from their reſpective ſituations, what light we can, concerning the nature of the materials they had to work upon.

I think it is ſufficiently known, that among the ancient nations, of whom we have any knowledge, none had written records of paſt tranſactions, but the *Hebrews*, the *Phœnicians*, the *Chaldeans*, and the *Medes*, to whom we may, perhaps, add the *Perſians*. The Egyptians made a claſs by themſelves.—*Hieroglyphics*, inſtead of letters, were, at firſt, the repoſitories of their hiſtory, and the meaning of thoſe ſacred and ſignificative characters, perfectly underſtood by the prieſts, was tranſmitted by oral tradition from one generation to another. Yet the memory of former times was not entirely loſt, among the nations who were deſtitute of written annals; *Poetry* ſupplied the want of books. Popular ſongs conveyed to poſterity the fears of their anceſtors, of their kings, of their worthies, and accounts of their ſucceſſions. From ſuch monuments as theſe, the firſt hiſtories were compiled; and, if at all taken care of, kept for the uſe of thoſe who had the adminiſtration of public affairs. The *Aſſyrians* are not here to be confounded with the *Chaldeans*, as was generally done by the Greek writers, and is too often done by the modern, to the great confuſion of ancient hiſtory. The *Hebrews*, who knew them better, and *Heroſus*, a *Chaldean*, conſtantly repreſent the two nations as diſtinct from each other. The firſt, and I believe the only inſtance we meet with of an Aſſyrian writing, is *Sennacherib*'s letter to *Ezekiah*. However, ſuppoſing theſe people had any hiſtorical compilations, they muſt have periſhed in the conflagration of *Sardanapalus*' palace; an event which no ancient author ever denied, or had the leaſt doubt about. Yet ſongs, which the ſons had learned from their fathers, and taught their children, could not be ſo ſoon loſt; and it may be preſumed that, when the *Babylonians* began to write their own annals, their hiſtorians made uſe of thoſe ſongs in the very words, and according to the account of the original *Aſſyrian bards*; theſe accounts were, in ſome meaſure, neceſſary preliminaries to the hiſtory of the ſeparation of their ſtate from the *Aſſyrian* empire. But, to *Cteſias*, when he met with them in the Roïal διφθεραι, they were very rude materials. What uſe he could make, and really made of them, I will inquire bye and bye.

Now I turn to *Herodotus*. The *Egyptians*, from whom he apparently learned all, or moſt part of what he knew of diſtant nations, eſpecially of ancient times, were equally curious in ſearching, careful in collecting, and induſtrious in digeſting, whatever they could learn about foreign affairs. All we know of their hiſtory, when duly and impartially conſidered, ſhoweth them to have been no ſtrangers to any of the operations, either aſtronomical or arithmetical, which are neceſſary to form a true chronology. Is it unreaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the ſame poetical materials whiah were conſigned in the Chaldean records, had fallen into their ſkilful hands? And that, by reducing them to a different computation of time, they extracted, out of that rubbiſh, the number of years, which we find expreſſed in *Herodotus*, 520?

How that number can be made to agree with, or at leaſt to differ but little from the 1360 of *Cteſias* remains now to be explained. The word *year* hath had, at different times, and in different countries, ſo many and ſuch various ſignifications, that very little ſtreſs ought to be laid on it, till one knoweth in what preciſe ſenſe it was taken by ancient authors, or in the materials from which they derived their information. From one day (ομοιον γ ὁ ημερας ενιαυτὸς ενηριθμον, ſays Suidas, of the *Egyptians*) to *forty-three thouſand ſix hundred and thirty days*, the *magnus annus*, θεου ενιαυτὸς, the field is large for choice or conjectures. Among this immenſe variety, I find one particular form of *year*, which ſuits our purpoſe; and appears to me to be the true key of *Cteſias's* chronology. *Diodorus* tells us, that the ancient *Egyptians* divided the year in *three ſeaſons*, ἰριμερειαν ωρας, and one may judge,

judge, from the account given by *Cenſorinus*, that theſe three diſtinct ſeaſons were afterwards denominated *years*. *In Egypto quidem anti quiſſimum ferunt annum bimeſtrem fuiſſe, poſt deinde ab iſone rege* QUADRIMESTREM *factum*. Now it is well known, that the manners and cuſtoms of the eaſtern nations were the ſame with, or at leaſt very ſimilar to, thoſe of the *Egyptians*. And that this was the caſe, eſpecially with reſpect to the manner of reckoning times paſt, and adjuſting them to different forms of the year, appears from the prodigious number of years aſcribed by ancient hiſtorians to ſeveral nations: for when you divide thoſe numbers by 360 (the number of days in the Egyptian year, before the admiſſion of the επαγομεναι) you find a number of years, not diſtant from probability, and ſometimes correſponding with known hiſtory. Or if a fraction remains, after a certain number of complete years, it is conſtantly a fraction of one or two thirds of 360; that is to ſay, a fraction expreſſive of one or two *quadrimeſtres* years. From that circumſtance, I judge, that theſe great numbers were the produce of years of four months, reſolved by the chronologiſts into the diurnal revolutions of the ſun. Theſe numbers muſt now, for the ſake of perſpicuity, be reduced into years of the form uſed in our chronological tables. One inſtance, taken from the hiſtory of the *Chaldeans*, written by a *Chaldean* author, ſhall ſet the matter in a very clear light. Moſt, if not all the learned, agree, that *Beroſus*'s 150,000 years are ſo many days, but vary in the explanation. I will here mention the opinion of a very reſpectable relation of mine, a moſt eſteemed member of the Academy of Sciences at *Berlin*, with whom I had the honour to correſpond in my younger days, and whoſe learned diſquiſitions were of the utmoſt ſervice to me in my chronological reſearches. I do not always agree with him in every particular, nor did I take his quotations upon truſt, but did generally conſult the original, when a complete library was within my reach. Mr. *Alphonſus des Vignoles*, in his *Diſſertation touchant la Forme de l'Année ancienne*, Ch. ii. Sect. 8, expreſſeth himſelf thus, upon that paſſage of *Beroſus*, who ſaith that hiſtorical records of 150,000 years, were carefully preſerved at Babylon. "*Beroſus*, in order to expreſs the time which had elapſed from the æra of *Nebonaſſar* to Alexander's expedition towards Babylon, inadvertently reckoned the years of that interval, which were complete, as if they were the ancient years of 360 days; to which he added 240 days of the current year, the 417th of *Nabonaſſar*. Firſt then, 416 years, multiplied by 360, give 149,760 days: 2dly, the 417th year of *Nabonaſſar*, began on November the 14th; and from that day, to 11th of July following, there are 240 days. Theſe two numbers put together, make the 150,000 days. Now it was at that very time Alexander entered Aſia. In the month *Hecatombeon*, he came to *Tapſacum*, on the banks of the *Euphrates*; and the *Hecatombeon* of that year began on the 9th of July." I will add three ſhort remarks on this paſſage of the learned academician: 1ſt, *Beroſus* was too able a chronologiſt, to be ſuſpected of having computed, as he did, inadvertently. If he did as ſuppoſed, which I doubt, it was to conform to the method conſtantly obſerved by former chronologers, in reſolving years into days, taking 360 for their multiplier. 2dly, The multiplication by the Julian year $365\frac{1}{4}$, ſo prodigiouſly exceeds the 150,000, that it is not admiſſible; nor do I think any arithmetical operation can agree with that number, except we take a term different from that of the final defeat of *Darius*. But, thirdly, it appears to me that *Beroſus*'s computation may be defended upon better ground. An author generally adjuſts his dates to the time when he writes. Now *Polybiſtor*, who tells us that *Beroſus* lived in the time of *Alexander*, doth not ſay that he wrote his hiſtory of *Chaldea* during the reign of that conqueror. Why ſhould not we think that the firſt book was written five years before the taking of *Babylon*, about the time of his acceſſion to the crown of *Macedon*, in the beginning of A. Nabon, 412. Then multiplying 411 by 365, we have 150,015 days, *Beroſus*'s hundred and fifty thouſand και μικρον.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Work profeſſes to be open to communications, "on all topics of practical and ſpeculative ſcience," I conceive, that the hint of a material improvement in the conſtruction of electrical machines, will not improperly enter into your plan. My idea, I believe, is entirely *new*; and, therefore, may be the more acceptable to ſuch as apply themſelves

selves to that useful branch of experimental philosophy.

It is a principle universally admitted by philosophers, that the power which we term *electric*, will never operate or manifest itself, unless the body to be electrified, stand opposed to some conducting bodies, which are connected with the earth. In the conduct of electrical experiments, if a due regard be not paid to this principle, the operator will find it impossible to obtain the *maximum* of electric power. It is, however, not a little wonderful, that electricians, in general, overlook this observation, as a matter of trivial importance, and that the PRIME CONDUCTORS of machines are constructed with little or no regard to so leading a principle.

I beg leave, however, to suggest, as an immediate corollary to the above, and as the most convenient practical form for making experiments, that prime conductors of electrical machines ought to be constructed *flat*, and not in the *cylindrical* form, as at present.

To give a complete idea of my plan, to any that may be disposed to adopt it, I will describe a prime conductor, with its necessary appendages, belonging to a machine, constructed by myself, with due regard to the preceding principle. My glass exciter was but ten or twelve inches in diameter, yet the length and strength of the spark, with the conductor thus improved, were the greatest I ever witnessed.—In making such a conductor, I covered a common deal board, three or four feet in length with tin foil, pointed at the end with a row of needles; this board, so covered, formed my prime conductor. I then covered, with tin foil, two other boards of equal dimensions with the former, for the purpose of opposing them to the prime conductor, above and below it. One of these boards I suspended from the ceiling by a chain, which passing over a pully, connected the board with the wall of the room; the other board, by two perforations, I made to pass down the glass legs of the prime conductor, resting it on the bases of those legs, and connecting it by a chain with the ground. Thus, when completed, my prime conductor, with its auxiliary plates, or opposers, formed three *parallel* boards; the conductor itself being in the middle, and having boards opposed to it above and below, which enabled it to receive the electric power, in the greatest possible degree of capacity.

On this construction, a spark taken by a person standing on the floor, discharged a double and large plate of air, its length, from eight to twelve inches, and its strength accumulated to a degree, scarcely to be borne by the operator.

When the room was darkened, and the machine put in motion, the light visibly passed up and down the links of the two chains, which connected the boards with the ground, thereby evincing the utility of their application. A variety of amusing and new phenomenas resulted from this construction, and several important principles of the electric power were strikingly exemplified. It may also be added, that this form of a prime conductor is not only more convenient to the operator, than the old form, but it may be constructed at much less expence.

Perhaps, some of your readers may further improve upon the preceding hint.

I am, sir, your's, &c.

London, Jan. 30. A. D.

To the Conductor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS obliged by your inserting, in the last Magazine, my communication relative to the LITERARY FUND. Those hints were confined to the distresses of men of letters. The following cursory remarks relate to the means of facilitating the progress of the arts and sciences; and if you find them suited to the genius of your Repository, you will, perhaps, insert them.

Having occasionally employed my leisure hours in looking into poor-houses, prisons, public schools, and the like, I have been struck with the numerous defects which exist in them,

I was disposed, a few weeks ago, to see how it fared with the ARTS. I accordingly went to Somerset-house, to hear Mr. Barry deliver his Lectures on Painting. It is unnecessary to lay before you the professor's observations on the art; but I will just hint to you, that each lecture was closed with a lamentation, which, if just, impeaches the generosity of the English nation.

Mr. Barry's ground of complaint was*, that there exists no public repository, to which students might resort, and in which they might study and copy, at their

* Mr. Barry has repeated this lamentation for these twenty years past, as appears from a volume on the Arts, published by him about twenty years ago.

leisure,

leisure, the productions of the great masters of painting, ancient and modern. Such repositories, you know, Sir, exist throughout Italy, more particularly at Florence. The gallery there is open almost the whole day; the best productions of ancient artists are exposed to view, and every accommodation is provided for the students.

It is, however, matter of surprize to me, that although our Royal Academy possesses a library, containing many valuable books on the arts, yet this library is only open once a week, and even then only for a single hour; and during the vacation, which continues five months of the year, is not open at all. And they are never permitted to have them at their own houses. How little advantage, then, can students derive from these ingenious works!

With this statement two questions are connected: *Was Rousseau right in maintaining, that the arts are injurious to society?* or *Is Mr. Barry right in maintaining, that the want of a public repository for the arts, is a national evil?* If the royal academicians allow, that Rousseau was wrong, and that the professor is right, another question occurs: *Might not the evil of which Mr. Barry complains, be easily remedied?*

The most useful institutions have arisen from small beginnings. If a national repository cannot be looked for from royal munificence, may it not be promoted by the exertions of individuals? Were a single artist to come forward with a generous subscription for this purpose, he would allure others by his example, and might lay the foundation of a building, of more curious construction, and more useful tendencies, than is easy at this juncture to anticipate.

To show what might probably be the fruits of a liberal and extensive plan, your attention is called to a literary institution in the more humble walks of life.—

Some years ago, a philosophical society was formed in an obscure part of London, composed of persons of the middling, I may say, of the lower, ranks in life. By very small contributions, this society was first constituted, and is still supported. They are, however, now possessed of a library, containing many valuable publications in history and philosophy, and an excellent mathematical apparatus, for the use of the members, who are allowed to convey the books to their houses, under certain regulations. They have made a considerable proficiency in science, and one of them delivers a discourse every fortnight, on some mathematical or philosophical subject. Prompted by motives of curiosity, a few weeks ago, I attended one of these lectures, and, to my great satisfaction, heard an ingenious lecture delivered on the subject of chemistry.

In considering the question relative to the means of facilitating the progress of the arts and sciences, our notice is next attracted to the restrictions on our public seminaries. On this head, I shall only observe, that the more *endowments* are looked into, particularly when formed into corporations, the more they will be found to involve restraints which exclude many ingenious men from numerous advantages; and, it is to be feared, sometimes illiberalize the minds of such as enjoy them.

The late ingenious Mr. Robinson, of Cambridge, a person not less esteemed and admired by many ornaments of the University, than by the Dissenters, saw the inconveniences and defects in all their magnitude, and drew up the plan of a NEW COLLEGE, which was submitted to the consideration of some of the more opulent dissenters. He proposed, that a college should be instituted, which should depend for support neither on endowments, nor subscriptions; but upon a fund, originally, indeed, raised by subscriptions, and to be improved afterwards in trade. This plan will be found at length, in the Life of that gentleman, speedily to be published. Though some defects exist in this plan, yet it contains many hints that may be improved upon by literary men, whether members of the established church, or dissenters.

In a learned and useful little volume, lately published, entitled, The Memoirs of Planetes, in a note, p. 102, the Author enquires, What is the reason that the sciences are so difficult of attainment? To this question, he assigns in answer, as one of the reasons, *their being enveloped in a mass of unintelligible names.* If, says he, in lieu of the Greek, Latin, and fanciful appellations, with which astronomy, anatomy, botany, chemistry, &c. are at present surrounded, and which constitute, as it were, a monopoly of those sciences to the Grecian and Roman languages, they were conveyed by plain English terms, *that convey*

meaning, to how much greater perfection would theſe ſciences ſpeedily arrive? This idea has been lately illuſtrated and improved upon in the laſt of a Triplet of Inventions, by the ingenious Mr. THOMAS NORTHMORE.

With reſpect to theſe hints, particularly that relative to the plan of a repoſitory for painting, I ſhould be happy to receive any information through the medium of the Monthly Magazine. Should theſe be acceptable, I will ſend you an account of ſome defects that ſtill exiſt, and ſome impoſitions that are ſtill practiſed in our public Priſons.

Your's, &c.

G. D.

REMARKS ON MR. BURKE'S LETTER TO A NOBLE LORD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE very diſtinguiſhed talents of Mr. Burke, as a writer, naturally excite the attention of the public to his productions; and when his late pamphlet was announced, I partook of the general curioſity, and gave it a peruſal as ſoon as I could procure it. As I obſerve, that, in your Firſt Number, you have inſerted remarks, from your correſpondents, on different authors, I ſhall take the liberty of troubling you with ſome animadverſions on Mr. Burke's Letter to a Noble Lord.

One of the moſt ſtriking particulars in Mr. Burke's pamphlet is, the inquiſition which he has entered into, relative to the duke of Bedford's eſtates and titles; and which, if regularly purſued and acted upon, with other men in ſimilar ſituations, would completely overturn, not only the ariſtocracy of England, but all the ariſtocracies of Europe. Surely this could not eaſily have been expected from the great advocate for nobility, from the eloquent encomiaſt of "the Corinthian capital of poliſhed ſociety." Mr. Burke, has, indeed, very properly obſerved, that, till the publication of this pamphlet, he has "done all he could to diſcountenance enquiries into the fortunes of thoſe who hold large portions of wealth without any apparent merit of their own;" and has ſupported, with great zeal, "thoſe old prejudices which buoy up the ponderous maſs of nobility, wealth, and titles." But the duke of Bedford having, unfortunately, ſtarted objections in the houſe of peers, to the penſion lately conferred on Mr. Burke, this attack of the noble duke has excited ſo much wrath in him, that it ſeems almoſt wholly to have deprived him of his reverence for ariſtocracy.

The enquiry which Mr. Burke has ſet on foot, into the manner in which the anceſtors of the duke of Bedford acquired their eſtates and titles, is certainly a very dangerous precedent. How many of our nobility can ſtand this kind of inquiſition? If men have been made lords in the preſent reign, merely on account of their virtue, this was certainly not the caſe in the reigns of his majeſty's predeceſſors. A hiſtory of the peerage, which ſhould contain a fair and honeſt account of the manner in which high titles and great eſtates have been obtained, would be very far diſtant from a panegyric on nobility.

Mr. Burke obſerves, that, if real merit had been attended to, if "the œconomy of ſelection and proportion had been at all times obſerved, we ſhould not now have had an overgrown duke of Bedford, to oppreſs the induſtry of humble men." He alſo expreſſes himſelf ſomewhat diſreſpectfully of the talents and acquiſitions of the duke of Bedford, and ſpeaks of "his few and idle years." But he well knows, that it is one of the advantages of ariſtocracy, that large fortunes and high titles naturally deſcend to men, though, to uſe his own language, they are "fooliſh, even beyond the weight of privilege allowed to wealth." Such, indeed, is the propriety with which ariſtocratic diſtinctions are conferred, that, as he expreſſes it, in another place, in the peerages, "they, who alive, were laughed at or pitied by all their acquaintance, make as good a figure as the beſt of them in the pages of Guillim, Edmonſon, and Collins." But the duke of Bedford has no occaſion to have recourſe to this ariſtocratic apology. He has certainly exhibited abilities and knowledge, as a ſenator in the houſe of peers, far beyond thoſe of the generality of his own order. Many of the peers of England, to uſe Mr. Burke's language, have been "ſwaddled, and rocked, and dandled into legiſlators;" but the duke of Bedford has diſcovered real talents. His grace had undoubtedly a right, as a lord of parliament, to enquire whether the penſion beſtowed on Mr. Burke was properly conferred, and whether it was really conferred for ſervices that he may have occaſionally rendered to his country, *or for ſervices of a very different*

different nature *. If Mr. Burke's ideas are juſt, that no member of the houſe of peers is to enquire, whether a royal penſion has been properly beſtowed, unleſs his anceſtors attained their eſtates and their titles in an honourable manner, I very ſtrongly ſuſpect, that a ſpeedy end muſt be put to all ſuch enquiries in the upper houſe of parliament. On theſe principles, it will generally be ſufficient to ſilence any noble lord, moving ſuch an enquiry, for a friend of the penſioner to riſe up, and ſay, "My lord, your lordſhip has no right to inſtitute this enquiry, till you can prove that the eſtates and titles of your lordſhip, and your anceſtors, were obtained by methods conformable to the maxims of juſtice and of honour."

Mr. Burke has gone far back into our hiſtory, in order to diſcover ſomewhat diſhonourable among the anceſtors of the duke of Bedford; and it is certainly very reputable to the duke, that Mr. Burke ſhould have thought it neceſſary to have recourſe to this enquiry, before he could meet with a proper ground for attacking him. If he had not been deſirous of going ſo far back, and had been content with ſomewhat more than a century, he would have found an anceſtor of the duke of Bedford, to whom the term illuſtrious might properly be applied. I would aſk Mr. Burke, which of the kings of Europe can point out a more reſpectable progenitor, than Lord WILLIAM RUSSEL, from whom the preſent duke of Bedford is immediately and lineally deſcended? This nobleman was rendered truly illuſtrious, both by his public and his private virtues, and died a martyr to the cauſe of liberty. It is ſuppoſed that he might have ſaved his life, by making a declaration in favour of the doctrines of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance; and endeavours were uſed to bring him to make ſuch a declaration, but without effect. Dr. Birch ſays, that "the firmneſs of Lord Ruſſel, in refuſing "the only means of purchaſing his life "from an exaſperated court, by the leaſt "retraction of an opinion, of which "his conſcience was thoroughly perſuaded, is the ſtrongeſt proof of that "integrity and virtue, which gave him "ſo much weight and influence in his "own time, and have endeared him to "poſterity."

Mr. Burke has certainly been an eminently diſtinguiſhed member of parliament, and is poſſeſſed of very ſplendid eloquence. As a ſenator, he has ſometimes laboriouſly exerted himſelf to promote the intereſts of his country. This was particularly the caſe during the American war. But I am extremely apprehenſive, that Mr. Burke's late penſion was not conferred on him for any real ſervices to his country. *I ſtrongly ſuſpect, that he owes it to the publication of his "Reflections on the Revolution "in France;" and to his exertions in parliament in ſupport of the ſame cauſe.* But I am one of thoſe who think, that for thoſe exertions he deſerved no penſion. He was rendering no ſervice to his country, or to mankind. He ſtates, indeed, among his merits, his efforts to promote the preſent war; but it is hardly eaſy to conſider him as a man in his ſober ſenſes, when he has any occaſion to ſpeak of the French revolution, and of that peſtilence in France, which, he ſays, "threatens "to lay waſte the whole moral, and, in "a great degree, the whole phyſical "world." He ſtates it as a matter of accuſation, brought againſt him by the duke of Bedford, that he was the author of the preſent war; and, indeed, he yet ſeems diſpoſed, to uſe his own language, to exert all his powers "to "animate Europe to eternal battle."

* To an anſwer to Mr. Burke, written by Mr. W. A. Miles, are prefixed the following particulars relative to this penſion:

"1200*l.* per annum, chargeable on the Civil Liſt, for the lives of — Edmund Burke, Eſq. his Wife, and the ſurvivor of them, by warrant, dated Sept. 24, 1795, and to commence from Jan. 5, 1793.

"1160*l.* per annum, payable out of the 4½ per cent. duties, for the lives of — Edmund Burke, Eſq. Lord Royſton, and Anchitel Grey, Eſq. and the ſurvivor of them, by patent, dated Oct. 24, 1795, to commence July 24, 1793.

"1340*l.* per annum, payable out of the 4½ per cent. duties, for the lives of — The Princeſs Amelia, Lord Althorpe, and William Cavendiſh, Eſq. by patent, dated Oct. 24, 1795, to commence from July 24, 1793.

"The two latter Mr. Burke is ſaid to have ſold for thirty-ſeven thouſand pounds."

Beſides Mr. Miles's, Anſwers have appeared from the pens of Meſſrs. Wakefield, Brown, Street, and Thelwall, and alſo from "An Old Whig."

He admits, that he has been a promoter of the war; but declines, from modesty, the charge of being the author of it. That he considers as too high an honour. "It would," he says, "be a most arrogant presumption in me, to assume to "myself THE GLORY of what belongs "to his majesty, and to his ministers, and "to his parliament, and to the far greater "majority of his faithful people."

H. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Publication professes to have for its object, the circulation as well of what may be productive of utility, as of amusement only, I make no apology for requesting the insertion of a few hints towards the relief of the labouring poor. And, as the necessity of such relief in these times of hunger and of hardship, is pressing and immediate, you may probably be induced to give them an earlier place in your Magazine than you otherwise would have done.

The wages of labour seem to be intimately connected with the prosperity of a people, and their attachment to the government under which they live; unless the lower classes of society have the prospect of bringing up their children with decency and comfort, they are deterred from marriage, and thus check the population, and consequent prosperity, of their country; and unless they have such prospect, they can feel but little interested in the support of that government, which does not afford it them. But there are two objections, which, in the present season of emergency, may be urged against increasing the wages of labour: First, there is no distinction made between the bachelor, and the man who has a wife and large family; their relief does not run parallel with their respective necessities; an addition which would make the former comfortable, might tend but little to ameliorate the condition of the latter. Secondly, if the wages of labour be increased, the healthy and strong will always be preferred to the sickly and weak; the debility of age must yield to the vigour of youth: they who want the most, therefore, would have the least assistance: the latter would starve for want of employment; the former might injure their health by an unremitted and overstrained exertion.

I hear it asserted, however, that every man has a *right* to live by his labour; that it ought to preserve him independent; that he ought not to rely on the precarious bounty of a parish for his subsistence. I hope, Sir, I should not be averse to vindicate the dignity and importance of the labouring order. Sir, I should not feel much reluctance in acknowledging, nor much difficulty in proving their superior dignity, and their superior importance in society, to the greater part of their employers; but we must not dispute about words; it appears to me an equal exercise of bounty, whether farmers meet in their vestry, to increase the wages of their labourers, *voluntarily*, or whether, *voluntarily* they adopt any other method of relieving the necessitous, which may be exempt from the objections which I have just urged against raising the price of labour—it is a distinction without much difference; the relief in both cases is equally gratuitous.

These observations are introductory to the communication of a plan which has been adopted in the village where I reside; and which plan, through the medium of your Magazine, I hope may be circulated with good effect. The best recommendation I can give it, is this, THAT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, WE HAVE NOT ONE DISCONTENTED MAN IN THE PARISH.

It is now about sixteen weeks since we agreed, at a vestry meeting, to allow to every person belonging to the parish, whose poverty required it, the difference between the price of meal at 1s. 6d. a stone, and the current price of that article, whatever it might be; allotting to each in a family, from a full-grown man to the infant at the breast, the portion of half a stone per week; and that we might not induce them to purchase a larger quantity of meal than they should have occasion for, they do not buy it at a reduced price, but receive the difference of its value at different times, in money; for the distribution of which money, an officer is directed to attend an hour at an appointed place, every Sunday before service. At present, the price of meal, I believe, is 3s. 10d. a stone; from this we deduct 1s. 6d. and allow half the difference to each person per week; that is, 1s. 2d. to every one in a family. If some such plan as this were universally adopted, and *adopted for perpetuity*, it would certainly operate as an incentive to marriage. I have a workman who has a wife and eight children: this man, besides his wages, which are 9s. a week,

receives 11s. 8d. per week from the parish: this is, undoubtedly, a very comfortable addition, and contributes to make a large family what it always ought to be, but frequently is not, a bleſſing, and not a burden. The ſum neceſſary for this diſtribution is enforced—for there are people, whoſe dormant generoſity is not to be awakened by the loud voice even of theſe hard times—the ſum is enforced by a rate. As the ſmall payers, however, are not all of them farmers, and conſequently reap no benefit from the high price of corn, and as ſome of the ſmall farmers had ſold their corn before it had riſen to the preſent enormous value; a voluntary ſubſcription has been raiſed, in order to refund ſuch as appeared to require aſſiſtance.

I ſhall treſpaſs on your patience a little longer, in mentioning a few particulars of our expenditure:

1ſt, The average number of ſuch as receive the benefit of our weekly diſtribution, is 282.

2d, The number who contribute towards it, is 56.

3d, From the 17th of Nov. 1795, the day on which the plan was firſt adopted, to the 5th of March, 1796 (including about ſixteen weeks) it has coſt us 187l. 17s. 6½d. which is not quite 12l. a week.

4th, The number of ſmall payers who are refunded is 11, and they have received among them 5l. 12s. 8d. N.B. This number, if the high price of grain continues, muſt probably be increaſed; but as this contribution is voluntary, it is not put into a rate.

It may not be improper to add, perhaps, that at the early part of the ſeaſon, anticipating a ſcarcity, we bought ſix laſts of potatoes, and ſell them to the poor at 1s. 4d. a buſhel, or 1d. a quarter. We annually lay in a ſtock of coals, and they are now ſelling every Sunday before ſervice at 10d. a buſhel; the potatoes are ſold at the ſame time.

The farmers, ſir, receive the benefit of theſe dear times, and they are the perſons who ought to alleviate the diſtreſſes which the times occaſion. With as they have come forward with becoming alacrity and good-will; may that alacrity and that good-will in the cauſe of humanity be univerſal and everlaſting!

Hetherſet, Norfolk,
March 8, 1796. T. S. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

MAY I have leave to propoſe to the conſideration of your philoſophical readers, the following difficulty, concerning the place in which the human voice is formed? The well-known ſtory of the pippin-woman, whoſe head, after being chopped off by the edge of the ice in a hole on the frozen Thames, into which ſhe had ſlipped, cried *pip, pip*, as it went ſliding along, ſeems to prove that the voice is formed in the mouth and upper part of the windpipe; an opinion alſo confirmed by the illuſtrious fact of the head of Orpheus calling on the name of Eurydice, as it rolled down the Hebrus. From Ovid's tale of Philomela, we learn that even the tongue by itſelf (at leaſt the female tongue) has the faculty of muttering after it is cut out. On the other hand, an undeniable teſtimony, that of the Jeſuit Miſſionary, Pere Avril, may be brought to prove, that the trunk is able to ſpeak after the head is amputated. For a Brabançon gentleman, and a good Catholic, being decapitated at Moſcow, for the crime of homicide, was heard by his confeſſor to utter the ſacred words "Jeſus, Maria," from the wound of his neck, after his head had been ſeparated from his body.

Now, ſir, being accuſtomed to pay the higheſt deference to *written authorities*, I feel myſelf much at a loſs how to reconcile theſe apparently contradictory accounts, and ſhall be happy in aſſiſtance to enable me to ſettle my belief.

Your's,
March 3, 1796. SCRUTATOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE POEMS OF G. A. BÜRGER.

[*By the Tranſlator of Goethe's Iphigenia in Tauris.*]

GODFRED Auguſtus Bürger was born in 1748, at Aſchersleben, and is employed as receiver of the land-tax at Wollmerſhauſen. In 1779, was made the firſt Collection of his Poems, which had ſeverally appeared in periodical miſcellanies; and in 1789, that which lies before me. They conſiſt partly of ſongs, ſonnets, elegies, fables, and other ſhort pieces, comic and ſerious; and partly of ballads, many of which are tranſlated, with improvements, from Engliſh originals. Dryden's Guiſcardo and Sigiſmunda, the Child of Elle, and the

the Friar of Orders Gray, from Percy's Collection, are among them: the ſcene of adventure has uniformly been tranſferred to Germany. Of his mere tranſlations, the Pervigilium Veneris is the moſt diſtinguiſhed: it is more animated than that of Parnell. His ſpecimens toward a verſion of the Iliad, in rhymeleſs iambic, are not comprehended in theſe two volumes of Poems, and will probably remain incomplete, now that Voſs has ſo perfectly naturalized Homer, in German hexameter. Bürger is every where diſtinguiſhed for manly ſentiment and force of ſtyle. His extraordinary powers of language are founded on a rejection of the conventional phraſeology of regular poetry, in favour of popular forms of expreſſion, caught by the liſtening artiſt from the voice of agitated nature. Imitative harmony he purſues almoſt to exceſs: the onomatopœia is his prevailing figure; the interjection, his favourite part of ſpeech: arrangement, rhythm, ſound, rhyme, are always with him, an echo to the ſenſe. The hurrying vigour of his impetuous diction is unrivalled; yet it is ſo natural, even in its ſublimity, that his poetry is ſingularly fitted to become national popular ſong.

A few of his ſhorter poems, and two of his wholly original ballads, may give ſome idea of his peculiarity to the Engliſh readers. *(For theſe, our readers are referred to our poetical department of this and the following months.)*

Observations relative to the Shakspeare MSS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Shakſpeare MSS. in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Ireland, of the controverſy concerning which you have given ſome account in your laſt Magazine, are naturally an object of great literary curioſity. "He has long," as Johnſon ſays, "outlived his century;" and "may now begin to aſſume the dignity of an ancient, and claim the privilege of eſtabliſhed fame and preſcriptive veneration." Any manuſcripts of his, or which are ſuppoſed to be his, have a juſt claim to the moſt reſpectful attention, and the moſt accurate examination. Nor ought they haſtily to be rejected, or conſidered as ſpurious, *in conſequence of the mere opinions of any men, who have not themſelves accurately examined them, whatever may be their literary character, or critical ſagacity,* ſome of the circumſtances attendant on their diſcovery, might excite ſuſpicion; but the examination into their authenticity ought to be made with the ſtricteſt impartiality. Though Mr. Ireland, for reaſons which he has ſtated, has not publiſhed the name of the gentleman, among whoſe family papers theſe manuſcripts are ſaid to have been found, yet it appears, that he has ſubmitted them to the moſt rigorous examination of perſons the beſt qualified to judge of their authenticity. I have ſeen theſe manuſcripts, and have diſcovered no ſufficient reaſon to queſtion their being really the productions of Shakſpeare. It appears to me, that their authenticity receives a ſtrong corroboration from the various books of Shakſpeare, part of his library, conſiſting of nearly eighty volumes, and many of them ſo rare, that even the titles are not known. One in particular, "*A true Report of the Impriſonment, the Arraignment, and Execution of the late Traitors—Guy Faukes,*" *&c.*—dated 1606.—The MS. notes to this tract, breathe throughout that ſpirit of humanity and philanthropy, which we have ever had reaſon to believe was the characteriſtic of our great bard, even before theſe papers made their appearance. Among other curious MSS. is a liſt, in his own hand, of his library, which conſiſted of near 1100 volumes.—Letters of Correſpondence between him and his friends—a great variety of deeds, ſome witneſſed by himſelf, others ſigned by him as the principal—In ſhort, the whole of the manuſcripts, all in the ſame hand-writing, extend to nearly 10,000 lines, poetry and proſe—a quantity too immenſe and too various to be ſuppoſed for a moment the work of imitation! I have inſpected ſome of theſe printed books, ſaid to be part of Shakſpeare's library, and a compariſon of the notes written in them with the manuſcript letters and plays, ſtrongly confirms me in the opinion, that they are the genuine productions of Shakſpeare.

I have long thought, that Shakſpeare was probably a better player than he is commonly ſuppoſed to have been. Some of the MSS. in Mr. Ireland's poſſeſſion, confirm this opinion. Aubrey, in a manuſcript in the Aſhmolean Muſeum, quoted by Mr. Thomas Warton, ſpeaking of Shakſpeare, as an actor at one of the playhouſes, ſays, that he "*did act exceedingly well.*" As Aubrey lived nearer the time of Shakſpeare than Rowe, who wrote the life of him that has repeatedly been reprinted, it was more eaſy for him to obtain authentic information. But whatever

ever Shakſpeare might be as an actor, as Johnſon ſays, his writings, "unaſſiſted by intereſt or paſſion, have paſſed through variations of taſte and changes of manners; and, as they devolved from one generation to another, have received new honours at every tranſmiſſion." No manuſcripts, therefore, attributed to this incomparable writer ought to be rejected, but after the fulleſt and moſt impartial inveſtigation.

March 17, 1796. H. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE NEW ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, AND OF SOME OTHER RECENT NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN FRANCE, FOR THE PROMOTION OF KNOWLEDGE.

THE great exertions of France in military preparations, have excited apprehenſions, that, as according to Mr. Burke, the country "*had been blotted out of the map of Europe*," it had alſo no longer any place in the republic of letters. But the cruelties of the reign of terror are over: all the men of ſcience and genius are not deſtroyed, and thoſe who have ſurvived the wreck, ſeem to be inſpired with tenfold ardour, to ſupply the loſſes their country has ſuſtained. The executive government cooperates with them, and from the united efforts of genius and power, whatever may be the political reſults of the preſent ſtate of Europe, literature and ſcience ſeem likely to be more foſtered in France, in this, than in any former period.

On the 7th of laſt December, THE NEW ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, founded on a decree of the new conſtitution, was opened with proper ceremonies. BENEZECH, the miniſter for the home department, attended the meeting. The decrees were read, and preliminary ſpeeches made.

The decree was to the following purport:

"The Academy of Arts and Sciences belongs to the whole republic, and Paris is its place of reſidence. Its employment is to aim at bringing all arts and ſciences to the utmoſt perfection of which they are capable. It is to notice every new attempt, and all new diſcoveries, and to keep up a correſpondence with all foreign literary ſocieties. And by the particular orders of the executive directory, its firſt ſtudies are to be directed to thoſe ſubjects, which more immediately tend to the reputation and advantage of the French republic."

The Academy is to conſiſt of 288 members, half of whom are to reſide in Paris, the other half in the departments; and to them is to be added a certain number of foreigners, as honorary members, confined at preſent to twenty-four.

The Academy is divided into three claſſes, each claſs into ſections, each ſection to contain twelve members.

1ſt claſs. Mathematics and natural philoſophy. This claſs is divided into ten ſections. 1. Mathematics. 2. Mechanical arts. 3. Aſtronomy. 4. Experimental philoſophy. 5. Chemiſtry. 6. Natural hiſtory. 7. Botany. 8. Anatomy and animal hiſtory. 9. Medicine and ſurgery. 10. Animal œconomy, and the veterinary ſcience.

2d claſs. Morality and politics. This claſs conſiſts of ſix ſections. 1. Analyſis of ſenſations and ideas. 2. Morals. 3. Legiſlature. 4. Political œconomy 5. Hiſtory. 6. Geography.

3d claſs. Literature and the fine arts. This claſs conſiſts of eight ſections. 1. Univerſal grammar. 2. Ancient languages. 3. Poetry. 4. Antiquities. 5. Painting. 6. Sculpture. 7. Architecture. 8. Muſic.

The reſidentiary members are already appointed, and of many, the reputation has been long eſtabliſhed.

First Claſs.

a. *Mathematics.* Lagrange. La Place. Borda. Boſſut. Le Gendre. Delambre.

b. *Mechanics.* Monge. Prony. Le Roy. Perrier. Vandermonde. J. Berthout.

c. *Aſtronomy.* Lalande. Mechain. Lemonier. Pingré. Meſſier. Caſſini.

d. *Experimental Philoſophy.* Charles. Couſin. Briſſon. Coulon. Rochoin. Le Fevre.

e. *Chemiſtry.* *Guyton Morveau.* Bertollet. *Fourcroy.* Bayen. Pelletier. Vauquelin.

f. *Natural Hiſtory.* Darcet. Hauy. Deſmarets. Dolomieu. Duhamel. Lelièvre.

g. *Botany.* Lamark. Desfontaines. Adanſon. Juſſieu. L'Heritier. Ventenat.

h. *Anatomy.* Daubenton. Lacepede. Tenon. Cuiver. Brouſſonet. Richard.

i. *Medicine.* Deſeſſart. Sabathier. Portal. Hallé. Pelatan. Laſſus.

k. *Veterinary ſcience.* Thouin. Gilbert. Theſſier. Cels. Parmentier. Huzard.

Second

Second Claſs.

a. *Analyſis of Senſations.* Volney. Garat. Ginguene. Le Breton. De Leyre. Cabanis.

b. *Morals.* *Ber de St. Pierre.* *Mercier.* *Gregoire.* *La Reveillere.* *La Kanal.* Negeon.

c. *Legiſlature.* *Daunou.* *Cambaceres.* *Merlin de Douay.* *Paſtoret.* *Garan de Coulon.* *Bandin.*

d. *Political Economy.* *Sieyes.* *Creuze.* *Latouche.* *Dupont.* *Lacuee.* Taleyrand. Roederer.

e. *Hiſtory.* L'Eveque. De Salle. Raynal. Anquetil. Gaillard. Dacier.

g. *Geography.* Buache. Mentelle. Reinhard. Fleurieu. Goſſelin. Bougainville.

Third Claſs.

a. *Grammar.* Sicard. Andrieux. Villars. *Louvet.* Domergue. Wailly.

b. *Antient Languages.* Duſault. Bitaubé. Silveſtre de Sacy. Dutheil. Langlés. Selis.

c. *Poetry.* Le Brun. *Chenier.* Delille. Colin d'Harleville. Fontanés. Ducis.

d. *Antiquities.* *Dupuy.* Monges. Leblond. D. Le Roy. Ameilhon. Camus.

e. *Painting.* *David.* Spaendonk. Vien. Vincent. Renard. Taunay.

f. *Sculpture.* Houdon. Pajon. Julien. Monette. Dejoux.

g. *Architecture.* De Wailly. Gondoin. Paris. Boulée. Peyre. Remond.

h. *Muſic.* Mehul. Goſſec. Gretry. Molé. Preville. Monvel.

The names in *Italic* are thoſe of members of the Council, either of Five Hundred, or of the Ancients. La Reveillere is one of the members of the Executive Directory.

For each claſs a particular part of the Louvre is appropriated. No one can be a member of two claſſes at the ſame time; but a member of one claſs may be preſent at the meetings of any other. Each claſs is to print, yearly, an account of its tranſactions.

Four times a year there are to be public meetings. On theſe occaſions, the three claſſes meet together. At the end of each year, they are to give a circumſtantial account to the legiſlative body, of the progreſs made in that year in the arts and ſciences. The prizes given yearly by each claſs, are to be publicly notified at certain times. The ſums requiſite for the ſupport of the inſtitution, are to be decreed yearly by the legiſlative body, upon a requiſition made by the Executive Directory.

The firſt forty-eight members were choſen by the Executive Directory, to whom the choice of the remaining members was confided. To the members, reſidentiary in Paris, is reſerved the choice both of the department and the foreign members. On a vacancy in any claſs, three candidates are named by the claſs for the choice of the body at large.

Each claſs is to have, at its place of meeting, a collection of the products, both of nature and art, and a library, according to its particular wants.

The regulations of the inſtitution, with reſpect to the times of meeting, and its employments, are to be drawn up by the body at large, and laid before the legiſlative aſſembly.

On the firſt of December, the COLLEGE ROYAL was again opened, under the name of the College of France. As many of the former profeſſors have diſappeared, the remaining members are to fill up their places, with the approbation of the Executive Directory. At the opening of the college, BOUCHAUD, formerly member of the Academy of Inſcriptions, read, as Profeſſor of the law of nations, the plan of his future lectures. PORTAL gave an account of the epidemic fever in the Vendée, and of the opening of the body of Lalande's nephew, who loſt his life by this diſeaſe. LALANDE gave his Hiſtory of Aſtronomy, for the year 1795, the plan of the new board of longitude, and a ſketch of the plan to meaſure a meridional line from Dunkirk to Barcelona. RIVIERE, Profeſſor of Hebrew, explained many places in Homer, which he eſteemed as Hebraiſms. CAUSSIN, Profeſſor of Arabic, read a tranſlation of a little Arabic poem, of the ſixth century; and ſeveral other Profeſſors read their eſſays on the parts of knowledge, or literature, in their reſpective branches.

Two great national inſtitutions—THE MUSEUM OF PAINTINGS, or Conſervatory of the Arts, and THE LIBRARY, promiſe to be eminently beneficial to the world. Each of them has been greatly enriched by the acquiſitions of the republic. The firſt, by a vaſt collection of paintings from Holland and the Low Countries, and continual contributions, promiſes to draw to Paris (as Italy formerly did) the artiſts of all nations. Several changes have been made in the national library. It is now under the direction

direction of a committee of ſix perſons, with equal powers. DE PRAET has the care of the printed books. LANGLES the eaſtern manuſcripts. DUTHELL, the Greek and Latin manuſcripts. LE GRAND D'AUSSY, the manuſcripts in modern languages. BARTHELEMY, the medals and antiques; and JOLY, the copper-plates.

From the decree of the legiſlative body, and the preparations in conſequence of it, the French begin to flatter themſelves, that they ſhall ſoon make a conſiderable progreſs in the eaſtern languages. According to this decree, a PUBLIC SCHOOL is to be erected in the national library, for the learning of the EASTERN LANGUAGES, particularly of thoſe which may be uſeful in political or commercial ſpeculations. This ſchool is to have the following maſters: one for the ancient and modern Arabic; one for the Turkiſh and Tartarian; and another for Perſian and Malayan. The teachers are to inſtruct their ſcholars, not only in the languages, but in the political and commercial relations, of the nations ſpeaking thoſe languages, to the French. Their inſtructions muſt be given in the French language, and be open to the inquiries of the committee for public inſtruction, to which are committed the erecting and ſuperintendence of this ſchool.

ON THE LONDON DOCKS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR profeſſed deſign being to make your Miſcellany a repertory of uſeful articles, as well as a work of entertainment, I flatter myſelf that the following obſervations will be conſidered as coming within the exact compaſs of your plan, and that they will, therefore, obtain a place in your next Number.

Whatever concerns the commerce of this country, deſerves a very careful attention; and every project for relieving commerce from any of its embarraſſments, or for giving it a new ſcope for exerciſe, ſhould be regarded by an Engliſhman with an eye ſuperior to all private conſiderations.

It will readily be admitted, I believe, on all hands, that the obſtacles which have impeded the commercial intereſts of this kingdom, have been neither few in number, nor trifling in their magnitude. And yet we have ſeen a great progreſſive increaſe in our trade under all its difficulties; nor, perhaps, was it ever in ſuch a ſtate of vigor as at the preſent moment, when ſo many formidable circumſtances are combined againſt it. To account for this, we can reſort to nothing elſe but the favourable ſituation of Britain, and to the manly ſpirit and preſevering induſtry of her inhabitants.

Still it is a duty on all who are friends to their country, let their purſuits in life be what they may, to aid the intereſts of commerce, which are, in fact, the prime pillars of the ſtate. The country will riſe or fall with them. Partial diſtinctions, or advantages, therefore muſt, in common juſtice, ſink beneath the weight of their influence or importance.

Feeling in this manner, I ſhall requeſt the liberty, Mr. Editor, of occaſionally noticing, through the channel of your very promiſing Publication, ſome of thoſe improvements which are yet neceſſary to render the trade and navigation of Britain, perfect and complete.

At preſent, I ſhall take advantage of the topic of the moment, and offer a few remarks on the plan for forming wet docks at Wapping.

Every perſon who knows any thing of ſhipping, muſt be ſenſible, that the merchant has been long a heavy ſufferer from the very bad accomodations afforded to his property, on the river Thames; at the ſame time, for thoſe accommodations, bad as they are, he is under the neceſſity of paying more extravagantly, than in any port throughout the three kingdoms. Worſe quays are not to be found any where than thoſe of London. They are not only narrow and ill-contrived, but they have not range enough along the ſhore for a tenth part of the trade that requires them. This does, indeed, give employ to a number of river craft, the proprietors of which, no doubt, find it to their intereſt to preſerve the evil in its preſent ſtate.

And when the merchants' property is landed, another deſcription of perſons find their intereſt in the evil that we deprecate. The calculation of the pillage on the quays, eſpecially of the Weſt-India produce, ſtrikes even thoſe with aſtoniſhment who are the moſt acquainted with the extent of our imports. The package of the ſugars is, indeed, ſuch as to lay that commodity more open to pilfer than moſt others.

I ſhall add to theſe primary grievances.

the exorbiant charges which are incurred, by ſhips lying at the chains or at the wharfs, and the material injuries ſuſtained by them in their gear and boats, either by the neceſſity of frequent removing, by the conſtant driving up and down of ſuch a quantity of large craft on the river, or by the intereſted maliciouſneſs of individuals.

In all public evils, ſome men will find ſubſtantial benefit; and in reviewing thoſe under our preſent notice, we ſhall clearly ſee, that the numbers who reap advantages from them, are very conſiderable. But the queſtion is, "Are we to conſider "their intereſt, at the expence of the "more reſpectable part of the commu-"nity?" I fancy there can be but one anſwer to this queſtion.

The next object is, What plan is to be adopted as a remedy for the grievances complained of?—One is offered, not an untried, or a mere ſpeculative project, but plain and eaſy to be underſtood, that carries all its advantages on its face, and, what is more, that has been carried into full effect in various places, where the conſequences have been more beneficial than even the moſt promiſing expectation could have ſuggeſted.

Liverpool, Hull, and Briſtol, but eſpecially the two firſt, have proved the advantages of wet docks, in the moſt convincing manner. At two of thoſe ports, great prejudices were at firſt formed againſt the improvement; and I remember, that, at Briſtol, about twenty years ago, when the merchants purchaſed Champion's dock, the cry of the ignorant part of the inhabitants was exactly ſimilar to that which is now to be heard in London. Inſtead, however, of their boding fears being realized, they have found benefits they could not have expected.

We are told, that the trade of London is to be removed. Is, then, Wapping at ſuch a mighty diſtance from London, as to give the citizens juſt grounds for this fearful apprehenſion? Or can receptacles for about four hundred ſhips threaten the whole river Thames, up to London bridge, with deſolation? It is really ſtrange that people, who pretend to diſcernment, can be ſo infatuated as to credit ſuch ſilly chimeras; or that men, however wedded to their intereſts, can hold them out for the credence of their fellow-citizens!

The quays and the river will not appear leſs ſupplied with ſhips, when theſe docks are built, than they are at preſent; nor will the wafehouſes be left unengaged. There is trade enough to occupy the whole. It is true, ſome men may find a loſs by this improvement; and ſo did copyiſts, in the invention of printing; and monks in the progreſs of the reformation.

Great ſtreſs is laid on the chartered rights of the City of London. Does the City of London, then, hold rights, that ſhall ſtand as a bar in the way of commercial improvement? Is the general trade of Great Britain to be cooped up within the pale of her chartered rights? Shall ſhe, though the emporium of the realm, ſay to encreaſing trade, "thus "far ſhalt thou go, and no farther?"—Away with ſuch pretences! Let ſuch rights, if their claim is to proceed to ſuch an extent, be ſwept away from the face of the earth! I am not an enemy to charters, but if they ſtand in the way of general intereſt, then I dare not ſay, what otherwiſe I would, *Eſto perpetua.*

London has no right to prevent the improvement contended for. It is a deſign for the benefit of the whole kingdom. The merchants, throughout Britain, have a right that their property ſhould be better ſecured in London, than it has hitherto been. If the preſent plan is calculated to obtain this ſecurity, it ought to receive no oppoſition from any quarter.

It may here be urged, that the city will accommodate the mercantile intereſts in her own way.

I aſk, can the plan propoſed by the corporation, be *ſo* beneficial as the one adopted by the merchants? I ſhall go farther, and venture to aſſert, that their plan goes only to a *partial* remedy, and that, too, but to an inconſiderable degree.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

London, March 18, 1796. J. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE peruſed the Firſt Number of the Monthly Magazine, with ſingular ſatisfaction; and as one object of the Work is to promote free enquiry, and liberal diſcuſſion, permit me to propoſe a *Query*, for the ſolution of that gentleman, who, when ſpeaking of the Socinians, in the 37th page, ſays, "At pre-"ſent, they are a numerous and reſpect-"able body, *and are daily encreaſing*," when Dr. Prieſtley, in his Appeal

to

to the Profeſſors of Chriſtianity, publiſhed in 1792, ſays (p. 28), "The rational Diſſenters, fancying they would be diſgraced by the want of a learned miniſtry, *are dwindling away almoſt every where.*" And Dr. Rees, in his funeral ſermon for Dr. Kippis, ſays, "*He* (that is Dr. Kippis) *often lamented the decline of our religious ſocieties in general, and of his own congregation in particular.*"

Now, Mr. Editor, it appears to me, that Dr. Prieſtly, Dr. Kippis, and Dr. Rees, were as well acquainted with the ſtate of Socinian congregations, as any gentleman in the kingdom. I am, therefore, inclined to think, for the preſent, that the clauſe in the Magazine, to which I have referred, eſcaped from the writer of that entertaining and intereſting article, in a proxyſm of zeal to ſerve a particular party. If I am miſtaken, I hope that gentleman will forgive me, and rectify my judgment on this ſubject.

Wareham, March 15. B. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

MR. EDITOR,

IN peruſing the fourth volume of that valuable work, the *Memoirs of the Philoſophical Society of Manchester*, I was ſo much pleaſed with the following meteorological obſervations, that I have been induced to make ſuch a ſelection and abridgement of them, as I hope will ſuit your excellent Repoſitory.—The few obſervations of my own, which I have occaſionally interſperſed, may not, perhaps, render the communication leſs acceptable to the bulk of your readers.

The mean height of the barometer at Liverpool, deduced from an average of twenty-five years, from 1768 to 1792, inclusive, is 29,74 inches; the greateſt height, during that period, 30,95; the leaſt 28,06; the greateſt range 2,89, and the annual average range 1,96. The mean height, during the months of May, June, July, and Auguſt, was alſo greater than in any other four months, which cannot be imputed to the difference of the expanſion in mercury, as this never exceeds ,03 of an inch.

The mean height of the barometer at Dover, on an average of five years, from 1789 to 1793, inclusive, is 29,9 inches; the greateſt height 30,95, the leaſt 28,48; the greateſt range 2,47, and the mean annual range 1,8.

At Middlewich, lat. 53°. 12'. the greateſt height of the barometer, from 1768 to 1772, inclusive, was 31,; the leaſt 28,; the greateſt range 3, the mean anual range 1,94.

Mean annual height of the barometer, at Kendal, in the years 1792, 1793, 1794, was 29,759—29,81—29,793.

At Dumfries, the annual mean, for ſix years preceding 1793, was 29,7019. The mean for 1793, was 29,7518; greateſt height 30,45, leaſt 28,57; range 1,88.

At Keſwick, the greateſt height, in 1793, was 30,28, the leaſt 28,33; mean 29,55; greateſt range 1,95, mean monthly range 1,12.

Mean annual height at York, from an average of four years, ending 1774, is 29,7; greateſt height, in 1774, was 30,75, leaſt 28,6; greateſt range 2,15; mean range 1,21.

An improvement has been made, by Captain Burton, of Ripon, by which the motions of the index of the barometer can be determined to the 200th part of an inch.

From obſervation on the thermometer, during twenty-five years, from 1768 to 1792, inclusive, it appears, that the mean heat at twelve o'clock, correſponded to 53° of Fahrenheit's; greateſt heat to 86°, leaſt to 22°; greateſt range to 64°, mean annual range to 46°. Mean heat of the ſpring to 48°, of ſummer to 62°, of autumn to 60°, of winter to 44; January being conſidered as the laſt of the winter months.

At Dover, the mean heat was calculated, from obſervations, during five years, from 1789 to 1793, parts of thoſe years only inclusive, to correſpond to 53°, greateſt heat to 86°, the leaſt to 16°, greateſt range to 70°, mean annual range to 51°, mean heat of the ſpring to 38°, of ſummer to 52°, of autumn to 52°, of winter to 36°. The obſervations were made at eight o'clock in the morning, and four and ten afternoon. At Liverpool, they were made at noon, on a thermometer forty feet above high-water mark, in an open obſervatory at the top of the houſe; the ſituation of that at Dover is not mentioned; and ſo much depends on ſituation, that no juſt calculations can be formed, unleſs that is accurately deſcribed.

At Middlewich, from five years' obſervations, from 1768 to 1772 inclusive, the greateſt heat corresponded to 78°, the leaſt to 21°, greateſt range to 57°, mean annual range to 49°; the thermometer

was kept in a room, without a fire in it, facing the north-eaſt.

At Kendal, the mean heat calculated from the mean heat of every month, in the years 1793, 1794, correſponds to 47°,874.

At Dumfries, the mean heat in 1795, of ſpring, correſponded to 44°,7489, of ſummer to 62°,2857, of autumn, to 58°,4868, of winter, to 41°,1463.

From Dr. White's, and Mr. Welby's Obſervations, the mean annual heat at York correſponds to 49°, of ſpring to 42½°, of ſummer to 63½°, of autumn to 56½°, of winter to 36°.

Before any ſtreſs can be laid upon obſervations of this kind, it will be neceſſary either to have a greater number of obſervations in each day, or a thermometer to tell the greateſt and leaſt height in the obſerver's abſence. For the latter purpoſe, that invented by Mr. Six, of Canterbury, may be uſed with great advantage.

The mean annual quantity of rain falling at Liverpool, deduced from an average of eighteen years, ending with 1792, correſponds to 34,4168 inches. In the ſpring, the mean fall correſponds to 5,4739, in the ſummer to 9,0516, in autumn to 10.6889, in winter to 8,9025. The gage was placed at the top of a houſe, forty-one feet above the higheſt water-mark. Mean annual fall of rain at Dover, is eſtimated, from obſervations in five years, ending with 1793, to correſpond to 37,52 inches. At Chatſworth, in Derbyſhire, the average of annual falls for ſeven years commencing with 1777, correſponded to 27.339 inches. Medium for fifteen years, ending with 1792, correſponded to 27,865 inches.

As an eaſy way to calculate the fall of rain, a phial to receive it is recommended, graduated ſo as to expreſs its weight in ounces and quarters, and a table is formed to compare the weight with the neceſſary height. It is preſumed, that the inſtrument makers will not loſe the hint; but, by having graduated phials for ſale, afford to the curious an eaſy mode of determining the fall of rain in their reſpective abodes.

The ſtate of the winds has been taken from a ſeemingly very accurate journal at Liverpool, made during twenty-five years, from 1768 to 1792, incluſive, from which it appears, that the annual mean of the north-eaſterly winds was 175 days, and their velocity 8¾; of the ſouth-weſterly winds 170 days, and their velocity 10¼. An ingenious mode is given of eſtimating the velocity of the wind. Let a perſon faſten a ſhip log-line about his waiſt, and having fixed to the end of a croſs ſtick a kerchief, let him run with ſuch ſpeed, that the kerchief may fall flat on the ſtick, and conſequently his velocity will be the ſame as that of the wind. At that time, let another perſon attend to the log-glaſs and line, and the rate of his running, and of the wind's motion may be determined.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE ſelected from Mr. Marſh's Letters to Mr. Travis, a theorem on manuſcripts, which ſeems to deſerve your attention; and have alſo annexed the previous hiſtory of its origin and object.

The diſpute on the famous text in the firſt epiſtle of St. John, has led the way to many curious queſtions on the validity of manuſcripts, and the accuracy with which they were examined by the firſt editors of our Teſtaments. Mr. Marſh, a learned divine and mathematician of the univerſity of Cambridge, about two years ago, returned to England, to publiſh the Tranſlation of Michaelis's Introduction to the New Teſtament; and, in the courſe of this work, upon conſulting ſome manuſcripts in the univerſity library, he found in one the name of Varablus, written at the beginning and end of the manuſcript. This circumſtance led him to the conjecture, that, as Vatable was the intimate friend of Stephens, this might have been one of the manuſcripts uſed, in an edition of the Teſtament, by that celebrated printer. To ſatisfy himſelf on this head, he conſulted the marginal references in Stephens's Teſtament, and found that one referred to by him, under the name of *sy*, tallied almoſt exactly with the manuſcript, by this compariſon, now entitled to the name of Codex Vatabli. On this poſition, Mr. Travis put his negative, becauſe, out of twenty-five ſingular readings of the *sy*, it agreed, he ſaid, with the Codex Vatabli only in twenty-four. On this point, the two diſputants are now at iſſue. Mr. Marſh brings ſtrong arguments to prove, that Mr. Travis cannot ſhew cauſe for his aſſertion, that the *sy*, and the Codex Vatabli did not agree in this twenty-fifth reading, and the learned world is in expectation of a reply from Mr. Travis, who, by

by the ſingular indulgence of the univerſity, is now, and has for a conſiderable time been, in poſſeſſion of the important manuſcript.

Among other arguments uſed by Mr. Marſh, one is grounded on the mathematics, which, as its application is very extenſive, may afford ample matter for ſpeculation to many of your readers. Suppoſe, ſays he, that on collating p Greek manuſcripts, m readings, *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, &c. have been found in the manuſcript ℵ, and not one of them in any other manuſcript; alſo n readings, Α, Β, Γ, Δ, &c. are in this manuſcript ℵ, each of which is to be found only in one other manuſcript; further, if a third ſet of readings to the amount of r, is in the manuſcript ℵ, each of which is to be found in two other manuſcripts only; and if we take a fourth ſet s, each of which is found in three other manuſcripts only, if all theſe readings ſhould be found in a manuſcript many years afterwards, the probability that this manuſcript is the identical manuſcript from which the readings were taken, is, to the chance of it's being a different manuſcript, as $\frac{p^m+^n+^r+^s+ \&c.}{1^m.\ 2^n.\ 3^r.\ 4^s.\ \&c.} - 1$ to 1.

When p manuſcripts have been collated, and the reading *A* found in only one of them, which I will call $\overline{\text{p+1}}^{\text{th}}$ ℵ, there will be, on coming to the p+1 manuſcript, which I will call ב, only one chance in favour of finding the reading *A*, and $\overline{\text{p}-1}$ chances againſt it. Therefore, as the whole number of chances is p, the probability of finding the reading *A* in the MS. ב will be $\frac{1}{p}$, and the improbability of finding it will be $\frac{p-1}{p}$. In like manner, the probability of finding in the MS. ב, each of the other readings, *B*, *C*, *D*, &c. ſingly, will be $\frac{1}{p}$. But if the probability of finding *A* ſingly, be $\frac{1}{p}$, and of finding *B* ſingly, be $\frac{1}{p}$, the probability of finding both *A* and *B* in the MS. ב will be $\frac{1}{p^2}$. For, ſince the chance of finding both *A* and *B* is the ſame as the chance of finding *B*, when *A* is already found, it follows, that before *A* was found, the probability of finding both *A* and *B*, was only ſo much of the probability of finding *B*, as is the probability of finding *A*; that is, a p^{th} part of $\frac{1}{p}$, or $\frac{1}{p^2}$. In like manner, it may be ſhown, that the probability of finding *A*, *B*, and *C*, is $\frac{1}{p^3}$, and that of finding the whole ſet of readings, *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, &c.... (m), in the MS. ב is $\frac{1}{p^m}$, or $\frac{1^m}{p^m}$. Again, ſince each of the readings Α, Β, Γ, Δ, &c. has been found in the MS. ℵ, and in only one other manuſcript, there will be, on coming to the $\overline{\text{p+1}}^{\text{th}}$ manuſcript, or the MS ב, two chances in favour of finding any one of theſe readings, and $\overline{\text{p}-2}$ againſt it. The probability, therefore, of finding any one of them ſingly in the MS. will be $\frac{2}{p}$, and that of finding all the readings Α, Β, Γ, Δ, &c.... (n), will be $\frac{2^n}{p^n}$. By a ſimilar mode of reaſoning, it may be ſhown, that the probability of finding the third ſet of readings in the MS. ב, will be $\frac{3^r}{p^r}$, that of finding the fourth ſet $\frac{4^s}{p^s}$, and ſo on. Conſequently, the probability of finding all the ſets in the MS. ב will be $\frac{1^m.\ 2^n.\ 3^r.\ 4^s.\ \&c.}{p^m+^n+^r+^s+ \&c.}$, and therefore the improbability will be $1 - \frac{1^m.\ 2^n.\ 3^r.\ 4^s.\ \&c.}{p^m+^n+^r+^s+ \&c.}$, or $\frac{p^m+^n+^r+^s+ \&c. - 1^m.\ 2^n.\ 3^r.\ 4^s.\ \&c.}{p^m+^n+^r+^s+ \&c.}$

Hence the ratio of the improbability to the probability will be that of $p^m+^n+^r+^s+ \&c. - 1^m.\ 2^n.\ 3^r.\ 4^s.\ \&c.$ to $1^m.\ 2^n.\ 3^r.\ 4^s.\ \&c.$ or $\frac{p^m+^n+^r+^s+ \&c.}{1^m.\ 2^n.\ 3^r.\ 4^s.\ \&c.} - 1$ to 1. In this demonſtration, it has been hitherto ſuppoſed that ℵ and ב denote two different manuſcripts, and that they are not merely two different marks of one and the ſame manuſcript. But if, on this ſuppoſition, the improbability of finding in the MS. ב the readings *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, &c. Α, Β, Γ, Δ, &c. is ſuch as we have already ſeen, it neceſſarily follows, that if, on an examination of the MS. ב, theſe ſeveral ſets of readings ſhould really be found in it, the ſuppoſition

poſition from which we ſet out is involved in this improbability. If, therefore, theſe ſeveral ſets of readings be really found in the MS. ב, the probability of its being the very ſame as the MS. א, or, in other words, that א and ב, are only two different names of one and the ſame thing, is to the probability of the contrary, as $\frac{p^{m}+^{n}+^{r}+^{}+ \&c.}{1^{m}.\ 2^{n}.\ 3^{r}.\ 4^{}.\ \&c.}$ — 1 to 1. Q. E. D.

Corollary 1. As the number of readings in any one ſet increaſes in arithmetical progreſſion, the number of collated MSS. being given, the probability of again finding thoſe readings in any one manuſcript decreaſes in geometrical progreſſion; of which the common ratio is the firſt term. For the probability of finding *A* in the MS. ב, as appears from the preceding demonſtration, is $\frac{1}{p}$, that of finding *A* and *B*, $\frac{1}{p^2}$, *A*, *B*, and *C*, $\frac{1}{p^3}$, &c.: again, the probability of finding A, is $\frac{2}{p}$, that of finding A and B, is $\frac{2^2}{p^2}$, of finding A, B, and Γ, $\frac{2^3}{p^3}$, and ſo on.

Corollary 2. The probability, therefore, that two ſuppoſed different manuſcripts are one and the ſame, increaſes in geometrical progreſſion, as the number of the readings of each ſet, in which they coincide, increaſes in arithmetical progreſſion. This corollary immediately follows from the preceding: for whatever ratio expreſſes the probability of not finding theſe ſets of readings in the MS. ב, on the ſuppoſition that it is not the ſame with the MS א, that ſame ratio will be transferred to the ſuppoſition itſelf, as ſoon as experience has determined that the expectation founded on that ſuppoſition is falſe.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON reading over the letter of A. Search, on the principles, taken for granted, in the preſent mode of finding the roots in equations of the higher dimenſions, the diſcovery lately made in Germany, on ſome properties of *nothing*, came into my mind, which appeared to me to be as uſeful in the doctrine of fluxions, as the other principles are in algebra. In a ſmall mathematical treatiſe, printed at Munſter, in the year 1793, under the title of *Tentamen circa principia calculi, qui recepto nomine differentialis audit*, it is clearly proved, that nothing may be equal to ſomething elſe beſides unity. Thus, in England, our mathematicians are content with making nothing, divided by nothing, equal to unity: that is, $1-x$ divided by $1-x$, is equal to unity, when x is equal to one; but our author ſays, it may be equal, not only to unity, but to x, and to x^2, and to x^3, and to $2x$, and to $3x^2$; and I am very much inclined to believe him. For if nothing divided by nothing, can produce unity, I do not ſee why, in other circumſtances, it may not generate any other quantity. The powers of *nothing*, believe me, Sir, are as great among the mathematicians, as thoſe of *nobody* in every farm-houſe, in letting the pigs run into the garden, the cattle out of the marſh, and in many other actions with which people, uſed to rural affairs, are very well acquainted.

Beſides, nothing divided by nothing, may clearly be equal to more than one quantity; for I have heard, I think, of ſome famous mathematician, a fellow too of the royal ſociety, who has proved that one-half may be equal either to nothing or infinity; that is, one-half of a quantity is equal to one, either infinitely great or infinitely ſmall. Who can doubt this, when it is ſet down upon paper, with all the formality of mathematical demonſtration? So $1-x^2$ divided by $1-x^2 = \frac{1+x}{1-x} \times \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \overline{1+2x+2x^2+2x^3+} \&c.$ multiplied into $\overline{1-2x+2x^2-2x^3+2x^4-}$, &c. in which you may ſee, with half an eye, that there is one infinite ſeries multiplied into another; and the firſt infinite ſeries, is evidently an infinitely great quantity, when x is equal to unity, and the other infinite ſeries is equal to 0. The product, therefore, of the two ſeries, is $1+2r$, multiplied into 0; but an infinitely great quantity multiplied into 0, is equal to 1; therefore $2r \times 0 = 2$, that is, $\frac{1-x^2}{1-x} = 2$, and I have not the leaſt doubt of making $\frac{1-x^2}{1-x^2}$, when x is equal to one, equal to two hundred, or two thouſand.

And now, Sir, if any of your readers ſhould be tempted to think, that the demonſtrations of the learned German, and our

our no leſs ſcientific philoſophers, are ſad traſh, and mere nonſence, I ſhall not envy them their feelings, but, treating them as mathematical heretics, conſign them to be ſuſpended on the negative ſign of the laſt term but one of an infinite ſeries, there to do penance for an infinite number of years, till they have repented of their wicked errors.

I remain, Sir, your's,

March 10. NO CONJURER.

NEW MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

To be anſwered in No. 3, the Magazine for April.

QUESTION V.—*By Adoleſcens.*

AT what time of the year 1796, in the latitude 51° 31′, will the apparent time of ſun-riſing exceed the true time by the greateſt difference poſſible?

QUESTION VI.—*By Mr. J. North.*

It is required to cut a given cone through a given point in its ſide, by two planes, viz. the one cutting parallel to the baſe of the cone, and the other obliquely cutting both ſides, ſo that the two ſections may have equal areas?

QUESTION VII.—*By Mr. Olinthus Gilbert Gregory, of Yaxley, Hunts.*

Standing by the ſide of a canal, each bank of which was raiſed 8 feet above the ſurface of the water, I found the length of a cylindrical pole, ſtanding in a vertical poſition upon the edge of the other bank, to be 18 feet; its diameter 4 inches, and its diſtance from me in an horizontal line, 10 yards:—What would be the dimenſions of the image of the pole delineated on the unruffled ſurface of the water, as they appeared to me; allowing the height of my eyes above the top of the bank to be 5 feet?

N. B. We have received ſome anſwers to the queſtions propoſed in the Firſt Number of the Magazine, which ſhall be inſerted in the next, or No. IV. And in general it is intended to inſert the ſolutions of each ſet of queſtions in the Second Number after they ſhall be propoſed, in order to allow more time for our diſtant correſpondents to conſider them.—It is expected that all ſuch communications be *poſt paid*; and that they be ſent to us, at lateſt, in the firſt week of the ſubſequent month.

ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[*This article is devoted to the reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we requeſt the communication of ſuch of our readers as can aſſiſt us in theſe objects.*]

ORIGINAL BIOGRAPHY.

LIFE OF THE LATE DR. HORNE, BISHOP OF NORWICH.

GEORGE HORNE, D.D. late biſhop of Norwich, was a divine, whoſe memory will be ever precious to the friends of virtue and mankind, for his ſuavity of temper, and attachment to religious duties; his ardent thirſt after valuable knowledge, and pleaſant manner of communicating the ſame, and his undeviating regularity in public and private life. He was born at Oatham, near Maidſtone, in Kent, on the 1ſt of November, 1730. His father was rector of the Pariſh, and eſteemed for his extenſive fund of knowledge, and for his uprightneſs of character. He had, in his former years, been a tutor at Oxford. It was a favourite ſaying of his, that "*he had rather be a toad-eater to a mountebank, than flatter any great man againſt the dictates of his conſcience.*" This valuable clergyman devoted his time to the education of his children, and the regular performance of his profeſſional engagements. How well he was compenſated for his trouble, might be diſcerned from the progreſs made by his offſpring in uſeful ſtudies. He married the daughter of Bower Hendly, eſq. by whom he had ſeven ſons, and three daughters. His eldeſt ſon died very young; the ſubject of this article was the next. Samuel died much lamented in early life, a fellow of Univerſity College, Oxford. The youngeſt ſon was educated at Magdalen College, and is now rector of Oatham. The father of theſe pleaſant plants, was remarkable for the mildneſs of his temper, a very diſtinguiſhing feature alſo in the character of the prelate; who was perfectly right, when, in his celebrated letter to Dr. Adam Smith, he obſerves of himſelf, "That he had in his compoſiton a large proporton of that, which

which our inimitable Shakſpeare ſtyles 'the milk of human kindneſs;' and that he was ready, at all times, to praiſe, wherever he could do it in honour and conſcience."

George, the ſubject of this memoir, was frequently awaked out of his ſleep, by his father playing on a flute; a circumſtance which might tend, perhaps, to give him that predilection for muſic, which he ever afterwards retained, and of which he ſpoke with ſuch grateful ſenſations in his ſermon, at the opening of the new organ in Canterbury cathedral. Under his father's tuition, he made a rapid progreſs in the acquiſition of the Latin and Greek languages; a friend, however, recommended his being ſent to ſchool, leſt he ſhould be ſpoiled at home, from exceſs of parental fondneſs.

He was placed, accordingly, under the tuition of the Rev. Deodatus Bye, at Maidſtone, a man of ſound principles, and well verſed in Greek and Hebrew literature. This gentleman, on examining his pupil, in aſtoniſhment at his proficiency, demanded wherefore he came to ſchool, when he was rather qualified to leave the ſchool? Under this preceptor, however, he ſtayed two years, and entered on the ſtudy of Hebrew, on the plan of Buxtorf, laying the foundation of that knowledge, which he afterwards built upon with ſuch ſucceſs. Whenever, indeed, the ſources of Hebrew knowledge are diligently explored, that ſacred, ſimple, and beautiful language, never fails to compenſate the ſtudent for the trouble beſtowed on the firſt application. He always ſpoke with expreſſions of profound eſteem of his maſter—a duty which every one, from a principle of gratitude, will be inclined to perform, who has felt the good effects of tuition, in the perpetual ſpring of profitable literary entertainment. He was ſent to the univerſity when only fifteen years of age, an early period, generally ſpeaking, but not too early in his caſe, conſidering the ſolid foundation he had previouſly laid. There was a competition for a vacant ſcholarſhip between him, and Mr. Hobſon, and Mr. Jones. This conteſt ended, between him and the latter gentleman, in a cloſe intimacy, which ſubſiſted till the deceaſe of the biſhop.

At Oxford, he formed an acquaintance with men who have eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves for various learning and correct conduct; among others, the preſent archbiſhop of Canterbury; the Hon. Hamilton, ſon of the earl of Orrery: Lord Hawkeſbury; Mr (now Dr.) Hen. Martin Fairfax. Such was the effect of an amiable character, that on the ſole recommendation of a ſenior fellow of the univerſity, he was, without application on his part, elected a fellow of Magdalen College; an unexpected and honourable ſtep, which paved the way to his future preferment. In this college, he afterwards contracted the cloſeſt intimacy with the following reſpectable perſonages—Dr. Hodges, author of Elihu—Mr. Holloway, rector of Middleton Stoney—the Rev. Mr. Wellnor, of Wendlebury (called Robertus Weldenburienſis, from his love of retirement and reſearches into antiquity)—Dr. Patten, head of All-ſouls*—Dr. Wetherell, the preſent worthy maſter of Univerſity College, and dean of Hereford—Dr. Glaſſe, rector of Wanſtead, *whoſe praiſe is in all the churches*—Mr. Hamilton, afterwards archdeacon of Raphoe, and who died in 1754—Rev. I. Auchmuty, ſon of the dean of Armagh—Mr. James Stillingfleet, grandſon to the learned biſhop of that name—Dr. G. Berkeley, ſon of the great biſhop of Cloyne, prebend of Canterbury—Mr. Downing, prebendary of Ely—Rev. J. Whitaker, author of the Hiſtory of Manchester, &c.—Mr. Forſter, who publiſhed a quarto edition of the Hebrew Bible—and the ill-fated Dr. Dodd, a man of fine talents, to whoſe various labours, the ſcholar, the divine, and the man of taſte, will ever be indebted.

During his reſidence at college, Mr. Horne, in conjunction with Dr. Wetherell, Dr. Fairfax, and another, applied himſelf to inveſtigate the Hebrew *themata*; the reſults of which were afterwards tranſmitted to Mr. Parkhurſt, to be inſerted in his elaborate lexicon.

Mr. Horne alſo aſſiſted his friend Mr. Jones, curate of Finedon, in publiſhing an Anſwer to the biſhop of Clogher's Eſſay on Spirit.

Mr. Horne appears at this time, as well as throughout the whole of his life, to have been peculiarly attached to the peruſal of ſome favourite writers, Leſley, Dr

* This gentleman is greatly beloved in his college, and univerſally reſpected by thoſe who know him. To a gentleman of his college he pertinently hinted, on diſcovering improper treatment from ſome of the ſtudents, that "his advancement in life was owing to a becoming ſubmiſſion to his ſuperiors;" a leſſon very proper to be attended to in this age

Jackſon

Jackſon (a writer not ſufficiently known) and the truly eloquent Dr. Jeremy Taylor, Biſhop of Conner, whoſe writings, the more they are read, will be proportionately admired, containing a fund of uſeful knowledge, expreſſed in energetic terms.

With a mind ſo furniſhed, Mr. Horne was well qualified to take upon him the ſacerdotal employment, and we find him accordingly ordained on Trinity Sunday, by the biſhop of Oxford *. He preached his firſt ſermon at Finedon, from Rev. xiv. 7. which he afterwards publiſhed.—Much of his time was, at this period, taken up in a controverſy, with Dr. Sharpe of Durham, and with Dr. Kennicott, on his collection of MSS. for the Hebrew Bible—a controverſy which, however, did not impair the friendſhip ſubſiſting between them.

On July 25, 1755, Mr. Horne preached a ſermon at Magdalen College, which gave riſe to his "View of the Character of John the Baptiſt," a work favoured with a moſt flattering reception by the public. He publiſhed the firſt edition of his celebrated *Commentary on the Pſalms* in 1776—a work which he was no leſs than twenty years in preparing, and of the merit of which, it it needleſs for us here to ſpeak.

This great work was followed by his Letter to Dr. Adam Smith, containing ſome fine ſtrokes of innocent pleaſantry. The Letters on Infidelity are of ſo popular a nature, and yet ſo fraught with ſound judgment, that they may be read with advantage at all times.

As a proctor in the univerſity, none excelled him in the firmneſs of his regimen; his ſtrictneſs, however, was accompanied with ſuch mildneſs and benignity, as rendered him at once beloved and feared. He took a degree of Doctor in Divinity, in 1767; in 1768, he was elected preſident of Magdalen College: in 1776, he was elected VICE-CHANCELLOR; in which office he continued four years, and executed his functions with the entire approbation of all lovers of academical diſcipline. During the period of his vice-chancellorſhip, he publiſhed two volumes of Sermons.

In 1781, he was promoted to be DEAN of CANTERBURY, and for ſeveral years ſpent his time between diſcharging the duties of that office, and thoſe of his preſidency at Magdalen. There is ſcarcely any ſituation in the church of England, more agreeable to its poſſeſſor, than the deanery of Canterbury. Dr. Horne was eminently happy in this ſituation, and made every one about him happy alſo. He embraced every opportunity of promoting the welfare of the city where he reſided, and particularly of the clergy within his diſtrict. During his continuance at Canterbury, he preached frequently, and publiſhed a Sermon, delivered to the gentlemen of the king's ſchool, in which he deſcanted on the nature and advantages of wiſdom *con amore*;—alſo another for the benefit of the Sunday-ſchools in that city; His laſt-publiſhed diſcourſe at this place, was before the primate, at his primary viſitation, adding thereto a ſtrong recommendation of the ſtudy of ſeveral nervous writers on peculiar points, too long neglected.

On the tranſlation of that eminent ſcholar, Dr. Bagot, to the ſee of St. Aſaph, 1787, Dr. HORNE was promoted to the BISHOPRIC of NORWICH, which eminent ſtation he would undoubtedly have filled with honour to himſelf, and advantage to his dioceſe, had Providence prolonged his life *.

The biſhop, however, delivered a charge to his clergy, containing ſome ſtriking obſervations on leading points of doctrine, then the ſubject of diſcuſſion, and intereſting inſtructions for forming the miniſterial character.

* There is a conciſe and ſimple energy in the prayer compoſed by him on that occaſion: "May he who ordered Peter three times to feed his lambs, give me grace, knowledge, and ſkill, to watch and attend to the flock, which he purchaſed upon the croſs, and to give reſt to all thoſe that are under the burden of ſin or ſorrow. With a firm, though humble confidence, do I purpoſe to go forth, not in my own ſtrength, but in the ſtrength of the Lord God, and may he proſper the work of my hands!"

* The biſhop affectingly obſerved one day to Mr. Jones (then one of his chaplains) when aſcending the flight of ſteps before his palace, "*Alas! I am come to theſe ſteps at a time of life, when I can neither go up them nor down them with ſafety.*" How eager are we often to attain a deſirable ſituation, which, when attained, what little ſatisfaction doth it afford us! Either our infirmities prevent us from enjoying it—the friends are dead with whom we hoped to have divided its comforts—or the duties of the ſtation counterbalance the gratifications derived from it. Mr. Jones parted with him in Auguſt, 1791, pathetically remarking "That that moment will for ever dwell like a black ſpot upon the mind, in which we have the laſt ſight of a beloved friend."

His infirmities increaſing, the biſhop undertook a journey to Bath, for the benefit of his health, intending, on his recovery, to have publiſhed another volume of Sermons. On the road, however, he was ſeized with a paralytic ſtroke, and departed this life on the 17th of January, 1792, in perfect tranquility of mind.

This learned and amiable prelate, filled with propriety every ſituation to which he gradually roſe. His heart ſeemed fully bent on doing good to the utmoſt of his power. His ſermons may be conſidered as an index of his mind, preſenting an unaffected diſplay of real knowledge, and holding out religion in the moſt inviting and agreeable point of view.

The topics of his diſcourſes were generally intereſting, and the hiſtorical ones particularly ſo. From his copious common-place book, it appears, that the biſhop took conſiderable pains to collect the moſt acceptable information for his hearers, the beſt-adapted ſubjects for converſation, and matter the moſt likely to influence the character of young academics. It may be added, as an honourable trait in the character of this good man, than on his advancement to the ſee of Norwich, he reſigned his deanery of Canterbury; and it is recorded, that he has not accumulated any fortune from his various lucrative employments, in the church and univerſity.

He left behind him a widow, the daughter of Philip Burton, Eſq. of Eltham, and three daughters, the eldeſt of whom is married to the Rev. Selby Hale, a reſpectable clergyman in Bedfordſhire.

LIBRA.

ORIGINAL LETTER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

APPROVING, as I do, of the plan of your Monthly Publication, I cannot but wiſh that it may meet that ſucceſs, which may, at the ſame time, anſwer your moſt ſanguine expectations, and furniſh literary and philoſophical men with a convenient repoſitory for fugitive pieces, or poſthumous remains, and a reſpectable mode of ready communication with each other, in the courſe of their ſtudies and enquiries. With a view to its encouragement, I now ſend you a copy of an original letter, in my poſſeſſion, of the late celebrated Biſhop Warburton; in which he lays down, for the uſe of his correſpondent, then a young divine juſt entering into holy orders, a plan for the regulation of his ſtudies in divinity: and if I ſhall ſee, by its inſertion in your next month's Magazine, that it has proved an acceptable communication, I will then ſend you a copy of another letter from the ſame learned writer, to the ſame young perſon, after he had taken orders, and in continuation of the ſame ſubject. I ſhall tranſcribe them literally; with exactly the ſame ſpelling, capital letters, and points, as I find in the originals. The Biſhop's character for knowledge, and literature, is too well eſtabliſhed to ſuffer diminution from theſe trifling ſlips of a haſty pen, in the eaſe and freedom of a private correſpondence. The originals I received from the executor of the gentleman to whom they were written, who lately died, at an advanced age, Rector of Hardingham in Norfolk; and was himſelf eminent for learning, and for ſeveral valuable tranſlations from the original Hebrew of the Old Teſtament.

March 20, 1796. BIBLICUS.

Newarke, Sept. 26th, 1738.

SIR,

'I REC[d] your's of the 23d inſtant. You need make no apology for it. For you can engage my eſteem no way ſo certainly as by manifeſting your inclination to Learning, your diſpoſition to ſeek for truth, and your deſire of qualifying your ſelfe for the profeſſion you are deſigned for.

'The Hebrew will be extream uſeful to you for a critical knowledge of the old Teſtament & of advantage for underſtanding the language of the New. I ſhould recommend to your Leuſden's Hebrew Bible as the moſt commodious for you. if you propoſe to ſet upon the language while you reſide in Cambridge I ſuppoſe you will have a Maſter who will give you directions in the Elements of the tongue. If you do not, but intend to ſtudy it without, you will find the beſt directions in Le Clerk's Ars Critica. But a Grammar of Buxtorf, and Bithner's Lyra will be ſufficient.

'In reading the New Teſtam[t] you would do well to read the Goſpels with Toinard's Harmony, and the Epiſtles of S[t] Paul with Lock, the Revelations with Mede & S[t] Is. Newton, and uſe Grotius & Hammond quite thro'. For a Lexicon, Leigh's Critica Sacra you will find very uſefull.

'In reading Modern Theological writers you would do well to begin with Burnet's de fide & offic: Chriſt: & Lock's reaſonableneſs of Chriſtianity.

Then

Then Limborg's Theology & Episcopius's Institutions. When you have got this view of the General Body of Theology, You may enter upon controversy. —Agt the Atheists the best books in their several kinds, are Cudworth's Int. System & Mr. Baxter's Inquiry into the nature of the human Soul. Agt the Deists you may read the present Bp of Durham's 2 Answers to Collin's Grounds and Reasons, and Dean Connibere's answer to Tindal's Christ: as old as ye Creat: Those two books of Collins and Tindal being the very fort and strength of Infidelity you will come at once into the grand principles of the Controversy. Agt the Jews you may read Limborg's Amica collatio cum erudito Judæo where you will see the two greatest champions of the 2 Religions engaged. Agt the Papists I need recommend no other to you than Chillingworth and agt the Presbyterians, than Hooker both of which are the most finished Master pieces.

'When you have gone thus far if you would still enlarge your mind and put your foregoing studies to their utmost use. It would be proper for you to read those Books that treat of the Laws of Nature & Nations and those which tell you what a State is & what a Church. What are the priviledges of Citizens & of ye Members of Religious Communities. To begin at the foundation you may read Wollaston & Cumberland de Legibus Naturæ. Then proceed on to Grotius de Jure Bel. & pac. & Puffendorfs de Jure Naturæ & gentium. After that, Lock of Government & Stillingfleet's Irenicum & Puffendorf de habitu Religionis Christianæ ad Vitam Civilem. Then Locks Letters of Toleration, Bayle's Commentaire Philosophique, & Taylor's Liberty of Prophesying. You will be now qualified to go on, with profit, to the remaining part of your Theological Studies, and that is Ecclesiastical History. for that of the Catholic Church of the first ages you may read Mr. Le Clerk's Hist. Eccles: and for our own Reformation Burnet *. I imagined it was your desire to have your course of studies comprised in as narrow a compass as possible. I have done so. And when you have well studied these I think you will need few more on the same subject. All I have here recommended to you are master pieces in their several kinds. So that it would be worth your while to buy them. They alone will make an excellent library. You see I have confined my selfe only to your questions which concern your Theological Studys only & that the general principles of them. But there are many other studys that it is necessary not to be ignorant of to judge soundly, in all points, of this. Be assured I shall be always ready to serve you being with much esteem

'Sr your very humble Servt
'W. WARBURTON.

'I would not have you shew this letter to any one.

'Puffendorf's jus feciale Divinum *.

'To
'Mr W. Green A. B.
'of Clare-Hall in
'Cambridge.'

* I suppose the Bishop here to have written Burnet, but it being under the seal, only the top of the letter B is visible.

On Neglected Biography.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF the various kinds of literature, none affords more entertainment, and generally speaking, none is more extensively useful, than Biography It is, in fact, essentially serviceable to every other. In the memoirs of a person eminently conspicuous, either as a scholar, a philosopher, a statesman, an artist, or as a warrior, the Biographer is necessarily called upon, to give a view of his peculiar pursuit; so that while we are reading the life of the man, we become better acquainted with the kind of study or employment for which he was distinguished. It has, indeed, been a fault of too many life-writers, to neglect noticing the science, for which the subject they have been treating was most eminently conspicuous. Thus the Life of Chancellor Bacon, by Mallet, contains no illustration of the philosophy of the period, or of the improvements which that great man made in it. This made an acute critic observe, with peculiar force, that if Mallet had written the Life of the Duke of Marlborough, as he was employed to do, he would have omitted all notice of tactics, and even the sieges and battles in which that general was engaged.

But the greatest defect to be lamented, is not so much the manner of life-writing, as the neglect with which the memory of so many deserving names has been treated. Numbers of very brilliant cha-

* This seems to have been intended to come in immediately after Stillingfleet's Irenicum: though it is in a distant part of the margin, and is without any note of reference.

racters have been ſuffered to ſlip out of the world, without any record being ſet up, of what they were, and what they had done. This neglect is to be feelingly deplored.

When we read the labours of literary men, in particlar, we are naturally deſirous to know ſomething of their manner of life, where they firſt drew the vital air, and what circumſtances of fortune characterized their days. And yet of how few, comparatively ſpeaking, can we enjoy this kind of ſatisfaction!

On looking over the names of the Britiſh authors and artiſts, I am really aſtoniſhed and grieved at the great number, of whom no other memorial remains than the ſimple catalogue of their works.

It were, then, devoutly to be wiſhed, that ſome inquiſitive perſons would take up this *deſideratum*, and endeavour to fill up the numerous chaſms in the Biographical Hiſtory of Great Britain.

Though many might ſtill eſcape all diſcovery, and be remembered no otherwiſe than as men, who deſerved better attention from their cotemporaries, and their immediate ſurvivors, yet the application would be productive of ſome fruit with reſpect to others. Enquiries made on the ſpots where they were born, lived, or were buried, would be attended, we ſhould ſuppoſe, with ſome information; and though that ſhould be but ſcanty, it would be far better than total oblivion. By bringing forward even theſe ſcraps of intelligence, additional illuſtration might be given to characters and to circumſtances. Beſides, theſe informations might fall in the way of readers, poſſeſſed of ſome knowledge on the ſubject, who from the peruſal, it is not unlikely, would be induced to contribute alſo their atoms of diſcovery.

I beg, therefore, Sir, to call the attention of your numerous readers, to the conſideration of this intereſting and entertaining ſubject; and hope, through the channel of your reſpectable Publication, that Britiſh Biography, in particular, will receive ſome additional and valuable materials.

I am, &c. J. W.

London, March 18, 1796.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ADMIRALTY TELEGRAPH.

(With an Engraved Repreſentation of the ſame.)

THE art of conveying intelligence from one place to another by ſignals is of very ancient date, and many of our hills ſtill retain the name of the beacon-hills, from the ſignals, which uſed to be made upon them. Fire and ſmoke were by land the chief things employed; the fire by night, and the ſmoke by day: and within a very few years, ſignals made by them were very common amongſt the ſmugglers on our coaſts. In the navy, ſignals were, in general, made by the firing of cannon, or the poſition of colours on different parts of the ſhip. Sometimes the meaning of a ſignal is aſcertained by the continuance or diſappearance of fire and ſmoke in a particular place, or by the firing of a certain number of guns, or particular poſition of a colour; and in other caſes the whole art of making ſignals is reduced to very eaſy principles. In the day-time, the ſmoke on a particular hill may give notice to an obſerver on the next hill, that a communication is to be made; he of courſe will anſwer it by ſmoke, to ſhew that he is upon his watch. The ſmoke will then diſappear on both hills by a cover being placed over the fire, which, being taken off and put on again repeatedly, will ſhew a ſucceſſion of clouds of ſmoke, riſing, at proper intervals, in the air. The obſerver notes the number of times that the ſmoke riſes without a conſiderable interval, ſuppoſe three times, and he then writes down the number three: after an interval determined on by the parties, the ſmoke riſes again, we will ſuppoſe four times; he writes down the number four, and has now the number 34 to communicate by ſignals to the next poſt. At night this is done by the ſucceſſive appearance and diſappearance of fire, or by the firing of cannon; and at ſea, a colour placed on a particlar part of the ſhip, may denote a number.

In making ſignals by numbers, it is ſuppoſed, that the perſons at two remote places, have a ſentence, or word, anſwering to every number which is to be denoted by theſe ſignals, and in that caſe, the laſt perſon who receives the ſignal has nothing to do but to refer to his book for the meaning of the ſignal made to him; or in the day-time at ſea, the meaning of colours at different places, as aſcertained by agreement. As the number denoted by the ſucceſſive firing of guns, or appearance of ſmoke or fire, may, if it is a large number, be liable

TELEGRAPH

liable to miſtake, a learned profeſſor in Germany propoſed to ſhorten the numbers employed, by uſing the quaternary inſtead of the decennary arithmetic. Thus, according to his ſyſtem, the units were placed as in common arithmetic; a figure in the next place to the left hand was inſtead of a ten, or a multiple of ten, four, or a multiple of four, denoted by the figure; in the third place, the figure denoted a multiple of 4 or 16, and ſo on. Thus, to write down 95, he placed his figures thus, 1133, the three in the place of units denoted three; the next three denoted 3×4, or 12; the next figure 1, denoted 4 or 16; the next figure 1, denoted 4 or 64; conſequently 1133, in the quaternary arithmetic, was equivalent to 95 in the common arithmetic. The advantage gained by thus changing the figures, is this; in making the ſignal 95, there muſt be fourteen firings or appearances of ſmoke, which, in the other mode, is done by eight firings, conſequently time is gained in the firings, and there is leſs danger of miſcounting ſo ſmall a number as three; and, in this arithmetic, a greater number never appears.

Theſe numbers may alſo repreſent the letters of the alphabet, and thus words may be made, or the words of a dictionary may be numbered; and thus ſentences may be communicated, from one perſon to another, by this mode of making ſignals.

There is an inconvenience attending the making of ſignals by numbers. The meaning of every number muſt be previouſly agreed on; and unleſs in the caſe of a dictionary, which has never been practiſed, if any thing new occurs, it cannot be communicated by the ſignals. To remedy this inconvenience, the French made uſe of a new mode, the invention of which they aſcribe to themſelves, but their pretenſions to the merit of the diſcovery, may be juſtly called in queſtion. By means of ſome upright poles and croſs-bars, they had different figures for every letter in the alphabet, and others to mark abbreviations or words. Theſe were placed at proper ſtations, and in the day-time were ſeen through teleſcopes, and the poſition of the bars at one place, was repeated through all the ſtations with wonderful celerity.

The advantages derived from this mode of communicating intelligence, was, like moſt other things, firſt laughed at, and then adopted, in England. Upon the admiralty, is erected a frame, not like the poles and bars of the French, but with ſix moveable octagonal frames, by the change in the poſition of which, any letter may be made, and in certain poſitions a variety of things may be ſignified, according to the will of the perſons at the two extreme poſts, employed in making the ſignals. Thus one frame being in an horizontal poſition, and the others ſhut, or in a perpendicular ſituation, may denote the letter a; two frames only being in an horizontal poſition, may give the letter b; three in the ſame manner, the letter c, and ſo on. As there may be made as many changes with theſe frames, as with the ſame number of bells, the letters of the alphabet may be made with eaſe, and a ſufficient number of ſignals may be formed for extraordinary purpoſes.

The annexed plate repreſents one of theſe ſignal-frames. The octagons marked, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, all move on an axis, are raiſed perpendicular, as 2, 3, 4, 5, and returned to their original ſtation as 1, 6, by means of the ropes A fixed at the ends of the croſs-bars B, which are attached to the extremities of the axles C, on which the octagons move; to each croſs-bar, there are attached two ropes; one at each extremity: at one end to raiſe the octagon perpendicular, and at the other to return it: theſe ropes paſs through the roof of the houſe into the room D, where perſons are ſtationed continually to watch and work the machine. Similar frames are erected on a chain of poſts, from London to Deal; and it is ſaid, that adminiſtration by means of theſe ſignal-poſts, obtained very early intelligence of the ſailing of the Dutch fleet, and by the ſame mode conveyed its orders to the admiral in the Downs. That this may be done, we cannot doubt, in clear weather; but if there is a miſt or fog in the heavens, there is an end to the obſervations, and it does not appear that they have any plan for repeating the ſignals at night. Mr. Northmore has, indeed, propoſed a plan, which ſeems to be as eaſy in its conſtruction and management, as by the preſent frames. He propoſes to have Argand's lamps, placed in a proper manner, and by ſimilar changes in their poſition, letters and other ſignals may be denoted. But, probably, before any attempt is made to bring night-ſignals into uſe, the admiralty will wiſh to be expert in the management, and convinced of the uſe, of the ſignal-frames upon their preſent conſtruction.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE SNOW-DROP.

BY THE REV. JOHN BIDLAKE, OF PLYMOUTH.

CHILD of the wintry hour! ah! doom'd to truſt
Thy tender beauties to inclement ſkies!
Firſt off'ring of the year,
And harbinger of Spring!
Cradl'd in friendly greens, how penſive droops
Thy nodding head! while in thy baſhful eye,
As mournful of thy fate,
Hangs ſad a pearly tear.

Companion of Adverſity! like thee,
To dangers rough conſign'd the new-dropt lamb,
With unſtain'd fleece and ſoft,
Preſſes thy verdant bank.
Alas! in this bad world, nor Innocence
Secures from biting Slander's pois'nous tooth,
Nor Gentleneſs itſelf,
Her virgin ſiſter meek.

The temper mild, that knows not how to frown,
Nor of harſh rule the ſceptre how to wield,
Is form'd to ſink before
The boiſt'rous Paſſions rage.
Alas! like thee poor injur'd Flavia bloom'd,
The ſweeteſt bud of unſuſpicious youth!
Like thee, all purity,
Like thee, to ſtorms conſign'd.

But ah! ſhe felt the rude unpitying breath
Of malice keener than the wintry winds;
And ſhrunk beneath the blaſt
That never, never ſpares.
Poor early victim of its pow'r, ſhe ſunk
Pitied, believ'd, and mourn'd, alas! too late;
Chill'd by the icy touch
And early foot of Death.

Oft' as thy chaſte, thy unaſſuming face
Shall deck the morning of the naſcent year,
This wounded breaſt ſhall heave
With pangs of cureleſs grief;
When painful Mem'ry tells how ſoon ſhe fell,
And hapleſs paſs'd, like thee, fair ſpotleſs flow'r!
Her little life, forlorn,
Amid the wilds of fate.

SONG TO STELLA.

BY THE REV. N. BULL, OF CHRIST COLL. CAMBRIDGE.

SAY, why that deep and frequent ſigh
Heaves thy ſoft boſom, gentle fair?
The tear that trembles in thine eye,
Ah! flows it from the fount of care?
Thou look'ſt, my love, like ſome fair flow'r,
Sinking beneath the dewy ſhow'r.

Too well I gueſs thy ſecret woe;
Thou weep'ſt to think, that one ſhort day
May bid thy beauties ceaſe to glow,
And pilfer every grace away:
'Tis this that melts thy tearful eyes,
And heaves thy tender breaſt with ſighs.

Yet ſhall not all thy beauties fade
Beneath rough Time's auſtere controul;
His keeneſt froſts ſhall ne'er invade
The bright receſſes of thy ſoul,
Which, purer than the veſtal flame,
For ever burns, and burns the ſame.

The following Lines were written to a Lady, who had a looſe Tooth extracted, and faſtened in again by drilling a hole through it, and paſſing two ligatures, by which it was tied to the tooth on each ſide.

DEAR Madam, tell an anxious friend,
What terms you live on with your *Tooth:*
I hope your *jars* are at an end;
But ſtill I wiſh to know the truth.

'Tis well you was alarm'd in time,
And took the hint, and look'd about:
He and his neighbours could not chime,
They threaten'd ſhortly to fall out.

He then ſhew'd ſigns of *inſurrection*,
And ſome acquaintance had with *Pain*;
But now he's *drill'd*—a juſt correction,
And *to the ranks* reduc'd again.

An action you commenc'd for trover,
And Bradley bade contention ceaſe;
He *took him up*, and *bound him over*,
And *ty'd him down* to keep the peace.

Then, leſt himſelf ſhould gain no fame,
And you no profit from his labours;
As further ſureties for the ſame,
Bound over both his *next-door neighbours*.

Now let him learn to prize his lot,
And try to keep within his tether;
Let each old grievance be forgot,
And may you both long *hold together*.
New-ſtreet, Hanover-Square. J. R.

SKETCHES OF TWO CHARACTERS.

DRAWN FROM THE LIFE.

Jealous love lights his torch on the firebrands of the Furies. BURKE.

Durum; ſed levius fit Patientia
Quidquid corrigere eſt neſas. HOR.

AN EPIGRAM.

FAIR Rachel, as ſurely as I have got *corns*,
Made of Roger a cuckold complete!
On his head he now carries a huge pair of horns,
And I have got horns on my feet.

Tho' he knows at his antlers the people all ſtare,
High he carries unbluſhing his creſt—
Fondly ogles his Rachel, at church, wake, and fair,
Thanking God that of wives ſhe's the beſt.
O'er his dear faithleſs rib, while he is ſo ſweet,
With mute curſes my pains I expreſs;
And in-nice fitted ſhoes I tight buckle my feet,
That none may my infirmity gueſs.

OLD SQUARE TOES.

Chapter Coffee-houſe, March 10, 1796.

A GLEE,

A GLEE,

SUNG AT THE GRAND LODGE OF FREE-MASONS, AT SOMERSET-HOUSE.

[*The following* GLEE *is written by a perſon who is not a Maſon, and who, diſapproving the bond of ſecreſy, is of courſe a ſtranger to their convivial meetings. All he knows of the ſociety, is from a well-written publication, entitled, Illuſtrations of Maſonry, by William Preſton. From this he collected, that the Society of Free-Maſons is an ancient, benevolent, and, with the exception of the bond of union, a reſpectable and liberal body. The Glee, therefore, was accommodated to the genius of their meetings, and was written to oblige a young Maſon, and moſt ingenious compoſer of muſic, who is likely to arrive at great eminence in his profeſſion.*]

Written By G. DYER.
Set to Muſic by R. SPOFFORTH.

LIGHTLY, o'er the village-green
Blue eyed Fairies ſport unſeen,
Round and round in circles gay;
Then at cock-crow flit away.
Thus, 'tis ſaid, tho' mortal eye
Their merry freaks could never ſpy,
Elves for mortals liſp the prayer,
Elves are guardians of the fair:
Thus, like elves in myſtic ring,
Merry Maſons drink and ſing.

Come, then, Brothers, lead along
Social rights, and myſtic ſong;
Tho' nor Madam, Miſs, or Beſs,
Could our myſt'ries ever gueſs;
Nor could ever learn'd Divine
Sacred Maſonry define,
Round our order cloſe we bind
Laws of love to all mankind:
Thus like elves in myſtic ring,
Merry Maſons drink and ſing.

Health, then, to each honeſt man,
Friends to the Maſonic plan!
Leaving Parſons grave to blunder,
Leaving Ladies fair to wonder,
Leaving Thomas ſtill to lie,
Leaving Betty ſtill to ſpy,
Round and round we puſh our glaſs,
Round and round each toaſts his laſs:
Thus, like elves in myſtic ring,
Merry Maſons drink and ſing.

ELEGY, TO A RED-BREAST.

BY MR. MARSH.

Interea, dum fata ſinunt, jungamus amores,
Jam veniet tenebris mors adoperta caput.
TIBUL. El. I. 1.

SWEET bird! that cheereſt with thy ſimple ſong
The ſilent glooms of winter's dreary reign;
Ah! yet awhile that pretty note prolong,
Perchance my Delia liſtens to thy ſtrain.

And let it ſteal into that gentle breaſt,
Thy little ſtrains that gentle breaſt will move;
Dear is the bird, that ſings of pity beſt
To her who only is a foe to love.

Then ſing, how ſoon the vernal beauties fade,
By ruthleſs ſtorms their rip'ning bloſſoms torn;
In vain ſhe woos, amid the gathering ſhade,
The gales of evening, or the dews of morn:

How life's ſtern winter like the winds ſhall rage,
Like them will riot on her roſy charms:
Then bid her, if ſhe fears the blaſts of age,
To ſeek a ſhelter in her lover's arms.

So ſhall repeated gifts of fruits and flowers
Reward the ſervice of thy tuneful tongue;
My pious care ſhall watch thy wintry hours,
My Delia's fondneſs guard thy callow young.

So ſhall thy ſimple warblings charm the grove;
For Venus' ſelf her guardian aid ſhall lend:
And the ſweet bird, whoſe carols favour'd love,
In grateful love ſhall ever find a friend.

Then tell her, that her true-love ne'er ſhall fail,
Till mute his tongue, in death his boſom cold;
Thy ſong perchance may ſpeak a tenderer tale,
But ah! a truer never yet was told.
Temple, March 2.

LENORA.

A BALLAD, FROM BÜRGER.

[*The following tranſlation (made ſome years ſince) of a celebrated piece, of which other verſions have appeared, and are now on the point of appearing, poſſeſſes ſo much peculiar and intrinſic merit, that we are truly happy in being permitted to preſent it to our Readers.*]

AT break of day, with frightful dreams
Lenora ſtruggled ſore:
My William, art thou ſlaine, ſay'd ſhe,
Or doſt thou love no more?

He went abroade with Richard's hoſt,
The Paynim foes to quell;
But he no word to her had writt,
An he were ſick or well.

With ſowne of trump and beat of drum,
His fellow ſoldyers come;
Their helmes bydeckt with oaken boughs,
They ſeeke their long'd-for home.

And ev'ry roade, and ev'ry lane,
Was full of old and young,
To gaze at the rejoicing band,
To hail with gladſome toung.

"Thank God!" their wives and children ſaide,
"Welcome!" the brides did ſaye:
But greete or kiſs Lenora gave
To none upon that daye.

She aſkte of all the paſſing traine,
For him ſhe wiſht to ſee;
But none of all the paſſing traine
Could tell if lived hee.

And

And when the ſoldyers all were bye,
She tore her raven haire,
And caſt herſelf upon the growne
In furious deſpaire.

Her mother ran and lyfte her up,
And claſped in her arme,
"My child, my child, what doſt thou ail?
God ſhield thy life from harm!"

"O mother, mother! William's gone!
What's all beſyde to me?
There is no mercye, ſure, above!
All, all were ſpar'd but hee!"

"Kneel downe, thy paternoſter ſaye,
'Twill calm thy troubled ſpright:
The Lord is wyſe, the Lord is good;
What hee hath done is right."

"O mother, mother! ſay not ſo;
Moſt cruel is my fate:
I prayde, and prayde; but watte avayl'd?
'Tis now, alas! too late."

"Our Heavenly Father, if we praye,
Will help a ſuff'ring childe:
Go take the holy ſacrament;
So ſhall thy grief grow milde."

"O mother, what I feel within,
No ſacrament can ſtaye;
No ſacrament can teche the dead
To bear the ſight of daye."

"May be, among the heathen folk
Thy William falſe doth prove,
And puts away his faith and troth,
And takes another love.

Then wherefore ſorrow for his loſs?
Thy moans are all in vain:
And when his ſoul and body parte,
His falſehode brings him paine."

"O mother, mother! gone is gone;
My hope is all forlorne;
The grave mie onlye ſafeguarde is—
O, had I ne'er been borne!

Go out, go out, my lampe of life;
In griſlie darkneſs die:
There is no mercye, ſure, above!
For ever let me lie."

"Almighty God! O do not judge
My poor unhappy childe;
She knows not what her lips pronounce,
Her anguiſh makes her wilde.

My girl, forget thine earthly woe,
And think on God and bliſs;
For ſo, at leaſt, ſhall not thy ſoule
Its heavenly bridegroom miſs."

"O mother, mother! what is bliſſe,
And what the fiend is celle?
With him 'tis heaven any where,
Without my William, helle.

"Go out, go out, my lamp of life;
In endleſs darkneſs die:
Without him I muſt loathe the earth,
Without him him ſcorne the ſkye."

And ſo deſpaiſe did rave and rage
Athwarte her boiling veins;
Againſt the Providence of God
She hurlde her impious ſtrains.

She bet her breaſte, and wrung her hands,
And rollde her tearleſſe eye,
From riſe of morne, till the pale ſtars
Again did freeke the ſkye.

When harke! abroade ſhe hearde the trampe
Of nimble-hoofed ſteed;
She hearde a knighte with clank alighte,
And climb the ſtaire in ſpeede.

And ſoon ſhe herde a tinkling hande,
That twirled at the pin;
And thro' her doar, that open'd not,
Theſe words were breathed in.

"What! what ho! thy dore undoe;
Art watching or aſleepe?
My love, doſt yet remember mee,
And doſt thou laugh or weep?"

"Ah! William here ſo late at night!
Oh! I have watchte and wak'd:
Whence doſt thou come? For thy return
My herte has ſorely ak'd."

"At midnight only we may ride;
I come o'er land and ſea:
I mounted late, but ſoone I go;
Aryſe, and come with me."

"O William, enter firſt my bowre,
And give me one embrace:
The blaſts athwarte the hawthorne hiſs;
Awayte a little ſpace."

"Tho' blaſts athwarte the hawthorne hiſs,
I may not harboure here;
My ſpurre is ſharpe, my courſer pawes,
My houre of flighte is nere.

All as thou lyeſt upon thy couch,
Aryſe, and mount behinde;
To-night we'le ride a thouſand miles,
The bridal bed to finde."

"How, ride to-night a thouſand miles?
Thy love thou doſt bemocke:
Eleven is the ſtroke that ſtill
Rings on within the clocke."

"Looke up; the moone is bright, and we
Outſtride the earthlie men:
I'll take thee to the bridal bed,
And night ſhall end but then."

"And where is, then, thy houſe and home;
And where thy bridal bed?"
"'Tis narrow, ſilent, chilly, dark;
Far hence I reſt my head."

"And is there any room for mee,
Wherein that I may creepe?"
"There's room enough for thee and mee,
Wherein that we may ſleepe.

All as thou ly'ſt upon thy couch,
Aryſe, no longer ſtop;
The wedding gueſts thy coming waite,
The chamber dore is ope."

All

All in her ſarke, as there ſhe lay,
Upon his horſe ſhe ſprung;
And with her lilly hands ſo pale
About her William clung.

And hurry-ſkurry forth they goe,
Unheeding wet or drye;
And horſe and rider ſnort and blowe,
And ſparkling pebbles flye.

How ſwift the flood, the mead, the wood,
Aright, aleft, are gone!
The bridges thunder as they paſs,
But earthlie ſowne is none.

Tramp, tramp, acroſs the land they ſpeed;
Splaſh, ſplaſh, acroſs the ſee:
"Hurrah! the dead can ride apace;
Doſt feare to ride with mee?

The moone is bryghte, and blue the nyghte;
Doſt quake the blaſt to ſtem?
Doſt ſhudder, mayde, to feelke the dead?"
"No, no, but what of them?

How glumlie ſownes yon dirgye ſong!
Night-ravens flappe the wing.
What knell doth ſlowlie toll ding dong?
The pſalmes of death who ſing?

It creeps, the ſwarthie funeral traine,
The corſe is onn the beere;
Like croke or codes from lonely moores,
The chaunt doth meet the eere."

"Go, bear her corſe when midnight's paſt,
With ſong, and tear, and wayle;
I've gott my wife, I take her home,
My bowre of wedlocke hayl.

Lead forth, O clarke, the chaunting quire,
To ſwell our nuptial ſong:
Come, preaſte, and reade the bleſſing ſoone;
For bed, for bed we long."

They heede is calle, and huſht the ſowne;
The biere was ſeene no more:
And followde him ore feeld and flood
Yet fafter than before.

Halloo! halloo! away they goe,
Unheeding wet or drye;
And horſe and rider ſnort and blowe,
And ſparkling pebbles flye.

How ſwifte the hill, how ſwifte the dale,
Aright, aleft, are gone!
By hedge and tree, by thorpe and towne,
They gallop, gallop on.

Tramp, tramp, acroſs the land they ſpeede;
Splaſh, ſplaſh, acroſſe the ſee:
"Hurrah! the dead can ride apace;
Doſt fear to ride with me?

Look up, look up, an airy crewe
In roundel daunces reele:
The moone is bryghte, and blue the nyghte,
Mayſt dimlie ſee them wheele.

Come to, come to, ye goſtlie crew,
Come to, and follow mee,
And daunce for us the wedding daunce,
When we in bed ſhall be."

And bruſh, bruſh, bruſh, the goſtlie crew
Come wheeling ore their heads,
All ruſtling like the wither'd leaves
That wyde the wirlwind ſpreads.

Halloo! halloo! away they goe,
Unheeding wet or drye;
And horſe and rider ſnort and blowe,
And ſparkling pebbles flye.

And all that in the moonſhyne lay,
Behynde them fled afar;
And backward ſcudded overhead
The ſkye and every ſtar.

Tramp, tramp, acroſs the land they ſpeede;
Splaſh, ſplaſh, acroſs the ſee:
"Hurrah! the dead can ride apace;
Doſt fear to ride with me?

I weene the cock prepares to crowe;
The ſand will ſoon be runne:
I ſnuff the earlye morning aire;
Downe, downe! our work is done.

The dead, the dead can ryde apace;
Oure wed-bed here is fit:
Our race is ridde, oure journey ore,
Our endleſs union knit."

And lo! an yren-grated grate
Soon biggens to their viewe:
He crackte his whyppe; the clangynge boltes,
The doores aſunder flewe.

They paſs, and 'twas on graves they trode;
"'Tis hither we are bounde:"
And many a tombſtone goſtlie white
Lay inn the moonſhyne round.

And when hee from his ſteede alytte,
His armour, black as cinder,
Did moulder, moulder all awaye,
As were it made of tinder.

His head became a naked ſkull;
Nor haire nor eyne had hee;
His body grew a ſkeleton,
Whilome ſo blythe of blee.

And att his dry and boney heele
No ſpur was left to be;
And inn his witherde hand you might
The ſcythe and hour-glaſſe ſee.

And lo! his ſteede did thin to ſmoke,
And charnel fires outbreathe;
And pal'd, and bleach'd, then vaniſh'd quite
The mayde from underneathe.

And hollow howlings hung in aire,
And ſhrekes from vaults aroſe.
Then knew the mayde ſhe mighte no more
Her living eyes uncloſe.

But onwarde to the judgment ſeat,
Thro' myſte and moonlight dreare,
The goſtlie crewe, their flyghte perſewe,
And hollowe inn her eare:—

"Be patient, tho' thyne herte ſhould breke,
Arrayne not Heven's decree;
Thou nowe art of thie bodie reſte,
Thie ſoule forgiven bee!"

For a particular account of Bürger, *ſee p.* 117.

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Mr. CARLISLE's Tranſlation of ſome Odes and little Poems from the Arabic is expected ſoon to make its appearance. The Arabic is to be printed on one, and the Engliſh tranſlation on the other ſide of the page. The Tranſlator, a few years ago, publiſhed a ſmall hiſtorical work, with the Arabic on one ſide, and a *Latin* tranſlation on the other ſide of the page, which of courſe has met with very few readers. When he has finiſhed his poetical amuſements, we ſhall be glad to receive ſome ſolid information from the pen of this gentleman, on the learning of the Arabians in the middle ages, a branch of knowledge very defective in this country.

The Rev. Mr. BIDLAKE, of Plymouth, is about to publiſh, by ſubſcription, a poem in blank-verſe, to be entitled "THE SEA."

Sir BROOKE BOOTHBY has a volume of Poetry in the preſs of Bulmer, under the title of "*The Sorrows of Penelope.*"

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Dr. WATKINS will ſpeedily publiſh a volume of Eſſays, Moral and Literary.

Mr. COXE, author of Travels in Switzerland, Ruſſia, &c. is engaged in the arrangement of the Walpole and Townſhend State Papers for publication.

It is *the Occaſional Tracts*, and not *the Works*, of the Rev. Dr. TOWERS, which are ſpeedily to be publiſhed in three volumes.

A copy of the MS. found in the ruins of Herculaneum, and publiſhed by order of his Sicilian Majeſty, is now lodged, we underſtand, in the library of Chriſt Church, Oxford. We cannot doubt that ſome of the learned of that place will examine accurately the work, and if they do not favour the public with a tranſlation of it, will at leaſt ſhow, from this oldeſt ſpecimen of writing, the difference, if any, between the written characters of this manuſcript, and thoſe we have of a much later date. Our readers will eaſily conceive the difficulty there muſt have been in reading this manuſcript, by conſidering, that the fineſt inſtruments were neceſſary in gathering up every fragment, and placing it in its proper order on glued paper.

Meſſrs. BOYDELLS have given notice, that the ſplendid Print of the Death of Major Pierſon, engraved by Mr. Heath, from the capital picture of Mr. Copley, will be ready for delivery to the ſubſcribers by the latter end of May. It is worthy of notice as a circumſtance unparalleled in the hiſtory of the fine arts, that by the time this print is publiſhed, it will have coſt Meſſrs. Boydells the enormous ſum of five thouſand pounds!

From *Ireland*, we learn, that the ſpirit of literary improvement is making a rapid progreſs there, notwithſtanding the national

tional habits of volatility and conviviality. The ROYAL ACADEMY is repreſented as having had a great ſhare in promoting this deſirable effect. Under its auſpices, the Iriſh language has been diligently explored; and ſeveral works, ſuppoſed to contain valuable records of ancient literature, are now in the courſe of tranſlation.

A work, by SIR LAWRENCE PARSONS, recommending the ſtudy of the Iriſh Language, is daily expected to make its appearance. The author endeavours to ſhow, from the intercourſe that ſubſiſted between the literati of Ireland and of the reſt of Europe at an early age, the great utility of an examination of the Iriſh Annals that are to be found ſcattered in the libraries of different monaſteries of the continent.

Dr. YOUNG, the Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in Trinity College, Dublin, has juſt brought to a concluſion a work which has employed him for ſeveral years. The purport of it is to clear up the many and great difficulties to be found in the mathematical parts of Newton's Principia, and to free that ineſtimable performance from the learned lumber which the pedantic labours of the Jeſuit commentators have heaped upon it. In the courſe of this valuable comment, ſome new and ingenious theories are introduced.

The Rev. Mr. MAGEE, Fellow of Trinity College Dublin, who has been appointed to deliver the public lectures on the Evidences of Chriſtianity in that college, has choſen for his topic the Proof from Prophecy, and has made what he conceives an important diſcovery, which may tend to ſettle the controverſy relative to the ſeventy weeks of Daniel. His diſcourſes, which are to be publiſhed, will probably contain matter enough, with the neceſſary ſupplements and authorities, to fill two octavo volumes.

A ſplendid and correct edition of Seneca's Works is announced in *Germany*. It is to make its appearance at Eaſter, 1798. FESSLER and FISCHER have collated a variety of manuſcripts and printed editions for this purpoſe. Of the manuſcripts two are of the ninth century, one of the tenth, four of the eleventh, three of the twelfth, thirty of the thirteenth, twelve of the fourteenth, and four of the fifteenth. The editor KORN, of Breſlaw, makes the moſt ſplendid aſſurances that the lovers of claſſical literature ſhall receive every gratification from this edition which fine paper, fine printing, and the beſt talents in Germany can procure.

NEW MUSIC.

THE Lock and Key, performed at Covent-Garden, compoſed and ſelected by Mr. Shield; the words by P. Hoare, Eſq. 8s. Preſtons.

The Muſic of this piece is in the uſual excellent ſtyle of Mr. Shield. Had the Dramatic part been executed with equal merit, it would doubtleſs have been a much greater favourite with the public.

Six Select Pieces for the Piano Forte, from Giordani, with Six Preludes, by Haigh, 4s. Preſtons.

Six Canzonets for the Voice and Piano Forte, by Sig. Giordani, 5s. Preſtons.

The works of this maſter are ſo well known, that we need ſay little to the muſical reader in regard to the preſent publication.

Nel laſciarti amato bene, the favourite Rondo, ſung by Roſelli; the muſic by Sig. Andriozzi, 2s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

The repeated plaudits, when this ſong is performed at the Opera, are the beſt teſtimony we can give of its general merit

Longman and Broderip's Selection of Muſic for the Pedal Harp, from Krumpholtz, Haydn, Ellouis, Petrini, Duſſek, Cardon, Pleyel Hinner, Seybold, Dalaval, &c. &c. Seven Numbers, continued periodically, 4s. each.

Theſe Numbers contain a method of tuning the Harp, with a variety of eaſy Leſſons, Preludes, Airs with variations, Sonatas, and Concertos. The collections appear to poſſeſs great utility not only to Juvenile performers, but are well calculated for the uſe of Proficients on that favorite inſtrument the Harp.

Kozebuch's Op. 40 and 41, Six Sonatas, with accompaniments for Flute and Violoncello—Gyrovitz's Sonatas, Op, 19, with accompaniments for Flute and Violoncello, 7s. 6d. —Set of Italian Canzonets for the Voice, 7s. 6d.—Martini's Italian Canzonets and Duets for the Voice, 7s. 6d Lisley.

The foregoing are equal, if not ſuperior, to moſt of the compoſitions of theſe maſters, whoſe works are already well known to the public.

Hoberecht's Sonatas, Op. 8, 7s. 6d. with accompaniments for Violin and Violoncello. Longman and Broderip.

Theſe Sonatas are written in a very familiar manner, very uſeful for ſcholars.

Maſi's Sonatas, with an accompaniment for the Violin, 7s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

Sig. Maſi is lately arrived from Italy. Theſe Sonatas, as a ſpecimen of his abilities, warrant the expectation that he will rank among the firſt of our modern compoſers.

A Collection of Songs, from the Myſteries of Udolpho; the Muſic by Mr. Percy.

Mrs. Radcliff's excellent Novel, whence theſe ſongs are taken, has long been a favourite, and is well known to the public. We have only to add, that Mr. Percy has done her poetry great juſtice in the publication before us.

LAW

LAW REPORTS.

Robbery, under Pretence of a Mock Auction.

In laſt January ſeſſions, Nathaniel Wood and James Knowland were indicted for a capital offence, in aſſaulting Sarah Wilſon, putting her in fear, and taking from her one ſhilling.

It appeared, that Knowland was the maſter of a ſhop, near Temple Bar, which was uſed as an auction-room, and that Wood was ſtationed at the door to invite paſſengers to go in and bid for the articles expoſed to ſale. The proſecutrix paſſing near the door of this ſhop was ſtopped by Wood, who inſiſted on her going in; on her refuſal, he puſhed her within the door, and forced her forward to a table where lay ſome knives and forks. There were about twenty perſons in the ſhop, among whom was Knowland at a little diſtance on her left, but near enough to hear what paſſed; ſhe was deſired by a young man, to look at the knives and forks, and told, ſhe muſt bid for them before ſhe could be at liberty; ſhe proteſted, in vain, that ſhe wanted nothing, and attempting to go, was ſurrounded by the company, who told her, ſhe ſhould not obtain her liberty till ſhe ſhould bid ſomething; under the impreſſion of fear, and the deſire of liberty, ſhe bade ſixpence—She then turned about, and attempting to go to the door, was ſtopped by Knowland and another. The auctioneer immediately knocked down the knives and forks at 14s. 6d. Knowland told her they were her's, and he muſt have the money for them; that if ſhe could not pay the whole, ſhe muſt leave a bundle ſhe had with her, or half a guinea, till ſhe ſhould ſend for them. On her refuſing to comply, Knowland called for a conſtable, and ſaid he would have her taken to Bow-ſtreet, and then ſent to Newgate.—Wood came in with a pretended conſtable; and Knowland had then one hand on her ſhoulder, and the other on her bundle. On her appealing to the conſtable, the latter told her ſhe muſt go with him, or pay a ſhilling; ſhe paid the ſhilling, and was permitted to go.—"I gave the ſhilling," ſaid ſhe, "from bodily fear of "going to priſon, and in the hope of obtaining my liberty."

Two queſtions aroſe in this caſe; 1ſt, Whether there was a conſpiracy between the priſoners and the pretended conſtable? and 2dly, Whether the fear under which the proſecutrix parted with the ſhilling, was ſuch, as to conſtitute an extortion of money under it, a Robbery?

The judge * ſaid, it had never been decided that the fear produced by a threat of impriſonment, was ſufficient to conſtitute the crime of robbery; and that if the jury were of opinion that there was a combination, they muſt find the priſoners guilty; and it would be for the conſideration of the twelve judges, whether the caſe came under the law of robbery.—The jury found both priſoners guilty; and being aſked their reaſons by the judge, ſaid, they thought there was a combination, and that Knowland's having one hand on the ſhoulder of the proſecutrix, and the other on her bundle, while he threatened to ſend her to Newgate, had put her in bodily fear, and ſhe could not know to what extent the violence might have been carried.—The judge ſaid he would take their verdict generally, with the reference to the twelve judges.

Plea of Autrepois Acquit.

In laſt January ſeſſions, James Abbot and James Vandercom were indicted, for burglariouſly breaking open the dwelling-houſe of Miſs Maria, and Miſs Ann Nevillis, and ſtealing thereout ſeveral articles of houſehold furniture, on the 19th of November.—The proſecutrixes had, in the courſe of the ſummer, locked up the houſe, on their going into the country, and left the keys with a Mr. Slack, their neighbour. There having been high winds on the 18th of November, Mr. Slack went, about three o'clock on the 19th, to examine the ſtate of the houſe, ſuppoſing that ſome tiles might have been blown off; when he diſcovered appearances of its being broken open, and the articles mentioned in the indictment miſſing. It being ſuggeſted to him that the robbers might return, he watched the houſe, and about ſix o'clock, diſcovered a light in the parlour, on which he entered the houſe with his party, and found the priſoners there, whom he ſecured; he found the houſe exactly in the ſame condition in which he left it at three o'clock.—On this evidence Mr. Baron Thompſon ſaid, the charge, as laid in the indictment, could not be ſupported.—The priſoners were

* Heath.

charged

charged with burglariouſly entering and ſtealing; at three o'clock they were not in the houſe, at ſix they were taken, when, by the evidence, they could have ſtolen nothing. They were accordingly acquitted on this indictment, but detained to be indicted in another form. Being afterwards indicted on two other indictments, the one for burglary, and the other for a robbery in the houſe of the proſecutrixes, they pleaded their former acquittal, to which plea a ſpecial replication was filed, and time allowed their council to adviſe the priſoners what conduct to purſue. The priſoners being afterwards brought up, put in a rejoinder to the replication. In this they perſevered in averring, that they were the ſame perſons tried on the former indictment, and that the offence was identically the ſame with which they were now charged; and accordingly prayed judgment, whether they ought not to be diſcharged on their former acquittal. The chief baron conſidered the caſe as new, and it being of great importance to the priſoners, he, with the concurrence of his brethren on the Bench, reſerved it for the opinion of the twelve judges.

TRIAL FOR MURDER, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NEW VAGRANT ACT FOR MANNING THE NAVY.

By 35 Geo. III. c. 34. ſ. 5, the magiſtrates of the ſeveral deſcriptions in Great Britain are authorized to levy for the ſervice of his Majeſty, in the navy, all able-bodied, *idle* and *diſorderly* perſons, who cannot, *upon examination*, prove themſelves to exerciſe and induſtriouſly follow ſome lawful trade or employment, or to have ſome ſubſtance ſufficient for their ſupport and maintenance.—By ſ. 6, the ſame authority is given the magiſtrates with reſpect to all men who ſhall have *offended* againſt any law in force at the time of paſſing the act, by virtue of which they ſhall be, or be *liable* to be deemed or adjudged to be, idle or diſorderly perſons, or rogues and vagabonds, or incorrigible rogues, and puniſhable as ſuch reſpectively; and alſo all men who ſhall be adjudged guilty of illegal landing, &c. prohibited goods, or of embezzling any naval ſtores, or of aiding and aſſiſting in any of ſuch offences; and it is declared that all perſons convicted of ſuch offences by virtue of any former law then in force, ſhall be deemed within the deſcription of this act, and dealt with according to the directions given, with reſpect to perſons exerciſing and following no lawful trade or employment.

By ſ. 6, The magiſtrates aſſembled from time to time at a petty ſeſſions, within the limits of their reſpective juriſdictions, ſhall, as often as they ſee occaſion, iſſue out their warrants, *under their hands and ſeals*, thereby requiring the conſtables and other officers of the diſtricts, who ſhall be aided by ſufficient men of the ſame places, to make, or cauſe to be made, a general ſearch throughout their ſeveral and reſpective limits, for all ſuch men as they can find, who are, or ſhall appear to them to be, within any of the deſcriptions of this act, and to convey all ſuch perſons before the magiſtrates acting for the diviſion, at ſuch time and place as ſhall have been prefixed for next and ſubſequent meetings, which ſhall be reſpectively expreſſed in the warrants: and every magiſtrate, on receiving information on oath, where any man or men within any of the deſcriptions of the act may be found within his juriſdiction, or on receiving information, on oath, of any of the offences deſcribed in the act being committed, may iſſue his warrant to the conſtables and other officers, to ſearch for and apprehend ſuch man or men.

In the beginning of February laſt, John O'Neil and Arthur his ſon, were tried before the court of Juſticiary, at Edinburgh, for murder. The indictment ſtated, that in conſequence of the act of parliament for apprehending idle perſons to ſerve in the navy, the magiſtrates of Dumfries had ſent a party to apprehend the priſoners, who had refuſed to open their door; that the party then broke it open, when the priſoners fired, and wounded ſix, one of whom, John Grant, afterwards died of his wounds, and this was the foundation of the proſecution. It did not appear by the evidence, that the priſoners had been convicted of any of the offences mentioned in the act; it was not even alledged that they were liable to be ſo convicted; it did not appear, *that upon examination*, they could not prove themſelves to exerciſe and induſtriouſly follow ſome lawful trade or employment; it was not alledged that they *had* been examined, or, that the warrant, under which the party went to apprehend them, was for the purpoſe of carrying them before a magiſtrate to *be* examined. The warrant indeed was ſo far from being in ſtrict conformity with the act, that it appeared, a liſt of perſons to be apprehended had been

been made out by name, either by the magiſtrates, or under their direction, to be conſigned to the purpoſes of this act, without either previous *examination* or *conviction*; and that the old man had reaſon to ſuſpect, from accidental information, that his three ſons were comprehended in this liſt. He accordingly made preparation to reſiſt any attempt that ſhould be made againſt his houſe, in which they reſided. When the party that was ſent againſt him defired admiſſion, it was refuſed, and they were cautioned againſt attempting to enter by force, as the perſons in the houſe were prepared to receive them. The party ſaid they had a warrant, but refuſed to produce it; and, on their affailing the door by force, three guns were diſcharged from the houſe, and ſeveral of the party fell, and one of them afterwards died of his wounds. It appeared, that this old man's ſons were ſo far from being proper objects of this act, that they had a peat moſs of their own, by working in which they procured their living, and the young man in particular, who was indicted with his father, bore a very good character.—On the behalf of the priſoners, an objection was taken to the warrant as illegal. This illegality was even admitted by the Lord Advocate; but he ſaid, the priſoners could not *know* of that illegality, and therefore, were not juſtified in reſiſting its execution. It would ſeem that the Chief Juſtice Clerk and the whole court approved of this doctrine, as it does not appear to have been contradicted in the charge to the jury; that the jury approved of it, is manifeſt, for they brought in an unanimous verdict againſt the father, but acquitted the ſon, probably on the principle, that he was under the direction of the father.—The old man was ſentenced to be hanged on the 9th of March, and his body to be given to the ſurgeons.

From this caſe, it may be fairly concluded, that the old Engliſh maxim, "that every man's houſe is his caſtle," has not yet made its way into Scotland.—We will venture to ſay, that had this tranſaction taken place in England, not only O'Neil would have been acquitted, but, that if any perſon in his houſe had been killed, the party at leaſt who attacked him, if not the magiſtrate who granted the warrant, would have been fortunate if they had not been convicted of murder.—We are happy to hear, however, that the caſe has been repreſented to government, and that O'Neil had firſt a reſpite of a week, and has ſince had another of a month, in order that it may be properly inveſtigated. We underſtand he is indebted, for theſe reſpites to the humane interference of Mr. Fox.

Outlawry.

In our laſt number, we promiſed to give a more full account of the affirmance of the outlawry againſt Sampſon Perry; but on conſidering that caſe, we think the ſubject in general to which it belongs, of too much importance, to be confined within the limits we have preſcribed to ourſelves in this place: we purpoſe, therefore, in our next Number, to preſent our readers with a complete eſſay on the ſubject of outlawry, in which proper notice will be taken both of the caſe of Mr. Perry, and that of Mr. England.

STATE OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the beginning of the preſent year *.

DURING the laſt winter, the wind being moſtly in the weſt and ſouth-weſt quarters, no froſt took place till near the latter end of *February*. But notwithſtanding the mild, warm, and often damp weather, ſo favourable, in general, to the production of putrid diſeaſes, the number of infectious fevers, throughout London, was remarkably ſmall.

Intermittents, particularly quartans and quotidians, have, however, been more frequent than uſual, and very obſtinate. The paroxyſms, after being ſtopped for two or three weeks, recurred, in many inſtances, from expoſure to cold: and a perfect cure was not accompliſhed till the middle of March.

The ſcarlet-fever with an ulcerated ſore throat, had prevailed every autumn from the year 1785 to 1794, and proved extremely fatal. This complaint began to decline in 1795; and ſeems at preſent nearly extinct. Since Chriſtmas laſt, the meaſles and ſmall-pox have been extenſively

* Theſe obſervations, which will be continued monthly, are the reſult of the practice of a diſpenſary in a central part of the town, as well as of the private practice of the remarker.

tenſively diffuſed; the former diſeaſe being for the moſt part, mild in its ſymptoms, and favourable in its terminations; the latter often confluent and fatal, eſpecially to children.

There was alſo, among infants and children, during the month of January, an epidemic catarrh, attended with a watery diſcharge from the eyes and noſtrils, a frequent, though ſlight cough, a ſhortneſs of breath, or rather, panting, fluſhing of the cheeks, great languor, with diſpoſition to ſleep, and a quick, ſmall, irregular pulſe. Theſe ſymptoms were alleviated by the uſe of emetics, bliſters, and antimonials in ſmall doſes: and the complaint terminated in about eight days. It was ſucceeded, in February, by the hooping-cough, which commenced with a febrile ſtage, and proceeded with ſuch ſevere paroxyſms of the cough, that many delicate children ſunk under them, being wholly exhauſted by the violent and repeated exertions. In ſome caſes, this diſorder was inſtantly ſuperſeded by the appearance of the ſmall-pox; but after their decline, the cough returned with the ſame violence as at firſt. Three patients who ſeemed nearly ſpent by the frequent repetition of the paroxyſms, the eyes becoming dull and gloſſy, the cheeks livid and bloated, the breathing laborious, the pulſe weak and fluttering, were, however, recovered by the application of leeches to the cheſt, bliſters, pediluvium, and very ſmall doſes of Dover's powder given every four hours.

Adults were, about the ſame time, affected with inflammatory ſore throats, coughs, and catarrhal fevers. In ſeveral patients, moſtly females, a hard ſounding cough was, after ſome days, followed by an expectoration of thick, fetid, greeniſh matter, intermixed with a large quantity of clear, viſcid muçus. Along with this, other ſymptoms appeared, which ſeemed to indicate the approach of phthiſis pulmonalis, as diarrhœa, hectic fever, night ſweats, and emaciation. The complaint was much aggravated during the froſt, which began in the laſt week of February, and terminated on the 11th of March. It was not at all alleviated by bloodletting employed at an early period of the cough. The moſt effectual remedies appeared to be, cupping between the ſhoulders, bliſters applied to the ſternum and ſcrobiculus cordis, pediluvium, antimonials occaſionally, nitre, and demulcent drinks. Under this treatment, added to a light cooling diet, all the above patients were reſtored to health before the 20th of March. The diſorder had therefore, in no caſe, produced ulcerations in the lungs: and the expectorated fluid, ſo alarming in its appearance, was perhaps only compoſed of a puriform exudation, and an encreaſed diſcharge of mucus, circumſtances uſual in other inflammations of ſecreting membranes. It is worthy of remark, that, by ſuch a ſtate of the inner ſurface of the lungs, the conſtitution is affected nearly in the ſame manner, as when they were ulcerated; on which account, the diagnoſis of pulmonary conſumption muſt often be rendered obſcure and difficult.

The treatment employed in the above caſes, proved likewiſe ſucceſsful in two caſes of peripneumony, where bleeding from the arm had been diſadvantageous.

Between the 1ſt of January, and the 20th of March, many caſes occurred of the ſynochus lentus, deſcribed by Dr. Huxham under the title of "low nervous fever." This acute diſeaſe does not ariſe from contagion; nor ſeems to be infectious to others. The exciting cauſes of it are fatigue, watching, anxiety, and poor diet. Its progreſs is ſlow and inſidious; ſo that the firſt acceſſion can ſeldom be marked: neither has it any certain termination or criſis, but aſſumes, at its concluſion, a hectical form, which continues ſome weeks, before the patient's ſtrength and health can be fully reinſtated. In theſe reſpects, it differs from fevers produced by contagion; and alſo in another particular, that the tongue uſually remains moiſt, through its whole courſe. Aphthous ulcerations in the fauces are common to both diſeaſes.

One caſe of the low fever terminated about the 20th day by a profuſe hæmorrhagy from the bowels, which proved fatal within twelve hours. The patient was an unmarried lady, 35 years of age.

The other acute complaints that remain to be noticed, took place chiefly during the froſt in February and March; and conſiſted of a few caſes of rheumatiſm, ſore throats of the ſpecies termed by medical writers eryſipelatous, phlegmonic eryſipelas of the face, febrile nettle raſh, inflammation of the bowels, and peritoneal inflammation.

Reſpecting chronic diſeaſes, ſome obſervations will be made in future Numbers; the only ones connected with the

the preſent ſeaſon of the year, are eruptions on the ſkin. Theſe have principally been the itch; the prurigo, or an univerſal itching of the ſkin without puſtules; the papulous eruptions termed by the ancients, lichen; the dry tettar; the impetigo, or humid tettar; and Herpes labialis. The laſt is an erruption of inflamed, watery puſtules about the mouth; which is ſometimes produced by cold, and ſeems idiopathic; but more often it occurs as a ſecondary complaint, affording a ſudden criſis of pneumonic inflammation, and other internal diſorders.

RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.

MARCH 5, *A Trip to Scarborough*, with The *Doctor and Apothecary*.

March 10, *My Grandmother*, and The *Child of Nature*.

March 12, The *Iron Cheſt*, a new opera, the plot of which is taken from the novel of CALEB WILLIAMS, was performed, for the firſt time, before a crowded and elegant audience. In attempting to dramatize the incidents created by the pen of the author of *Political Juſtice*, Mr. COLMAN had great difficulties to encounter, for the ſpectators ſeem to have been acquainted with the original, and therefore were but too well qualified to compare it with the copy here preſented to their criticiſm. The length of the piece, alone, had there been no other fault, was calculated to diſguſt any audience, and it is not a little ſurpriſing that the author, who, in addition to his own experience, might have added ſome hereditary knowledge, ſhould have fallen into ſo obvious an error.

Mr. KEMBLE generouſly interceded with the audience for a reſpite, and ingenuouſly attributed their diſapprobation to his own indiſpoſition, although it proceeded, in reality, from the drama itſelf.

The muſic is the production of the late Mr STORACE; the language in imitation of SHAKSPEARE. The ſcenery, in general, is good, and the inſide view of a library, excellent indeed.

This opera is withdrawn for the preſent. A judicious curtailment, and a few alterations, may render it tolerable, but it is not likely to prove a favourite. The grand miſtake, ſeems to have been in ſelecting a popular plot, and building up a ſuperſtructure, from incidents which every body anticipated.

March 17, 19, and 21, The *Iron Cheſt*, with alterations, has been again brought forward, but with indifferent ſucceſs; and it is reported, that it will be repeated after the holidays.

In this theatre at the preſent moment, the public attention is ſtrongly directed towards the expected performance of Vortigern, one of the MS. plays in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Ireland, and aſcribed to the pen of Shakſpeare.

COVENT GARDEN.

March 1, The new comedy of *The Way to get Married*, 24th time; after which, the new muſical farce, called *The Lock and Key*, 18th time.

March 2, A grand ſelection of ſacred muſic, from the works of HANDEL. Principal Vocal Performers,

Madame Mara, Miſs Fletcher, Mr. Nield, Miſs Leak, Miſs Parke, Mr. Burdon, Maſter Elliot, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Bartleman.

OPERA.

March 1, A new comic opera, called *I Traci amanti*, and a new *divertiſement*, with intent to diſplay the talents of the two recently *imported* performers, ROSE, and DIDELOT. The *pas de trois* introduced in it, had a wonderful effect on the houſe. The archneſs of Hilligsburg the elegant poſtures and appoſite geſticulations of ROSE, were much admired. This faſhionable place of entertainment ſtill continues to experience public approbation; and, luckily for the manager, the diſpute between him and a reſpectable lady of the ſubſcribers has been at length amicably terminated.

March 3, *La Bella Arſene*, with a grand pantomime ballet, called *Soliman II, or Les Trois Sultanes*. The muſic, partly new, and partly compiled by Mazzinghi, gave great ſatisfaction.

March 15, A new comic opera, called *I Due Gobbi*, the muſic by Portugallo. This opera, although performed here for the firſt time, has been long known on the Italian ſtage. Vigagnoni made his *debut*, and was well received; his voice, a ſweet, although not powerful, tenor; his chief excellence conſiſts in modulation and flexibility. The theatre was crowded with faſhion, and the dance rapturouſly applauded. Thoſe who are jealous of the good taſte of the nation muſt lament to ſee mere mechanical exertion, ſo much patronized.

A BRIEF

A BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF THE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

IN

EUROPE.

WAR ſtill appears to be the great object of ſome of the principal powers of Europe; nor are there, at preſent, any appearances of an accommodation. We ſhall make ſome general remarks relative to the political ſituation of the ſeveral contending nations.

FRANCE.

The Executive Directory have iſſued orders for ſhutting up ſeveral political clubs and aſſociations, founding their right to do ſo upon an article of the New Conſtitution, which decrees ſome reſtrictions oppreſſive on the freedom of the preſs, not very conſiſtent with republican principles. It is, however, an evidence of increaſing moderation in the French adminiſtration, that the Executive Directory has pronounced a very mild ſentence on the Duke de Choiſeul, the Baron de Montmorenci, and other emigrants, who were, ſome time ſince, wrecked on the French coaſt. They were only ſentenced to be ſent out of the territories of the republic.

Vigorous meaſures have been adopted to compel the payment of the forced loan; and a decree has been paſſed by the National Convention, forbidding all public officers from entering upon the exerciſe of their functions, till they have taken the oath of hatred to royalty. The plan of a national bank is given up.

It is an event favourable to the French republic, that Stoffiet, a very formidable chief of the Vendeans, has been ſeized, and was ſhot on the 25th of February laſt. But the war in Vendée is ſaid to be yet far from being extinguiſhed; though the Executive Directory are taking the moſt active meaſures for that purpoſe*.

* Names of the chiefs of the rebels known to have been killed, taken, or laid down their arms, within the laſt two months, *publiſhed by the* DIRECTORY.

Vendeans.	
Gueron, the elder, killed	Guillard, killed
Robrie, the elder, ditto	Dunbe, ſhot
Coetan, ſhot	Stoffiet, ditto
Dubois, ditto	Gaichard, ditto
Charette, the elder, killed	Nudus, ditto

GERMANY.

Auſtria. The accounts from Germany, in general, announce the ſpeedy recommencement of hoſtilities. General Jourdan has returned to the army; and the archduke Charles, who has been appointed commander-in-chief of the army on the Lower Rhine, has ſet out from Vienna, in order to take upon him that command. It ſeems to be ſuppoſed, on both ſides, that the enſuing campaign will be the laſt of the war; and, therefore, the preparations are the more vigorous; and, in order to carry on the war the more effectually againſt France, a new plan of recruiting has been adopted in the Auſtrian dominions. It is ſuppoſed, that nearly one hundred thouſand recruits are ſent to the Auſtrian army;

Chouans.	
Sol de Griſſot, killed	Dauphenet, ſhot
Denis, ditto	Momille Muce, do
Dumouſtier, 3 brothers, do.	Lacrochais, ditto
Menard, ditto	Applegnac, ditto
Nantais, ditto	Rallais, to 25 years
Garnier, ditto	impriſonment
Eſtevon, ditto	Lermidel, killed

Several emigrants killed, names unknown.

Vendeans ſubmitted.

Savin, Robrie, Guerin, Lecouvieur, Beſſary, Uſſault, Bounet, Conciſe.

From the ſentence of Stoffiet, it appears that he was in his 44th year, that he was born at Luneville, in the department of La Marthe.—Stoffiet was the hope of his party—the man on whom foreigners, as well as the Vendeans placed the greateſt confidence He, with the Sexton Cartherineau, gave the firſt ſignal for that war. The following portrait (ſays the *Paris Paper*) is drawn by a man, who, from a concurrence of dreadful circumſtances, was a long time near his perſon:—In ſtature, he was about 5 feet 4 inch. (French) ſtrongly built; his ſhape vulgar and brutal; his mind had never received any ſpecies of cultivation. He imbibed the education, and retained the temper and manners of a German game-keeper. He led his men to battle, as his dogs to the chaſe of the boar. He was rather brutal than ferocious. He always preſerved his ancient habits, his old connections; he did not love, he deſpiſed the nobility. He was looked up to with the utmoſt reverence by the peaſants.

and it is added, that compulsory measures have been adopted by the court of Vienna, for the purpose of invigorating their warlike opperations; and that large sums have been demanded, even of the monks and nuns of Lombardy, on the non-payment of which they are threatened with the seizure of their whole property.

Prussia. The politics of the court of Berlin appear, at present, to be somewhat mysterious. A report has prevailed of some misunderstanding between the courts of St. James's and Berlin, relative to the affairs of Holland, and the terms concerning it, which it would be proper to accede to in the case of a treaty with France.

HOLLAND.

The National Convention, the establishment of which was the most important business which has lately been transacted in this republic, has, at length, commenced its sittings. The States-General previously ordered it to be proclaimed, by sound of trumpet, that the National Convention was to meet on the first of March, and that, on the same day, the provincial administration of Holland should hold its sittings. The States-General, in their proclamation, enjoined all the other provinces to acknowledge and obey the convention: and gave notice to all officers, military and civil, that, from the moment the National convention should be constituted, all their authority would cease, and be vested in the convention. The ceremony of the opening of the Convention, *on the first of March*, was splendid. The deputies were escorted, by the national guards, to the hall of the Convention, where the commission was opened. The assembly of the States-General then declared, that its functions were at an end, and dissolved itself. The ships displayed the national flag. Citizen Paulus was elected the first president of the Convention.

All the Swiss troops, many of whom had been long in the Dutch service, were formerly dismissed on the 18th of February; and the following day, the Swiss guards marched from the Hague to Breda, where the different regiments were to rendezvous, and to begin their march home through France.

ITALY.

The French appear to be making great preparations for invading Italy with a very formidable army; but it is supposed, that the prudence of the Sardinian government will not permit them to risk the event. It is reported, that negociations for peace are going on under the mediation of Spain; and it is even said, that the signing of a treaty of peace, between the republic of France and the king of Sardinia, is deferred by the latter, only to give his Imperial majesty the necessary time to put Lombardy in a state of defence. Other accounts, however, differ so materially from these, that it is said his Sardinian Majesty is ready to act in conformity to the views of the British court, provided his subsidy be doubled. The republic of Genoa have peremptorily refused to comply with a demand made by the French, that they should give up the fortresses of Savona and Gavi.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The distress of the lower orders of the people, in consequence of the high price of provisions, continues to be great; and the majority of all ranks are certainly tired of the war, and are pleased and amused with rumours of negociation and of peace. But so much alarm has not been excited, as might have been expected, from the statement which has lately been made, in parliamtnt, of the enormous unprecedented expence of the present war.

Considerable apprehensions have been entertained, respecting the state of the West-India islands; but information has been received of the arrival of so many British troops there, that they are now supposed to be in a state of security, though the late news from thence has not been favourable.

The friends of humanity have been much disappointed by the rejection of the bill, in the house of commons, for the abolition of the slave trade; and the rather, because this rejection took place in the very same parliament, which had voted, that the slave trade should expire on the first of January, 1796.

IRELAND.

Notwithstanding the vigorous measures of government, the depredations of the defenders have not entirely ceased. A number of these deluded people have been tried for High Treason at Dublin, and other parts of the country, during this month. Of those who were convicted, some have been executed, and some reprieved.

In a political point of view, there is nothing more important than the bill for SUPPRESSING INSURRECTIONS, as it it called, which has lately passed the legislature of this country.

Some

Some of the provifions of this bill are of a very extraordinary nature. The examination of a witneſs, who may be afterwards murdered, maimed, or ſecreted, is made evidence to convict before a jury. Magiſtrates may ſtop ſtrangers, and examine them, and if their anſwers are not *ſatisfactory*, commit them to gaol.—A juſtice may enter any houſe during the night, and ſuch of the inhabitants as are from home, unleſs they can prove that they were abſent on their lawful occaſions, are to be deemed diſorderly, and ſent on board the fleet.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

ON the 19th of February, Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the vote of credit bill, for granting 2,500,000l. for the exigences of the preſent year. Upon which Mr. Grey roſe, and obſerved, that though he had uniformly oppoſed the preſent war, he had never oppoſed the ſupplies to carry it on. According to his ideas of the ſubject, the conſtitutional view, on which the vote of credit was conſidered, was, that after the eſtimates of the year were provided, a ſum of money was entruſted to the diſcretion of the miniſters, to anſwer any extraordinary ſervices that might occur during the receſs of parliament, and for which no preciſe proviſion could be made. For this reaſon, it has been the invariable practice to propoſe ſuch a vote near the concluſion of the ſeſſion. On this occaſion, he was ſurpriſed that the oppoſite courſe had been taken, and that, at ſo early a period, this proviſion ſhould be ſettled. This circumſtance convinced him that the public expences were not fairly ſtated, and that the ſums voted for the eſtimates of this year, were to be applied to the deficiencies of the laſt; and that this vote of credit was therefore called for, at an unuſual period, to be diverted to purpoſes, totally different from its proper deſtination. He wiſhed that ſome regulation ſhould be adopted, which would extend to the application of proſpective expences; for if miniſters applied the ſums raiſed by the vote of credit, to deficiences with which the public were unacquainted, the moſt valuable prerogative of that houſe, as ſtewards of the public, would be violated. He, therefore, moved, that the report of the vote of credit ſhould be taken into conſideration, that day three weeks. The motion was oppoſed by Mr. Roſe; and after a ſhort debate, was negatived without a diviſion.

On the 22d of the month, a motion being made for the vote of credit bill to be read a third time, Mr. Grey renewed his oppoſition to it, and moved, that the third reading of the bill ſhould be deferred till that day three weeks. Mr. Grey's motion was oppoſed by Mr. Pitt, who obſerved that it had been uſual to poſtpone a vote of credit till the latter end of the ſeſſion, but it had been, and might be, brought forward with the other ſupplies. He had adopted the method of bringing it forward, as part of the budget; and he believed that to be as conſtitutional as if he had reſerved it to a day or two previous to the concluſion of the ſeſſion. Mr. Grey had expreſſed a ſuſpicion that the ſum might be applied to the payment of charges already incurred. It was poſſible part of the ſum might be applied in that way; but he maintained, that a convenience to the nation would be the reſult. If any of the eſtimated ſervices were paid out of this purſe, and the extraordinary exigencies, when they ſhould happen, ſupplied out of the purſe belonging to the eſtimated ſervices, there would always be leſs of a dead capital neceſſary for the ſervices taken all together; ſo that it was convenient to Government, and beneficial to the nation, to have theſe two purſes in common.

Mr. Grey's motion was ſupported by Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan; and it was obſerved by the latter, that Mr. Pitt's plan deſtroyed the power of the purſe, of which the houſe was ſo jealous. To vote a ſum for the ſervices of Government that ſhould be neceſſary, and to grant no more, was the object of the Houſe in this department. In times of emergency, votes of credit were added, but with caution. The largeſt ſum of laſt war was a million. The preſent vote was for two millions and a half. The magnitude of the ſum giving by the vote was alarming. If the houſe were to proceed in this manner, appropriation of particular ſums would be ridiculous, and the whole might be thrown into a vote of credit, without enquiry. The houſe then divided; for Mr. Grey's motion 25, againſt it 102. The bill was afterwards read a third time, and paſſed.

On the 26th, a long debate took place in the Houſe of Commons, relative to ſixteen reſolutions, brought up from a committee, by Mr. William Smith, cenſuring,

cenſuring the miniſter for his conduct reſpecting the late loan. The reſolutions were very ably ſupported, but were rejected by a conſiderable majority.

On the 29th, another debate took place, in conſequence of a motion made by Mr Jekyll, cenſuring the miniſter for his conduct reſpecting ſome Hamburgh bills employed in the late loan; but the motion was negatived.

The ſame day, Sir John Shuckburgh Evelyn preſented a petition from the executors of the late Mr. John Hunter, who, in his will, had directed the truſtees therein appointed to offer to the Britiſh Government that invaluable muſeum and collection of ſubjects in natural hiſtory, which he had made with ſuch vaſt ſcientific knowledge, unceaſing perſeverance, and an expenditure of at leaſt 20,000l.—If this government rejected it, it was then to be offered to any foreign government, and afterwards to private individuals. The petition was referred to a ſelect committee.

On the firſt of March, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the high price of corn; when Mr. Lechmere gave notice that he intended to ſubmit to the houſe a motion for more effectually preventing the exportation of corn. The diſtreſſes of the poor, he ſaid, occaſioned by the enormous price of corn and flour, demanded an immediate remedy. The conſolidation of ſmall farms into large ones he conſidered as at the root of the miſchief. It facilitated monopoly, and it tended to make the large farmer careleſs, or at leaſt obliged him to depend too much on the fidelity of hired labourers. Mr. Lechmere having ſtated, that it appeared, that large quantities of grain were cleared out for Jerſey and Guernſey, and which were afterwards conveyed to France, Mr. Pitt obſerved, that he was not aware of any exportation to Jerſey and Gueraſey having taken place to a greater amount than the 9,500 quarters limited by law. No more could be publicly exported, except for the uſe of his Majeſty's army or navy; and he was convinced there was not much on that account. As to clandeſtine exportations, he could ſay nothing; but there had certainly been no want of vigilance on the part of government to prevent them. Every exertion had been made by government to aſcertain the truth with reſpect to the nature of the ſcarcity, by making inquiries of the Lords Lieutenants of the different counties. To have adopted any other mode of making inquiries, would have occaſioned an alarm, which might have been dangerous; while at the ſame time there could be no certainty of coming nearer the truth. If the real quantity of wheat in this country were known, he was far from thinking that the price would be what it now is. He was, however, far from ſtaring, that he believed the ſcarcity to be artificial. It appeared, from the returns which had been made, that though the crops of wheat had been deficient, yet thoſe crops capable of affording a wholeſome and nutritious ſubſtitute had been very abundant. He lamented as much as any one, that the poor ſhould be abridged of any part of their comforts or ſubſiſtence; but he alſo much lamented that prejudice which prevented the introduction of mixed bread among them.—Though averſe to any compulſory means, he was ſorry to hear gentlemen holding out that ſpecies of bread as improper food for the poor. It had already been proved in different parts of the country to be a very wholeſome ſubſtitute for wheaten bread, and the uſe of it cauſed no diſcontent whatever.

It did not appear to him, that there was any ſuch deficiency of grain, as to render our ſtock in hand unlikely to hold out until next harveſt.—Thoſe who kept up their grain in the expectation of high prices, he had reaſon to think, would be diſappointed. He was, however, far from ſaying, that thoſe perſons acted wilfully for the injury of the country. He believed that they only meant to benefit themſelves by making that uſe of their capital which appeared the moſt advantageous manner of diſpoſing of it, and which it is, perhaps, for the general intereſt of ſociety they ſhould be at liberty to do. An alarm had been produced; by increaſing that alarm, the evil would be increaſed. Whenever alarm took place in any mercantile tranſaction, the general effect was to produce that ſtagnation which reſembled ſcarcity. By dwelling continually on this ſubject, the proſpect of famine was held out to the country. The conſequence was, that every place was inclined to lock up corn, and became jealous of every other. This, in the nature of things, was to be expected, whenever there was alarm. Gentlemen ſhould take care that they did not do more harm than all the meaſures they propoſed could do good. If they would be at the trouble to look to the remedies

within their reach, they would find them such as would go a great way to prevent the threatened evil.

On the 4th, Mr. Curwen moved, in the House of Commons, that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the game laws, on the 11th of March. He observed, that the injustice of the game laws could only be equalled by their impolicy; and that it was somewhat singular, that England, which boasted of its freedom, was, in respect of its game laws, in a more despotic condition, than the most despotic state in Europe; and that it required fifty times as much money to kill a partridge, legally, as to vote for a representative in parliament. After some debate, his motion was carried without a division.

On the 8th of March, Mr. Ryder brought up a report from the select corn committee, which was read at the table, and is to the following purpose: Resolved,

I. That it is the opinion of this committee, that every miller shall keep a pair of scales, and weights, in his mill.

II. That inspectors be appointed to examine these weights, seize them if defective, as in other cases of false scales and defective weights, and that millers shall be liable to the usual penalties on conviction.

III. That persons bringing grain to the mill shall be entitled to have it weighed in their presence when brought.

IV. That millers shall be obliged to make out returns of the produce, with deduction of what is lost in the operation of grinding.

V. That millers shall be obliged to return the meal thus ascertained, with deduction of the toll, where toll is taken in kind.

VI. That no toll shall be taken in kind, and that it shall be received in money, except where mills have rights established, or to be established, by Acts of Parliament, so to levy it.

VII. That millers shall put up in a conspicuous part of their mill, a correct table of the different rates and prices.

VIII. That where persons are unable to pay money, the miller may, with the consent of such persons, take a quantity of the produce adequate to the price established.

Lastly, That Justices of the Peace shall be empowered summarily, to enforce these regulations.

The resolutions were then severally read and agreed to, and leave granted to bring in a bill in pursuance thereof, and Mr. Ryder and Sir Francis Basset ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

On the 10th of March, a motion was made by Mr. Grey, which was seconded by Mr. Fox, "That a committee should be appointed to enquire into the expenditure and general state of the nation." In support of this motion, Mr. Grey urged, that although different opinions prevailed, with respect to the present situation of the country, and the minds of men were much divided as to the expediency of the war, and the means by which it had been carried on, he was certain, that there could be but one opinion as to the necessity of its being conducted with propriety, and with a due regard to the expenditure of the public money. Whether, from the present complexion of affairs, we were to expect peace, or to look forward to a prosecution of the war; in either case, it was highly necessary that our attention should be directed to the state of our finances. If we were unfortunately doomed to continue the present ruinous contest, we ought not, he said, to suffer the ministers to proceed in a system of such extraordinary and extravagant expenditure, as had hitherto characterised their conduct, without insisting on an investigation of the mode of disposing of the public money. We were now, he remarked, in the fourth year of a war, the expences of three of which were fully ascertained. By the public accounts, it appeared, that at the end of the third year, we had added the sum of 77,900,000l. sterling to the capital of our national debt, exclusively of the unfunded debt, the interest of which amounted to 2,600,000l. A sum so enormously extravagant, expended in the short space of three years, was of so unprecedented a nature, as, he hoped, would be considered as affording sufficient grounds for him to call upon the house, to examine in what manner it had been disposed, and to what services it had been applied.

Mr. Grey farther observed, that of the sums voted for the present war, almost as much had been spent without estimate, and consequently without the authority of parliament, as with it; and he remarked, that barracks had been built for an army of forty thousand men, to be kept up in time of peace; and that since the year 1790, eleven hundred thousand pounds had been expended in the erection of barracks. He added, that, by the new system, the peace establishment could not be less than twenty-two millions per annum; and that the permanent revenue was not likely to be more than 19,500,000l. Consequently, if peace were made to-morrow, independently of the winding-up of the war expences, additional burthens must be laid

laid upon the people, to the amount of 2,500,000l. For theſe, and other reaſons which he ſtated, he thought that it muſt be the general opinion, that a committee ought to be appointed, to inquire into the expenditure and general ſtate of the nation.

The motion was oppoſed by Mr. Jenkinſon, who admitted the peculiar privilege of the Houſe of Commons, to exerciſe inquiſitorial powers over the purſe of the nation, and to look with jealouſy upon the public expenditure; but he obſerved, that the houſe was, at the ſame time, equally called upon for confidence in thoſe, who were reſponſible for the exactneſs of that expenditure. It was bound, in the one inſtance, to uſe the caution, without which, its conſtituents would be its dupes; and in the other not to withold a conſtitutional confidence, beyond which, he ſaid, the preſent adminiſtration never carried its demands. Without ſuch confidence, the meaſures of any miniſter muſt be inefficacious. He denied that the preſent war was more expenſive than others. It was not ſo, he ſaid, if the ſame allowance for the decreaſed value of money was made in affairs of ſtate, which every man made in his own family. One reaſon for this decreaſe, was the flouriſhing ſtate of commerce; and for this reaſon, and not for the extravagance of miniſters, every war was neceſſarily, in appearance, more expenſive than the preceding ones. Nor was it only the decreaſe of the value of money that conſtituted this difference. The reſources and expenditure of the enemy, determined the amount of the reſources to be applied to, and the expenditure to be uſed in oppoſition to them. In the preſent war, which he would ſtill affirm to be juſt and neceſſary, we were contending with an enemy, whoſe reſources were no more to be eſtimated than their mode of attack. The preſent application of the public money, he ſaid, was unprecedently judicious and economical; and the revenue was even more productive, under the preſent adminiſtration, in time of war, than it had been formerly in time of peace. He afterwards made ſome obſervations on the conqueſts which had been made during the courſe of the preſent war, and laid particular ſtreſs on the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and the Dutch ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies, and the acquiſition of the kingdom of Corſica.

The motion was alſo oppoſed by Mr. William Pulteney, Mr. M. Montague, Sir Gregory Page Turner, and Mr. Steele; and was ſupported by Mr. Curwen and Mr. Martin. The chancellor of the exchequer did not ſpeak upon the occaſion. On a diviſion, the numbers for Mr. Grey's motion were 45, and againſt it 207.

On the 15th of the month, a long debate took place, on a motion of Mr. Wilberforce, for taking into conſideration the report on the bill for aboliſhing the African ſlave trade. An amendment was propoſed by Gen. Tarleton, that the report ſhould be deferred till that day four months; and this motion was carried by a majority; ſo that the bill for the abolition of this INFAMOUS TRADE, is loſt for the preſent. The numbers were, for General Tarleton's amendment, 74, againſt it 70.

On the 16th, a debate took place in the houſe of commons, upon the bill for eſtabliſhing new wet docks upon the river Thames; and a motion was made by Mr. Pitt, and carried, that the bill ſhould be read a ſecond time on the 12th of April. A motion was alſo made by Alderman Lufhington, and carried, that a committee ſhould be appointed to conſider the beſt mode of rendering the port of London more commodious for the reception of ſhipping, and the purpoſes of trade; and the city members were appointed to the ſame committee.

On the 23d, Lord Moira preſented a bill on the ſubject of debtors and creditors; which, he ſaid, was founded upon the principle of the bill of 1794. He had liſtened to, and weighed with the utmoſt attention, all the arguments uſed on that meaſure, and the reſult was, that he found that conviction, which had long poſſeſſed his breaſt, was ſtill unſhaken. He had laid aſide in this bill the conſideration of impriſonment on *meſne proceſs*, as he found it ſo intricate, that he could not reduce it to any rule; but he had extended it in another inſtance. By the former bill, creditors could not compel the *ceſſio bonorum*, but in this they might force their debtors to give up their property, and by that means defeat the intentions of thoſe debtors, who, having property, choſe rather to ſet their creditors at defiance, and ſquander it away in priſon. But in theſe circumſtances, much muſt depend upon the peculiarity of each caſe, and large diſcretionary power muſt be veſted in the juſtices, who muſt apply them as their judgment directed. By the former bill, the benefits only attached

tached to perſons in cuſtody at a certain time, and was reſtricted to a certain ſum. It was not his intention to follow the mode in this inſtance. He meant it merely as a bill of experiment, for one or two years, as their lordſhips in a committee ſhould determine, to be applied to all perſons hereafter to be in cuſtody for debt. He now ſhould move that the bill be read a firſt time, which was accordingly done.

On the 24th, the royal aſſent was given to acts of parliament, for paving, lighting, &c. the ſtreets of Ramſgate, Beccles, Deal, Wakefield and Folkeſtone. Alſo for a canal from the Exe to the Tone; and for another to join the Kennet and Avon Canals.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Married.]—Mar. 1. *James Crowder*, Eſq. City Road, to Miſs *Mettleſhip*, of Boſton.

Dr. *J. E. Smith*, of Hammerſmith, preſident of the Linnæn Society, to Miſs *Reeve*, of Loweſtoffe.

5. Mr. *C. Foſs*, jun. to Miſs *Hamnal*, both of Portman-ſtreet.

March 10. *Wallop Brabazon*, Eſq. of Rath, Ireland, to Miſs *Duſtre*, daughter of the late D. Eſq. of Wilton Park, Bucks.

Same day, Mr. *Griffin*, of Ludgate-ſtreet, to Miſs *Chawnce*.

12. Mr *Thomas Woodfall*, to Miſs *Collins*, formerly of Drury-lane theatre.

14. *Robert Tubs*, jun. Eſq. to Miſs *Stephenſon*, of Bedford-ſquare.

15. *David Windſon*, Eſq. of the Minories, to Miſs *Louden*, of Houndſditch.

Died.]—Mar. 1. In Size-lane, *Wentworth Ogle*, Eſq.

In Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Major *James Campbell*, Chatham diviſion.

In Coleman-ſtreet, Mr. *John Jacob*.

In Cornhill, aged 64, Mr. *John Maintree*.

At Clapton, *John Withers*, Eſq. chief clerk to the commiſſioners of land-tax.

At Fulham, *Stephen Jermyn*, Eſq. aged 83.

In Chapel-court, Oxford-ſtreet, Mr. *John Godwin*.

On the 1ſt inſtant, aged 54, at the houſe of her ſon, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, where ſhe had lately arrived from Bath, Mrs. *Jane Curteis*, wife of Jeremiah Curteis, Eſq. of Rye, in Suſſex. She was the ſecond daughter and coheireſs of Searles Gikes, Eſq. late of Biddenden in Kent. An only ſon and four daughters have ſurvived this excellent woman. She was buried in the family vault at Tenterden, in Kent. In the ſame vault, aged almoſt 5 years, was lately interred *Edward Jeremiah Curteis*, eldeſt ſon of Edward Jeremiah Curteis, Eſq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields: he died the 7th of Auguſt, 1795.—And alſo Mrs. *Elizabeth Curteis*, wife of William Curteis, Eſq. merchant, in Friday-ſtreet. She died ſuddenly, at Camberwell, on the 29th of December, 1795, to the great grief of her huſband and family. She was the only ſurviving daughter and heireſs of Francis Whitfield, Eſq. late of Bethierſden, in Kent. She left three ſons and two daughters.

2. In Villers-ſtreet, Mr *Norris*.

3. Mrs. *Stoneſtreet*, of St. Olaves.

Mr. *W. Stephens*, of Old Round-court.

4 In Chancery-lane, *Robert Fry*, Eſq.

Mr. *J. F. Page*, jun. of Great Smyth-ſt.

6. In Kenſington-ſquare, Mr. *W Wood*.

At Hammerſmith, M. *T. Smith*.

7. At Finchley, *S. Andrews*, Eſq. of Queen's-ſquare, Weſtminſter.

9. Mrs. *Bicknel*, of Mile-end.

Aged 69, in Thaives Inn, *W. Webſter*, Eſq.

Mr. *Torr*, of the Bank of England.

March 13, at his lodgings, London-Road, *John Beſſel*, Eſq. late aſſiſtant-commiſſary to the Britiſh army on the continent.

At Roehampton, *W. Galley*, Eſq.

On the 10th, deſervedly regretted, *Thomas Atkinſon*, Eſq. of Lothbury.

At Edmonton, Mr. *P. Docie*, Stock-broker, of Walbrook.

Mrs. *Clarke*, of Queen Ann-ſtreet-eaſt.

On the 5th of March, Sir *William Chambers*, ſurveyor-general of the board of works, fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, treaſurer of the Royal Academy, and knight of the Polar Star, Sweden. He was deſcended of the ancient family of Chalmers, in Scotland, barons of Tartas, in France. His grandfather ſuffered conſiderably in his fortune by ſupplying Charles XII, of Sweden, with money, &c. which that monarch repaid in baſe coin.—Sir William's father reſided ſeveral years in Sweden, to recover his claims; and there Sir William was born, and, at eighteen years of age, appointed ſupercargo to the Swediſh Eaſt-India-Company.—From this voyage to China, he brought home the Aſiatic ſtyle of ornament, in tents, temples, moſques, and pagodas.—Theſe ornaments (through the intereſt of Lord Bute) he was enabled to apply in the gardens at Kew.—Patroniſed by the princeſs dowager and the king, Mr. Chambers had much of the faſhionable buſineſs of the day. Under Burke's reform, he was appointed ſurveyor-general. Somerſet Houſe was worth to him at leaſt 2000l. a year. His *chef d'œuvres* are his ſtair-caſes, particularly thoſe at Lord Beſborough's, Lord Gower's, and the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. The terrace behind Somerſet Houſe is a bold effort of conception. His deſigns for interior arrangements were excellent. His Treatiſe on Civil Architecture alone will immortalize his name. In private life, Sir William was hoſpitable, kind, and amiable. His ſon married Miſs Rodney. Mr. Cotton, Mr Innis, and Mr. Harward, married his beautiful daughters. Having been abſtemious in his youth, Sir William's conſtitution did not begin to break till he was ſeventy years of age;—for the laſt three years, he has been kept alive by wine and oxygenated air. His

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an upright and independ-
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he navy, at the King's feet,
o take both away, if they
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s Majeſty, he would never
orthy of the former honours
by ending the remnant of a
nſion, or accepting of a peer-
political arrangement. His
applauded his ſpirit, ever
him in his high military ho-
day of his death condeſcended
ng marks of his regard.
his remains were removed
in Saville-row to Watford
rtſhire, where his lady is in-
ly vault of the Earl of Eſſex,
as half-ſiſter. The funeral
only one coach following the
ervants of the deceaſed, con-
an, valet, cook, and houſe-
left behind him a fortune of
hich devolves to two daugh-
To his houſekeeper, and
ſtics, he has bequeathed an-
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ription on his coffin-plate and
ins not only his titles and
nt, but alſo the pedigree of

Mr Arriſon, Eſq. of the Million-

Pall-Mall, *C. Heberden*, Eſq.

hall, *T. Snaith*, Eſq. banker.
Portugal-ſtreet, Groſvenor-

Rev. *Jonathan Gardiner*, ſel-
Oxford.

In

In New-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, aged 80, Mr. *Adam Smith.*

15. Mrs. *Prince*, of Conduit-ſtreet.

March 15. At his houſe, in Percy-ſtreet, Rathbone-place, Mr. *Stephen Storace*, the Compoſer, a man of conſiderable genius and great ſkill; and better acquainted with the *jeu du théâtre* than any living muſician. Mr. Storace, born in 1763, was the ſon of Mr. S. S. a native of Italy, who married the daughter of Truſler, the proprietor of Marybone-gardens, ſo much famed for making "rich Seed Cakes and *Epping* Butter." In the early part of his life he diſcovered a ſtrong propenſity for muſic, which his father took ſuch pains to cultivate, that at the age of ten or eleven, he was able to perform the moſt difficult Solo of *Tartini* and *Giardini* on the violin, with the greateſt preciſion. According to the faſhion of the times, he was placed in a *conſervatori*, or muſical college, in Italy; and thinking the ſtudy of compoſition more reſpectable than *ſcraping cat-gut*, he turned his whole attention to the theory of compoſition. The proficiency he made, we are enabled to judge of by his early productions: he wrote his beſt compoſition, the *finale* to the firſt act of the Pirates, while at Vienna; and moſt of the pieces, for which he has ſince been ſo greatly admired, during his reſidence upon the Continent. Returning to England, he reſided ſome time at Bath; but finding no opening there, or in London, at that time, he was induced to give up his muſical purſuits, and turn his attention to *Drawing*, an art for which he always had a predelection. His introduction to Drury-lane Theatre was occaſioned by the friendſhip of Mr. Kelly, who had known him in Italy. In this ſituation, he found ample ſcope for his abilities: and the public thought ſo favourably of his taſte, that he is ſaid to have received greater prices for ſome of his operas from the muſic dealers than was ever given before, although they chiefly conſiſted of compilations. His operas of the greateſt popularity are—*The Haunted Tower*—*The Siege of Belgrade*—and *No Song no Supper*. As a compoſer, he had much fire and ſpirit, though little originality. His chief merit lay in his Quartettos and Finales. The melody of his airs were generally pleaſant, though not always conſonant with the ſentiments of the poet. An attack of the gout in his head ſnatched our young compoſer from the world, at the early age of THIRTY-THREE. He married the daughter of Mr. Hall, the engraver, by whom he has left ſeveral children.

16. At Brompton, *Robert Maundrell*, Eſq. captain of the Wilts militia.

17. In Mancheſter-ſquare, the moſt noble the Marchioneſs of Wincheſter.

Miſs *Francis Whitfield*, of St. Margarets', Lothbury.

18. In Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Mr. *H. Bellington.*

At Lambeth, Mr. *J. P. Lepard*, ſtationer, of Newgate-ſtreet.

19. In Little St. Martin's-lane, Mr. *H. Vicary*, attorney.

March 19. At his houſe in Lincoln's-inn-fields, *George Bond*, Eſq. one of his Majeſty's Serjeants at Law. He had lately been married to an accompliſhed lady with a large fortune. He poſſeſſed many of thoſe ineſtimable qualities which endear man to ſociety; and is now univerſally regretted. About the commencement of the French revolution, he accompanied his learned friend, Mr. ERSKINE, to Paris. They were preſent at the debates in the Convention, and were aſſigned diſtinguiſhed ſeats by the Preſident.

22. In Upper Gower-ſtreet, Mrs. *Wilſon.*

In London, *R. W. Bootle*, Eſq. of Latham, co. Lancaſter, many years repreſentative for the city of Cheſter.

Mrs. *Rawlinſon*, Berwick-ſtreet.

REGISTER

OF

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Northumberland and Durham.]—The corporation of Hartlepool have ordered the haven to be ſurveyed, for the purpoſe of improving it. Hartlepool is ſuſceptible of great improvements; any depth of water may be obtained, and ſhips paſs into the open ſea, with the delay of only a few minutes. The ſituation is eligible for a harbour, either of ſhips of war, or of merchantmen. It may be ſafely entered, by night or day, and in all circumſtances of wind or weather. The eſtimated expences are 21,537l. allowing ample ſea-room for 250 veſſels.

Durham, March 5.—Laſt week a numerous meeting of gentlemen was held at Hoult's Aſſembly-room, to procure the repeal of the treaſon and ſedition bills.

The ſteelyards of ſeveral country butchers at Durham, were lately ſeized by the magiſtrates, and ſhewn, by various experiments, to be extremely deceitful;—it is to be wiſhed, that this ſpecies of weighing were aboliſhed,

and nothing allowed for this purpoſe, but ſcales and weights.

Newcaſtle, March 12.—A young woman, ſubject to fits, was lately treated with ſuch brutality by ſome officers quartered here, as brought on a return of her diſorder; ſhe was carried home, and expired ſoon afterwards in great agony.

A correſpondent of the Newcaſtle Chronicle, who has made particular enquiries on the ſubject, aſſerts, that the *villages* and *hamlets* of Northumberland, have now fewer inhabitants by TWO THIRDS, than at the beginning of the preſent century.

There is an oak tree in Sandbeck Park, which meaſures round the bole twenty-two feet, and the circumference, at the extremity of the boughs, 360 feet.

The foundation of a ſpinning manufactory, on a capital and extenſive ſcale, has been lately laid in the vicinity of Durham.

The inhabitants of Durham, in a late meeting, the mayor in the chair, in ſundry reſolutions, impute the exorbitant price of bread (which they aſſert to be not juſtified by any real ſcarcity) to a monopoly by the millers; and accordingly they determine, in future, to confine the millers to their proper employments, that of grinders only.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. William *Chambers*, of South Shields, to Miſs Elizabeth *Flounders*. Mr Joſeph *Crofier*, to Miſs *Oliver*. Mr. Thomas *Watſon* to Miſs *Oliver*. Mr. *Cattis* to Miſs *Bruce*. Mr. *Morriſon*, to Miſs *Renner*.

At Sunderland, Walter *Scott*, ſurgeon, to Miſs *Walker*. Mr. *Holmes*, to Miſs *Paterſon*. Mr. *Dodds* to Miſs *Hodgſon*. Mr. *Dunning* to Miſs *Stamp*.

At Gosforth, Mr. *Cran* to Miſs *Coulſton*.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. William *Wardell*. In Gateſhead, Miſs E. *Bulman*, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. *G B*. Upwards of 70, Mrs. *Robinſon*. Nearly 70, Mr. John *Dowell*, formerly of the Crown and Thiſtle Inn At the Trinity-Houſe, Mrs. *Hanxley*. Aged 65. Mr. John *Stephenſon*. Aged 32, Capt. James *Scaif*. Mr. *Gattis*, hatter; he dropped down at ſupper, and expired almoſt inſtantaneouſly, on the day after his marriage. Mr. Richard *Rogerſon*. Maſter *Moorhouſe*, ſon of the late Dr. M. Mr. Joſeph *King*, partner in the Glaſs-houſe, and one of the people called Quakers. Aged 83, Percival *Clennel*, Eſq. of Harbottle-caſtle.

At Sunnyſide, aged 101, Mr. J. *Durham*; the faculties of this venerable man were perfect to the laſt. He had been formerly in the army, and mounted guard at Whitehall 81 years ago.

At Crawcrook, aged 69, Mr. Cuthbert *Jolly*. At Bookhouſe, near Stockton, Mr. Thomas *White*. At Saham, Mrs. Suſannah *Vaſſa*, wife of Guſtavus Vaſſa, the well-known African.

At Morpeth, Mr. *Jackſon*, Collector of Exciſe.—At Seaton Delaval, Miſs *Elizabeth Hicks*.—At Alnwick, *Robert Older*, Eſq.—At Whitehouſe, Mrs. *Howey*.—At Hexham, Mrs. *Mary Shanks*.—At Middleton, in Teaſdale, Mr. *Thomas Marſh*.—At Stockton-upon-Tees, Mrs. *Smith*.—At North Shields, Capt. *William Curry*.—Aged 77, Mr. *Joſeph Booth*.

Cumberland and Weſtmorland.

Married.] At Plumblands, Mr. *Jordif*, to Miſs *Wilkinſon*.—At Harington, Mr. *J. Mitchel*, to Miſs *Jenkinſon*.—Mr. *J. Douglas* to Miſs *Hutchinſon*.—At Broughton, Capt. *Jonathan Taylor*, to Miſs *Elwood*.—At Kefwick, *Gideon Dair*, Eſq. to Miſs *Culling*.—At Whitehaven, Mr. *Joh: Green*, to Miſs *Hough*.—At Penrith, Mr. *James Wright*, to Miſs *Cumpſton*.—At Norton, *Thomas Grey*, Eſq. to Miſs *Hogg*.—At Aſkham, Mr. *Winden*, to Miſs *Mounſey*.—Mr. *Scholic*, to Miſs *Walker*.—At Barton, Mr. *Todd*, to Miſs *Winter*.—At Carliſle, Major *Ounſley*, of the Ayrſhire Cavalry, to Miſs *Julia Irvine*.

Died.] In Whitehaven, Mr. *John Bradley*, ſurgeon and apothecary.—Mrs. *Buckton*, of Appleby.—At Workington, Mrs. *M. Scott*, aged 84; her funeral was attended by upwards of fifty of her nephews and nieces, and a great number of her grand-children.—In Carliſle, Mrs. *M. Hodgſon*, aged 80.—At Seaton Iron-works, Mr. *John Richardſon*.—At Ulverſton, aged 82, Mr. *John Stable*.—At Workington, aged 71, Mrs. *R. Smith*.—Same place, aged 74, Mrs *Jane Goldy*.—At Carliſle, Mrs. *Sarah Wood*.—Same place, Mr. *Joſeph Stoddart*.—In Whitehaven, Mr. *Hugh Wood*.—At Mount Pleaſant, near Whitehaven, aged 71, *James Hogarth*, Eſq. remarkable for his boundleſs charity to the poor, who always found in him a father and a friend.

Yorkſhire.]—Hull, March 2. On Friday night laſt, a fire broke out in Wreſtle Caſtle, which entirely conſumed the habitable part of the building, before the engines could be procured from Howden.

In conſequence of the principal inhabitants of Sheffield refraining to purchaſe butter at an exorbitant price, that article fell in the market there, from fourteen-pence halfpenny to tenpence the pound.

Leeds, Feb. 29.—Certain pawnbrokers were lately fined here, in ſundry penalties, for having exacted more intereſt than what was allowed by Parliament.

At York aſſizes, Mary Todd was ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years; and William Stanly, and Elizabeth Smith, to be impriſoned twelve months.

There will be a curious trial at the next ſummer aſſizes for York, on a writ of right, concerning eſtates in Cleveland. The ſpecial jury muſt conſiſt of four knights and their twelve ſquires, who, according to ancient cuſtom, will be ſummoned to come gilt with ſwords.

Married.] At Leeds, Capt. *Simpſon*, of the 2d regiment of Foot, to Miſs *L. M. Thorold*, ſecond daughter of *Samuel Thorold*, Eſq. of Harmſton Hall, Lincoln.—Mr. *R. Brook*, to Miſs *Wales*.

At Wakefield, Mr. *John Yeadon*, to Miſs *Everitt*.

Everiſt.—Mr. *Thomas Ledger*, to Mi *Goddard*, of Attercliff, near Sheffield.

At Hull, Mr. *John Pearſon*, to Miſs *Calder*.—Mr. *Marmaduke Hare*, to Miſs *E. Clarke*.

At York, Mr *Varvil*, to Miſs *Frazer*.

At Thirſk, *John Lief*, Eſq. of London, to Miſs *Walker*.

At Keigley, Mr. *David Illingworth*, to Miſs *Smith*.

At Sheffield, Mr. *William Carr*, to Miſs *Braint*.

At Hatfield, Mr. *James Savage*, of Howden, bookſeller, to Miſs *Swainſton*.—At Wath, Mr. *Watſon*, ſurgeon, to M s. *Rolling*.—At Fiſhlake, Mr. *W. H. Hunt*, to Miſs *Heigham*.

Died.] At Leeds, Mr. R. *Ooaſtler*—Mrs. *Cartwright*.—Mrs. *Douplex*.—Mrs. *Lifter*, wife of A. Lifter, Eſq. of Craven.—Aged 80, Mrs. *Kerſhaw*, widow of the late Rev. *S K.* Vicar of Leeds—Mrs. *Craven*, of Horſforth, near Leeds.—Mrs. *Greens*.

Aged 64, Mr. *E. Elam*, an American Merchant, but retired from buſineſs. He bequeathed 500l. to the Quakers' Seminary, York; 100l. to Leeds Infirmary; 100l. to a ſchool at Gilderſome; 50l to the Sunday-ſchool at Hunſlet, beſides other ſums to charitable purpoſes. The bulk of his immenſe fortune he has left to the Meſſrs. Elams (his nephews), two of whom reſide in Leeds, and the other two in America.

Alſo, Miſs *Mary Storrs*, of Hunſlet, niece to Mr. Elam, with whom ſhe had lived ſeveral years, and who had left her a large legacy.—She regularly expended nearly the whole of a handſome income in acts of charity.

At York, aged 77, the Rev. Mr. *Gage*, Miniſter of the Catholic Chapel, and highly reſpected for his charity and philanthropy.—Mr. *T. Percival*.—Mrs. *Colbord*.—Aged 90, at Oſbaldwick, near York, Mrs. *Myers*.—Mrs. *Toplady*.—Aged 15, Miſs *Ann Hartley*.

At Hull, aged 68, Mrs. *Sykes*, wife of Joſeph Sykes, of Weſt Ella, Eſq.—Aged 77, Mr. *T. Browne*, a reſpectable Ship-owner, and thrice Warden of the Trinity-houſe.—Aged 59, Mr. *J. Firbank*, Liquor-merchant.—Mrs. *Margaret Fox*.—Mrs. *E. Broadley*, daughter of the late T. Broadley, Eſq.—Mr. *Francis Dring*, many years a Tide-waiter in the Cuſtoms.—Mrs. *Moxon*.—Mrs. *Broderick*.—Miſs *Charlotte Briggs*.—Mrs. *Wood*.

At Knareſboro', Mr. *Timothy Kinkup*.

At Scarboro', Mr. *P. Word*.—At Coniſbro' Park, Miſs *Spencer*.—At Barnaby Hall, Mr. *M H. Watſon*.—At Brownhill, Mr. *A. Walker*.

At Collyhurſt, Mr. *Crampton*, Paper-maker.

At Thorne, Mr. *W. Browne*—Mr. *W. Milman*.

At Sheffield, Mr. *Pollewaite*, aged 73.

At Wakefield, aged 69, Mrs. *Zouch*.

At Sheffield, Mrs. *Heppenſtall*.—In the Poor-houſe, aged 81, *James Montgomery*, one of the ſurvivors of the gallant crew of the memorable Capt. Death, commander of a privateer, in the war of 1756.

At Halifax, Mrs. *Norris*—Mr. *Richard Prieſtley*, ſon of Mr. J. Prieſtley, Merchant.

At Doncaſter, Mr. *Dale*.—Aged 24, Mr. *John Dunhill*—Mr. *B. France*.—Suddenly, near Ripley, Mr. *John Wooley*.

At Richmond, aged 73. Mr. *Alex. Campbell*.

At Barnſley, Mrs. *Pickering*.—At Burntwood Lodge, near Barnſley, the Rev. *J. Marſden*, D. D. Rector of Bolton and Percy, and Prebendary of Lincoln.

At Rippon, aged 96, Mrs. *Binns*; ſhe lived in five reigns, and could read the ſmalleſt print without ſpectacles.

At Market-Weighton, aged 72, Mr. *John Leaming*.

At Pontefract, after a painful illneſs of 15 years, Miſs *A. Walker*, a daughter of the late —— Walker, of Fairburn, near Ferry-bridge. Miſs *Cath M de Strom*, of Cliff.

Mr. *Sigſton* of Oulton.—Miſs *Darley*, daughter of *H. B Darley*, Eſq. of Aldby Park.

At Aldboro' Mrs. *Ann Abbot*—At Shipton, aged 63, Mr. *John Coaſby*.

Lancaſhire.] Great improvements are making on Trafford Moſs, near Mancheſter, the property of Mr. Wakefield, by covering the bog, recently drained, with marle. This ſort of bog has been hitherto deemed irreclaimable, and of no value. Great advantages would probably ariſe from draining it, in ſituations unexplored.

Mancheſter, March 8.—So numerous and alarming has been the depredations committed here of late, that a meeting of the boroughreeve and inhabitants of the town, was held on the 3d inſt. to determine on ſome mode for preventing a repetition of the ſame. The common beggars alſo (whoſe diſguſting appearance, often the effect of art, is as offenſive as their bold importunity) are become ſo numerous, as to call for the attention of our police.

Mancheſter theatre as often been a ſcene of contention, on the ſubject of ſinging the air of "*God ſave the king!*" One night, lately, a reſpectable and numerous party prepared to oppoſe this practice, and eſpecially the farſical mode of *taking off of hats!*—On the Monday following, both ſides collected their ſtrength, and when the ORDER was given, "*off with your hats!*" a general confuſion prevailed. Certain officers of the military profeſſion, drew their ſwords, and falling upon the unarmed company, wounded ſeveral perſons in a dreadful manner. A reſpectable merchant, Mr. Johnſon Edenſon, had his arm laid open from the ſhoulder to the elbow!—A ſtripling officer, active with his broad ſword, was thrown out of the boxes into the pit, by ſome ſpirited perſons.

An inſtitution has been eſtabliſhed at Mancheſter, ſtiled The Board of Health, which is about to erect a building for the reception of fever patients, to be called the Houſe of Recovery.

At a coal-mine, near Preſton, five perſons were

were lately killed, by a ſulphureous damp ariſing, while they were at work.

The idea of taxing dogs (now generally aſloat) is not novel, as, in the Iſle of Man, every greyhound is taxed ſix ſhillings annually, and other dogs proportionately.

It is in contemplation to apply to parliament for leave to cut a canal, that ſhall join the Calder, and the Peak Foreſt canals.

A reſpectable houſe-keeper, lately in Rochdale, in the act of interfering between his two ſons, while quarrelling, was killed by a deſperate blow, received from one of the latter.

The cotton-workers, &c. at the Union Mill, Liverpool, are regularly ſerved weekly at the mill, with good ſalt herrings at five for 1d. good barley-flour at ten pounds for 1s. good oatmeal ſeven pounds for 1s. and potatoes, five pounds for 1d.

At Lancaſter, on the 19th inſt. there was a grand feſtival and proceſſion, on the roofing-in of the new county hall.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. *Joſeph Fogg*, to Miſs *Hannah Mendes*.—Mr *Kettlas*, of New York, to Miſs *Williams*,—Mr. *J. Parkington*, to Miſs *Kirkham*.—Mr. *Noble*, to Miſs *Norral*.—Mr. *Dawſon*, of Baltimore, to Miſs *Lowes*.—Mr. *James White*, to Miſs *Priſcilla Abbot*.—At Manchester, Mr. *T. Workington*, to Miſs *Lightbourn*.—Mr. *B. Wright*, to Miſs *Duckworth*.—Mr. *George Barwiſe*, to Miſs *Sarah Brewer*.—At Dean Church, near Boulton, Mr. *G. Lyon*, to Miſs *Pilkington*.—At Rainford, Mr. *Pryor*, to Miſs *Cowley*.—At Gretna Hall, Mr. *James Campbell*, to *Miſs Ann M'Minn*.—At Childwal, Mr. *John Leigh Brint*, to Miſs *Lydia Molyneux*.—At Hindley, Mr. *J. Walley*, to Miſs *P. Platt*.—At Rochdale, Mr. *Wm. Kenyon*, to Miſs *Peggy Howorth*.—At Kirkham, Mr. *Lawrence Hall*, to Miſs *Elizabeth Harriſon*.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. *Swindal*, printer and bookſeller.—Aged 76, *James Longworth*, Eſq.—Mrs. *Sedgwick*.—*T. Caſe*, Eſq. of Red-Hagles; and Miſs *Eſther Geneſſe*.

At Liverpool, Mrs. *Young*.—Miſs *Hunter*.—Aged 75, Mr. *James Barton*.—Mr. *Cooke*.—Mrs. *Colley*.—Mrs. *Houlſton*.—Mr. *Wm. Auſtin*.—Mrs. *Ann Colrean*.—Mrs. *A kle*.—Mr. *John Syers*, of Liverpool.—Mr. *John Bailey*.—Mr. *Ledward*.—Mr. *John Kilvington*.—Aged 50, *Catharine Catterrall*, eſtimable and eſteemed ſervant of Mrs. *Walker*, with whom ſhe had lived *upwards* of 35 years.—Mrs *Lyon*, wife of Mr *L.* Serj. at Mace, and Keeper of the Jail, Liverpool; and on the following day, Mr. *T. Lyon*, her huſband.—Mr. L. being incapable of attending to his buſineſs, Mrs. L. executed his office in the jail, with a gentleneſs and humanity (alas! too uncommon in thoſe who have rule in this department), which muſt reflect the higheſt credit on her memory.

At Par-Stocks, aged 64, Mr. *Joſ. Greenough*.

At Ormſkirk, aged 80, Mrs. *Anderton*, a maiden lady.—At Rochdale, Mr. *Wordſworth*.—At Leyland, near Blackburn, *John Finch*, Eſq.—*James Rawbottom*, Eſq. of Wigan.

Cheſhire.

Married.] At Wilton, Mr. *Sam. Wilſon*, of Northwich, to Miſs *Stubbs*.

At Cheſter, Mr *W. Cole*, to Miſs *Williams*.—Mr. *T. Walker*, of Eaſt Ardley, York, to Miſs *Thomas*, of Cheſter.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. *Abraham Ray*, Proctor of Cheſter.—Mr. *Chres.*—Mr. *Foden*.—Mr. *Culſpur*.—Miſs *M. Townſhend*.—Mr. *Hoſtage*, Proctor.—Aged 61, Mr. *David Jones*, Merchant.—Capt. *Pemberton*, Regulating Officer of Cheſter.—Mrs. *Ormes*, of Eccleſton.—At Over Peover, Mrs. *Barnes*.—At Churchheath, Mrs. *Colley*, aged 84.—At Cheſter, Mrs. *Croſs*.—In Paradiſe-row, Mrs. *Edwards*.

Shropſhire.]—A new fair, toll free, is to be kept annually at Bridgnorth, on the firſt Thurſday after March 15.

In addition to the flats and barges conſtructed for the Elleſmere canal, packet boats, with elegant accommodations for 200 paſſengers, have been made. The fare is alſo conſiderably lower, than what is paid to the Duke of Bridgwater's canal boats, that ply between Preſton and Mancheſter.

The tolls of Shrewſbury, which have been collected of late years, by the ſubſcribers to the new Welſh Bridge, are totally aboliſhed; a matter of great congratulation to that neighbourhood.

At Shrewſbury aſſizes, John Hill, Edward Quilt, Edward Moreton, Joſeph Prigg, and Margaret Palmer, were capitally convicted. The three laſt were reprieved.

Shrewſbury, March 8.—During the laſt four weeks, Sir Richard Hill has vended 12,500 pounds of flour, Weekly, for three half-pence the pound. Six thouſand individuals have ſhared this ſupply.

Married.] Mr. *Jamſon*, of Oſweſtry, to Miſs *E. Thomas*.—At Ludlow, the Hon. Col. *Parker*, to Miſs *Edwards*, of Mer onethſhire. At Tettenhall, *Thomas Taylour*, jun. Eſq. of Burtin dale Hall, to Miſs *P. Pearſon*.

Died.] Mr. *T Bailey*, of Preſton Hall.—Aged 80, the Rev. Mr. *Helme*, perpetual Curate of Benthall, &c.—At Bridgnorth, Mrs. *Thompſon*.—*J. S. Birch*, Eſq. of Birch Hall, near Elleſmere.—Mrs. *Sarah Pardoe*.—In Shrewſbury, Lady *Knowles*, relict of Admiral Sir Charles Knowles.—Mrs. *Brayne*, Matron, of the Houſe of Induſtry.—Aged 90, Mrs. *Alice Vaughan*, a maiden lady.—Miſs *Ann Worton*.—At Cleobury Mortimer, Mr. *John Patroſhall*.—At Frankwell, Mr. *Lloyd*.—At Roles, Mrs. *Hoggins*.

Joſeph Boulton, Eſq. Banker, of Bridgnorth, and in the commiſſion of the peace there.

Mr. *Harris*, of Billingſby, near Bridgnorth.

Staffordſhire.]—It is in contemplation to erect two new bridges over the river Trent, at Wichnor.

At the Stafford Aſſizes, Michael Doricot, John Horton, James Nightingale, Thomas Haywood, Michael Farlow, John Owen, and Thomas Brown, were capitally convicted, Haywood and Farlow were reprieved.

At

At Stafford Aſſizes, a cauſe was tried, relative to a property nearly 30,000l. lately belonging to Peter Garrick, Eſq. of Litchfield, brother to the celebrated Engliſh Roſcius, claimed by Mrs. Dockſey, a ſiſter of Mr. Garrick, as heir at law and deviſee under the will made in 1791, againſt Mr. Stephen Pantine, an apothecary of Litchfield, who claimed, under a deed of gift, a codicil, and ſubſequent will, obtained in the year 1795, and in the 86th year of the deceaſed's age. Mr. Erſkine, on the part of the plaintiff, pleaded with his uſual eloquence, ability, and animation. After the examination of eleven witneſſes (whoſe concurrent teſtimony proved the decay of Mr. Garrick's intellects ſome time before the date of the deed), Mr. Plumer, Mr. Panting's leading counſel, withdrew the claim of his client.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. *Tim. Birch*, to Miſs *Hewit*.---At Wolverhampton, Mr. *T. T. Cooper*, to Miſs *A. Lee*.—At Newcaſtle, Mr. *Lewis*, to Miſs *Bourne*.—At Draycot, Mr. *George Bate*, to Miſs *M Godwin*.—At Stafford, Mr. *F. Seymour*, to Miſs *R. Keyte*, of Walſal.--At Eccleſhall, Mr. *B. Walter*, to Miſs *A. Thomas*.

Died.] At Litchfield, aged 63, *Charles Simpſon*, Eſq. formerly Town Clerk of that city.—At Yoxhall, *William Jolland*, Gent.—Aged 40, the Rev. *Michael Baxter*, Vicar of Tamworth.—At Wolverhampton, ſuddenly, Mrs. *Elizabeth Barney*.—Mrs. *Bickley*, of Stafford.—At Streethay, Mr. *W. Wiſton*.—In Stafford, *Bourne Fernyhough*, Eſq.—At Lichfield, Mrs. *Haywood*.—Miſs *Sarah Ferne*.—At Newcaſtle, Mr. *R. Parrott*, Attorney, and formerly Town Clerk.

In London, *R. Aſton*, Eſq. of Beſcot Hall, in the commiſſion of the Peace, and one of the firm of the Dudley and Tipton Bank. He had acquired a large fortune in the coal trade.

Derbyſhire.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. *R. Simpſon*, to Miſs *Ward*.—At Doveridge, Mr. *T. Colclough*, to Miſs *Wood*. At Duffield, Mr. *W. Smedley*, to Miſs *Willat*.—At Alfreton, Mr. *J Amott*, to Miſs *Walhey*.—At Clayton, Mr. *T. Eyre*, to Miſs *Wheen*.—At Bath, *S. Powell*, Eſq. to Miſs *Richmond*, daughter of Dr. *Richmond*.

Died.] At Dronfield, Mrs. *Briſcoe*, wife of J. *Briſcoe*, Eſq. At Derby, Mr. *Drake*. Mr. *Strelley*, of Oakthorpe. W. *Redgate*, of Smalley: as he was leaning over a *loaded* gun, the piece went off, and the contents paſſing through one of his arms, ſhattered it ſo much, that he died a few days afterwards.

At Derby, Miſs M. *Reading*. Mr. *Drake*. Mr. Joſeph *Johnſon*. Miſs *Wilmot*, eldeſt ſiſter of Sir R. W. aged 25. At Oakthorpe, advanced in years, Mr. *Strelly*. At Briſtol, W. *Evans*, Eſq. of Darley. At Melbourne, the Rev. Mr. *Smith*, paſtor of a large and very reſpectable congregation of general Baptiſts.

(We acknowledge our obligations to a Correſpondent at Cheſterfield, for the following authentic particulars of the late Dr. PEGGE.*)*--The Rev. Dr. *Samuel Pegge*, F. S. A. was born at Cheſterfield the 5th of November, 1704, N. S. being deſcended from a branch of the family which formerly reſided at Oſmuſton, near Aſhborne, in Derbyſhire, where he was poſſeſſed of a patrimonial eſtate. He was educated in the Free School at Cheſterfield, whence he removed to St. John's College in Cambridge. Here he took the degree of A. M in 1729. He had the honorary degree of L. L. D. conferred upon him at Oxford in 1791. His firſt preferment was the living of Godmerſham in Kent, where he reſided twenty years. In 1751 he became Rector of Whittington, and afterwards Vicar of Heath, both in Derbyſhire. He held a Prebend in the Church of Lichfield, and another in the church of Lincoln. Dr. Pegge died at Whittington, on the 14th of February, 1796, after a reſidence of forty-four years, and in the ninety-ſecond year of his age.

His writings are numerous, and chiefly to be found in the Archæologia, publiſhed by the Society of Antiquaries in London; his attention having been principally directed to reſearches into antiquity. In this literary purſuit, the Doctor acquired conſiderable eminence; and the various Tracts which he has given to the public will hand down his name with great reputation.

Dr. Pegge was poſſeſſed of a happy equanimity and natural chearfulneſs of temper, which neither his ſequeſtered ſituation nor the gradual approach of age could greatly diminiſh. He could mix in ſociety with the utmoſt eaſe, and enjoy both the private converſation of his friends and larger circles with great vivacity, almoſt as long as he was able to attend them. Ever acceſſible, he received his viſitors with all the eaſy manners of one who has paſſed his life in a much more public ſituation. His domeſtics found him a kind maſter, and he was held in much reſpect by all his pariſhioners. Sincerity of profeſſion and the beſt intentions procured Dr. Pegge a large degree of eſteem from many whoſe ſentiments differed from his on the ſubjects both of religion and government. His happy chearfulneſs of temper he retained to the laſt, which rendered the concluding ſcene of his life very eaſy to himſelf; and after enjoying a long ſeries of health, and an almoſt uninterrupted flow of ſpirits, and ſuffering only a gradual decay of nature, he had a happy diſmiſſion out of life at the venerable age of ninety two.

Nottinghamſhire.]---At Nottingham aſſizes, John Tiſſon and Elizabeth Smith, were ſentenced to be tranſported.

Married.] At Retford, the Rev. W. *Pearſon*, to Miſs F. *Lowe*.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. *Daviſon*, relict of the late John *Daviſon*, M. D. At the houſe of the Hon. Mrs. *Byron*, the Hon. Mr. *Byron*, nephew to Lord Byron. Aged 23, Miſs M. *Morris*. Aged 81, Mrs. *Rooke*.---Mrs. *Kirkland*, wife of Mr. Kirkland, an eminent ſurgeon. At Mansfield, aged 92, Mr. Thos. *Whitman*.

Whitman. Mr. R. *Preſton*; entering a neighbour's houſe, he ſuddenly dropped down and expired. At Newark, Mr. J. *Heppenſtall*, an eminent Cordwainer. Mr. Robert *Tugby*. At Thurgarton, Capt. H *Cotton*, of the 27th regiment of foot. At Bunney, Lady *Parkyns*. Mr. Robert *Tugby*, of St. Peter's Church-yard, Nottingham.

Lincolnſhire.]—A ſociety has been lately formed at Sleaford, conſiſting of *Farmers* and *Graziers* only, whoſe object is to improve the cultivation of different ſoils, and the breed of ſtock in general. An incloſure of the waſte grounds, &c. at Caiſter, is in contemplation.

At Lincoln aſſizes, John Miles was capitally convicted, but reprieved.

Married.] At Bennington, Mr. W. Overton, to Miſs E. Proctor.—At Boſton, Mr. R. Manton, of London, to Miſs Bycroft.—At Maplebeck, Mr. J. Key, to Miſs Elvidge.—Mr. Pears, to Miſs Taylor, of Peterbro'.—Mr. Hant, of Bourn, to Miſs Worral.—At Morton, Mr. Huſband, 18 days a widower to Mrs. Gawthorp.—At Norwell, Mr. R. Eſam, to Miſs Pinder.—At Gainſbro', Mr. Joſeph Clarke, to Miſs Hotching.—At Hykeham, Mr. Bailey, to Miſs Oxby.

Died.] At Grantham, Mrs. *Follings*. Mr. Richard *Mate*. Mrs *White*, wife of Mr. *W.* Attorney. Mrs. *Lidiard*.

At Sudbrook, John *Roe*, Eſq. At Southwell, Mrs. *Lamb*. At Glaſsmore, Mr. *Speechley*, jun. by a fall from his horſe. At Bourn, Mr. *Watſon*.

At Stamford, Dr. James *Olderſhaw*, formerly of Emanuel College. He had practiſed as a phyſician in Stamford 23 years with eminent diſtinction. Alſo, Mr. *Sutton*.

At Lincoln, aged 51, Mrs. *Gray*. At Maſham, Mrs. *Lanſon*; ſhe was walking in a field near her own houſe, when ſhe was furiouſly attacked by a ram, and killed on the ſpot! At Yarm, Mrs D. *Stonehouſe*, aged 89; it is remarkable that ſhe never took phyſic, or was let blood in the courſe of her life, though ſhe had had ten children.

Rutland.

Married.] At Langham, Mr. *Hubbard*, aged 73, to Miſs *Elliot*, aged 25.

Died.] Mr. *Merryman*, of Pickwill. At Langham, John *Hawwood*, a Carpenter, by part of the collar of a tree falling on his head, while in the act of blowing it to pieces with gunpowder.

Leiceſterſhire.]—The county of Leiceſter has lately preſented a petition to the Houſe of Commons, for a tax to be levied upon dogs.

At Leiceſter aſſizes, was tried an action for *crim. con.* in which the Rev. John Thoroton was plaintiff, and John Whitchurch, an apothecary and man-midwife, of Melton, defendant. The verdict for the plaintiff, 2000l. damages.

At the ſame aſſizes, eleven perſons were capitally convicted, and ten received ſentence of death; four for murder, viz. Edward Jones, Matthew Riley, and Dennis Conroy, for the wilful murder of Henry Hutchinſon, at Loughborough; the priſoners were ſoldiers in *an Iriſh regiment*: and Timothy Dunn, *another Iriſh ſoldier*, for the wilful murder of Mary Lakin, at Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. Theſe were executed on Monday. John Lee and Charles Cooper, for horſe-ſtealing; J. Smith Bennet, Henry Johnſon, Jeſſe Hudſon, Thomas Heron, alias Crowder, and William Gude, capitally convicted. Lee and Cooper were left for execution.

Married.] At Hathern, Mr. *Hall*, of Leiceſter, to Miſs *Middleton*. The Rev. Thomas *Wartnaby*, of Gumley, to Miſs *Weſt*, of Brampton, Northampton. At Braunſton, Mr. John *Tilley*, to Miſs E. *Wilkinſon*. Mr *Douglas*, of Loughboro', to Miſs *Middleton*. At Market Harboro', Mr. T. *Coward*, to Miſs S. *Hurlbutt*

Died.] At Leiceſter, aged 62, Mr. W. *Bailey*. At Lutterworth, aged 85, Mr. Wm. *Criſp*. Mr. Thomas *Percival*, one of the chief Conſtables. Mrs. *Wallin*.

Warwickſhire.]—The benefit ſocieties of Coventry, have reſolved to erect a water-mill, to grind grain for their own conſumption.

Birmingham.—Beſides heavy articles, a great quantity of grain has been brought lately to our market, by means of the canal;—in the laſt three weeks arrived as follows:

Wheat 433, Barley 23, Flour 11, tons—An additional proof of the utility of inland navigation.

Meſſrs. Jones and Binns, well-known in London as lecturers on political ſubjects, were lately taken up at Birmingham, on a charge of ſedition. After being detained ſeveral days in cuſtody, they were liberated on bail. The nature of their offence is not yet ſufficiently aſcertained to become matter of record in this place.

Married.] At Tanworth, Mr. T. *Burman*, to Mrs. *Green*. At Coventry, Mr. James *Perk*, to Mrs. *Sodan*. At Keinton, Mr. John *Warren*, to Miſs Mary *Abbots*

In Birmingham, the Rev. Charles *Blackham*, to Miſs *Walford*. Mr. John *Wheateley*, to Miſs *Glover*.

At Aſton, Mr. J. *Baker*, to Miſs M. *Watts*.

Died.] At Warwick, Mrs. *Collins*, wife of Mr. *Collins*, junior.

At Atherſtone, Mr. Joſeph *Freer*. At Hillmorton, Mr. *Bliſs*

At Sutton Coldfield, after an illneſs of eight years, Mrs. *Scott*. Aged 80, Mr. Thomas *Milner*.

At Hanborne, Mrs. *Poyner*.

At Coventry, Mr. John *Dancey*. Mr. W. *Johnſon*, New-ſtreet. Mr. John *Whitwell*, ſon of the late alderman *Whitwell*. Mr. John *Rowe* Mr. *Barnwell*, of Thurlaſton, occaſioned by a fall from his horſe.

At Birmingham, Mr. George *Bott*. Mrs. *Baker*, of Suffolk-ſtreet. Aged 49, D. *Ruſton*, eſq. formerly Captain of 2nd regiment. Mrs. *Maſon*, of Steelhouſe-lane. Much lamented, Mrs. *Baker*, of Briſtol-ſtreet. Mr. W. *Shelton*,

of

of Inge-street. Mrs. *Wilson*. In the Crescent, Mr. W. *Lloyd*.

Worcestershire.—At the Worcester assizes, John Owens, Samuel Marsh, William Barker, and Richard Tovey, were capitally convicted, but reprieved. Martha Evans, Thomas Jones, Nathaniel Eades, John Haycocks, Benjamin Edwards, William Chamberlain, John Jeffkin, Sarah Cox, and Elizabeth Lucket, were sentenced to pay a fine of one shilling, and be imprisoned twelve months. Several rioters were fined, and obliged to enter into recognizances of 20l. each, to keep the peace for three years. John Thomas and Samuel Adams, were publicly whipped.

The grand jury, at the assizes, agreed to petition the legislature for a tax upon dogs!—(Oh, sapientia!)

Married.] At Chaceley, Mr. B. *Ayrerigg*, of Newent, to Miss *Terrett*. In Worcester, Mr. *Merryfield*, to Miss *Nelmes*. At Moccas Court, S. *Peploe*, esq. of Garnestone, to Miss *Cornwall*, daughter of Sir *G. C. Bart.*

Died.] Miss *Richards*, of Broughton, near Pershore. At Pershore, of an inflammation in his lungs, and much lamented, the Rev. John *Mogridge*, vicar of Pershore and Avonbury. Miss *Timbrell*, only daughter of John *Timbrell*, esq.

At Bretforton, near Evesham, Mrs. *Ashwin*.

At Bellbroughton, Mr. Samuel *White*, who has left behind him the character of *an honest man*.

At Redditch, Mr. Richard *Moore*.

At Hales Owen, the Rev. John *Parkes*, A. B. master of the Free Grammar School of that place, and minister of Oldbury; he was beloved for his liberality and philanthropy.

At St. John's, near Worcester, aged 22, Mrs. *Lingham*, one of the people called Quakers.

At Clent, near Stourbridge, T. *Liell*, esq. of the Royal Navy, and late Commander of the Stafford Indiaman.

At Great Witley, aged 54, Geo. *Maull*, esq. several years Bailiff and Magistrate of Droitwich.

At Feckenham, Thomas *Smith*, esq. of the Lane House.

In Worcester, Mr. Thomas *Mellichamp*, of the Parade.

In Worcester, of a decline, Mr. W. *Brandish*, one of the Printers of that respectable paper the *Worcester Herald*, which is now continued by his partner, Mr. HULL.

R. *Bradley*, esq. an eminent Glass Manufacturer, near Stourbridge.

Herefordshire.]—Hereford, March 8. On Sunday last, as some barges, laden with corn, were proceeding down the Wye, for Bristol, they were stopped near Ross, by a number of persons from the forest of Dean. On the following day, the magistrates of the division, with a party of soldiers, attending, and the proprietors consenting that a quantity of the wheat should be sold at a reduced price, the barges were suffered to proceed.

A benefit society, for *females only*, of which the humane and liberal Lady Maldon is the patroness, has been instituted lately at Leominster.

The magistrates of Hereford have offered a reward of *Five Guineas* for the detection of forestallers.

On Feb. 19, a fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Mr. Powell, of the Welsh Court, near Ross, which in a short time consumed the premises, with the furniture, and other articles, to a considerable amount.

On Feb. 20, a fire broke out in the house of Robert Barrol, of Woolhope, which totally consumed the same, together with an adjoining tenement.

Married.] Mr. John *Smith*, of Clifford, to Miss *Pritchard*.

Died.] The Rev. H. *Tudfwell*, B. A. Subtreasurer, and Senior Vicar-choral of Hereford cathedral, and Vicar of Mardon.

At Leominster, suddenly, Mr. *Butcher*. At Leominster, Mrs. *Brown*. Mr. W. *Baldwin*. Mr. Samuel *Hughes*, formerly an eminent auctioneer, and author of several pieces in verse and prose. Aged 83, Mr. James *Morris*. The Rev. Rich. *Vaughan*, M. A. vicar of Leominster, and minister of the united parishes of Kingston and Thruxton. He had resided nearly half a century on the latter preferment, and displayed such professional zeal, and vigour of constitution, that he never intermitted his public labours from any cause more than five Sundays during the whole period.

Near Ross, Mr. John *Merrick*. At Peterchurch. Mr. Stephen *Endall*, jun. At Newton, advanced in years, Thomas *Phillips*, Esq. he had before his death handsomely endowed a school for the poor of his parish. At Moreton, Mr. *Fleet*. He was murdered by a Mr. Sibbering, his quondum friend; when Sibbering was secured, he cut his own throat with a penknife and expired in three quarters of an hour afterwards.

Monmouthshire.]—Monmouth, March 2. Five boats, laden with coals and pig-iron, &c. entered lately that branch of the Monmouthshire canal, which extends from Pontypool to Newport; being the first vessels which ever navigated that canal. The river at Newport will admit ships of any burthen. The Ebber Vale branch of the canal will be completed in the course of a few months.

Died.] At Abergavenny, Mr. *Hughes*.

Gloucestershire.] At Gloucester assizes, William Ward was sentenced to pay a fine of one shilling, and to one year's imprisonment.

The duke of Beaufort has introduced among his tenants, the use of oxen in the cultivation of land, in lieu of horses. His grace's example has been imitated in the neighbouring country.

Mr. Farmer Williams, of Pike Corner, from motives of benevolence, sold lately to the poor in his neighbourhood, thirty sacks of wheat, at eight shillings per bushel.

The impolicy of putting threshers to work

by the talk, is ſtrikingly manifeſted in an inſtance, which has juſt occurred to Mr. Weeks, of the Bell inn, at Newport, who having purchaſed forty-two dozen of ſtraw, and obſerving, after twelve dozen of it had been uſed, a conſiderable quantity of wheat lying about the ſtables, had the remaining thirty dozen rethreſhed, which produced two buſhels of clean wheat.

Married.] The Rev. Wm. *Walley* to Mrs. *Buxton*, of Upper Slaughter. Mr. *Jones* to Miſs *Sherman*. At Cloddock, Mr. *Smith* to Miſs *Pritchard*. At Frampton, Mr. John *King* to Miſs *Collins*. In Glouceſter, Mr. T. *Jones* to Miſs *Shurman*. At Newnham, Mr. John *Hartland* to Miſs *Hill*. Mr. Tho. *Hathaway*, of Cheltenham, to Miſs Hannah *Rogers*.

Died.] At Highham Court, Miſs *Guiſe*, eldeſt daughter of Sir John *G.* Bart. The moſt engaging diſpoſition, united with cultivated talents, add to the affliction which the loſs of this amiable lady has occaſioned to her family.

At Mitton, near Tewkeſbury, Mrs. *Cother*. Suddenly, Mr. W. *Hemming*, of Lenfield Farm. Aged 84, Mr. S. *Manning*, who had acquired a plentiful fortune in the buſineſs of a carrier. At Stroud, Mrs. *Harris*, wife of Mr. *H.* diſſenting miniſter. Mr *Sholl*, an officer in the cuſtoms. At Cheltenham, Mr. *Hind*, ſurgeon, a man univerſally regretted.

Oxfordſhire.]---At Oxford aſſizes, Thomas Midſham, and William Crozier, were ſentenced to three months' impriſonment, and to find ſureties for their good behaviour, for two years.

The ſmall-pox having lately made its appearance at Wardington, the whole of the inhabitants agreed to undergo innoculation, and were perfectly recovered.

Married.] At Wallingford, Mr. William *Golding*, to Mrs. *Henderſon*. Mr. *Cowdrie*, of Burford, to Miſs *Fruth*, of Worceſter.

Died.] Aged 84, Mrs. *Lyddal*, widow of the late John *Lyddal*, Eſq. of Uxmore. Mr. James *Clarke*, a Mercer at Oxford. Miſs Elizabeth *Bloxham*, of Banbury. Mrs. *Parker*, wife of Mr. Sackville *Parker*, formerly a Bookſeller in Oxford. Mrs. *Turner*, relict of the late Mr. Robert *Turner*, Oxford. Same place, aged 73, Mr. John *Dewe*. (In London) Mrs. *Williams*, wife of the Rev. James *Williams*, M. A. formerly reader of Mathematical Lectures in the Univerſity.

Northamptonſhire.]---At Northampton aſſizes, Thomas Day was capitally convicted, but reprieved. Richard White was ſentenced to ſix months' hard labour. Thomas Latimer was fined 10s. and ſentenced to three years' hard labour, and afterwards to find ſecurity for his good behaviour for five years.

At the ſale of the ſtock of the late Mr. Judſon, of Weedonbeck, a ſow and her ten pigs were ſold for 36l. 2s 6d.

Married.] Mr. Joſ. *Collins*, of Great Belling, to Miſs *Pell*. At Oundle, Mr. *Redifer*, Attorney, to Mrs. *Biddlecomb*. Mr. T. *Linnell*, of Glaſthorpe Hills, to Miſs *Fox*, of Northampton.

Died.] At Northampton, Miſs Suſannah *Filkes*. Mrs. *Lever*, wife of Mr. *Lever*, of the Fleece Inn. Mr. Silveſter *Ager*. Mr. James *Linnel*. Mr. John *Cooke*, in London, ſon of Mr. Cooke, ſurgeon.

At Mears-Amby, John *Tims*. His external appearance was truly wretched and miſerable, and his parſimony ſo great, that he denied himſelf the common neceſſaries of life, when not to be obtained by any other means than that of purchaſing them. On examining his cloaths, a ſhort time after his deceaſe, ſixty-nine guineas, nine ſhillings, and one halfpenny, were found ſewed up in the waiſtband of his breeches!

Buckinghamſhire.]---At Ayliſbury aſſizes, James Jefferies, John Davey, alias Newton, John Bowle, and William Webb, were capitally convicted. Webb was reprieved.

On the 19th inſtant died, in the 75th year of his age, at his ſeat in Buckinghamſhire, after a ſevere illneſs of five months, occaſioned by a fall, Sir *Hugh Palliſer*, Bart. Admiral of the White, Maſter and Governor of Greenwich Hoſpital, Governor of Scarborough Caſtle, and one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-houſe.

He had early diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the naval ſervice, and, about forty years ſince, in a deſperate action in the Mediterranean, with a frigate of ſuperior force, received a ſevere wound in the leg, which, baffling all the ſkill of the faculty, ſubjected him ever after to ceaſeleſs torture, and eventually occaſioned his death. Notwithſtanding this wound he proceeded in the high career of nautical fame till the lamentable 27th of July 1788, when Admiral Kepple and Vice Admirable Sir Hugh Palliſer preferred counter-charges of accuſation againſt each other, for their conduct on that day: the intrepidity of the latter on this occaſion was allowed even by his enemies; but the merits were ſoon converted into a queſtion of party violence, in which the profeſſional reputation of thoſe officers (though both were acquitted) was indiſcriminately wrecked! Soon after this, his Majeſty, on the death of Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, appointed Sir Hugh to the government of Greenwich Hoſpital, when, reſigning his ſeat in Parliament, he retired from all public concerns, except the duties of his Government, which were always ably and unremittingly diſcharged.

Sir Hugh was a ſteady friend to the King and Conſtitution---was a man of undaunted courage, and poſſeſſed a great ſhare of nautical knowledge---and the wiſe and ſalutary laws which he cauſed to be enacted for the benefit of his country, and the comfort and happineſs of the poor fiſhermen in Newfoundland during his government of that province, are proofs of a ſound mind, and a humane and benevolent diſpoſition.

Sir Hugh entered into the ſervice very early in life. He was made a Captain in 1746, and in 1762 Governor of Newfoundland---In 1765, he concluded a peace with the Indians,

upon

upon the back ſettlements of Canada—In 1770 he was made a Rear Admiral, and in the ſame year one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity—In 1771 he was appointed a Comptroller of the Navy--In 1773 created a Baronet; and in 1775 he was choſen a Member of Parliament for Scarborough--In 1776 he was made one of the Lords of the Admiralty--and in 1778 a Vice Admiral, Lieutenant General of Marines, and Governor of Scarborough Caſtle--In 1780 he was appointed Maſter and Governor of Greenwich Hoſpital--In 1781 he was choſen to repreſent the borough of Huntingdon in Parliament; and in 1787 he attained the rank of Admiral of the White.

Bedfordſhire.]--At Bedford aſſizes, *a perſon who refuſed to diſcloſe his name*, Thomas White, Abraham Woodcraft, and Suſannah Cooke, received ſentence of death--White, Woodcraft, and Cooke, were reprieved.

A ſow, the property of William Tutton, at Girford, has, at eleven different litters, farrowed 253 pigs.

Huntingdonſhire.

Married.]—At St. Ives, Mr. Thos. *Hutchinſon*, to Miſs Barnes, daughter of Jo. Barnes, Eſq.

Cambridgeſhire.]—The Cambridge aſſizes proved maiden.

Married.]—At Ely, the Rev. James *Saunders*, B. D. fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and rector of Sawtrey Moigue, Huntingdon, to Miſs Attenboroug, of Ely.

Mr. Richard *Baker*, to Miſs Martin. Mr. *Duncock*, to Miſs Hart. The Rev. W. *Baycau*, to Miſs Smith. Mr. *Willet*, to Miſs Brooke. At Retford, the Rev. W. *Pearſon*, to Miſs Francis Law.

Died.]—At Sutton (iſle of Ely) of a putrid diſorder, Mr. Edward *Haddock*, his wife, and a child, and, a day or two afterwards, the brother of Mr. Haddock. At Cambridge, Mr. T. *Riddel*. Mrs. *Browne*. Mr. James *Oldershaw*. Mr. *Tilbrooke*. Mrs. *White*.

Norfolk.]—The Lynn ferry-boat, containing thirty perſons on board, was lately overſet, by running athwart the cable of a barge, when twenty perſons were drowned. Four paſſengers were ſaved, by the gallant exertions of John Price, a Sailor. For ſuch accidents, which, alas, too frequently happen, can no humane preventative be deviſed?

Norwich, March 1. Laſt week, as ſome labourers were digging in a field at Lakenham, they uncovered about a hundred human ſkulls and bones, from a ſpot of ſixty ſquare yards in ſurface, and eighteen inches in depth. Some pieces of iron were alſo found, and a ſmall copper coin, with an impreſſion on each ſide, "Norwich," and around it, "Charles Reeve, 1664."

The Inhabitants of Yarmouth are about to improve the harbour there conſiderably, by deepening its bed, and removing the bar.

A new fair for horſes is to be held annually at Downham, on every ſecond day of March.

A bill, for the drainage and incloſure of Marſhland Smeeth and Fen, has paſſed the Houſe of Commons.

In our laſt, we mentioned a man having had his arm bitten off cloſe to his elbow, by a lion at Lynn Mart—this ſtatement is not ſtrictly true, it appearing that the man inconſiderately thruſt his arm into the den, but that he was extricated, with great difficulty, by the keepers. The arm, however, was dreadfully lacerated, and the man now lies in a dangerous ſtate.

An act has paſſed, for incloſing the waſte grounds, &c. at Northwold, and at Little Durham.

On March 11, Sir Thomas Durant, bart. on attaining his majority, gave a large entertainment to all the poor of the pariſh of Scottowe.

At the aſſizes for Norfolk, ten perſons received ſentence of death.

Married.]—R. *Grimmer*, Eſq. of Sea'ham, to Miſs Honor Crabbe. Mr. *James*, of Toſtock, to Miſs Suſan Andrews. Mr. *Earrington*, of Tolleſhunt Darey, to Miſs A. Grove. John *Rolfe*, Eſq. to Mrs. Tyſon.

Died.]—At Norwich, the widow of the late James *Deacon*; ſunk into diſpondency by the loſs of her huſband, the hand of *public liberality* was kindly extended to aſſiſt her, but relief, alas came too late. She has left behind her ſix helpleſs orphans.

Mr. *Gogle*. Aged 36, Mrs. Ann *Smith*, wife of the Rev. W. P. S. an excellent wife, and a valuable woman. At Lynn, the Rev. J. Jeff. *Watſon*, ſon of C. W. Eſq. collector of the exciſe, Lynn. Mrs *Watman*, relict of the late Mr. W. merchant. At Yarmouth, aged 59, Mr Joſ. *Haw*. At Swaffham, Mrs. *Roberts*, wife of Mr. C. Roberts, ſurgeon. At Long Stratton, Mr. G. *Wallis*, one of the people called Quakers, liberal in his ſentiments, and benevolent in his diſpoſition. Aged 77, Sir Tho. *Gage*, Bart. of Coldham Hall.

Erratum in our laſt.

In the article, "Feb. 4. at Norwich, aged 22, Mr. E. Sackville," *read* "Sackville *Turner*."

Suffolk.

Married.]—At Loweſtoffe, Dr. *Smith*, of Hammerſmith, preſident of the Linnean Society, to Miſs Reeve, only daughter of R. Reeve, of Loweſtoffe, Eſq.

At Woodbridge, Mr. *Rogers*, to Miſs Muddcock. At Ixworth, Benjamin *Cobb*, Eſq. to Miſs Cartwright. At Ipſwich, Mr. *Ramſay*, to Miſs Chapiin. At Yarmouth, Mr. Dawſon *Turner*, to Miſs Palgrave.

Died.]—Of a putrid fever in one day, Mr. *Shawe*, a conſiderable farmer at Thornham, and his two ſons. Mrs. *Morley*, of Euſwell. At Howmarket, aged 88, Mr. John *Wainforth*.

Hertfordſhire.]—At Hertford aſſizes, Richard Watts, William Harris, Iſaac Pitkin, Philip Gregory, and Thomas Witney, were capitally convicted.

A fire broke out lately at Hemel Hempſted, on the premiſes of Mr. Collet, a farmer, which conſumed of wheat, peas, hay, &c. to the value of 600l.

Eſſex.

Married.]—At Shepland, near Rochford, Mr. R. *Harriſon*, to Miſs Kneppin. W. *Pollet*,

Pollet, Eſq. to Miſs Leader. Mr. Thomas *Stone*, of Bulphan, to Miſs Mary Draper. Mr. George *Hoſier*, of Little Waltham, to Miſs Montford. At Colcheſter, Mr. *Say*, to Miſs Minks.

Died.]—Mr. *Crozier*, late of Berleigh Mills, near Maldon. Mr. *Smith*, of Billericas. The Rev. William Sailſbury, rector of Moreton and Little Hallingbury. Mrs. *Baker*, wife of Mr. R. Baker, keeper of Newport priſon, near Saffron Walden. Mrs. *Smitherman* of Braintree. Mr. J. C. *Revett*. At Colcheſter, Mrs. *Cooper*. Mr. John *Everet*.

Kent.] At the aſſizes Maidſtone, fifty-one perſons were tried, ſix of whom were capitally convicted, and eight ordered to be tranſported. Five of the former were reprieved.

Married.] Mr. C. *Beatley*, New Croſs, to Miſs Sarah *Tape*, Bromley. At Greenwich, Major *Hamilton* to Miſs C. *Hardy*. At Canterbury, H. *Bauely*, Eſq. to Miſs Stringer. T. S. *Hawer*, Eſq, to Miſs *Whitlock*.

Died.] Mr Fry, of Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells. At Dover, Mrs. *Smith* relict of Mr. Smith, ſurgeon. At Woolwich, Lieut. F. V. *Vernon*. At Rainham, aged 24, Miſs *Richards*. Same place, aged 59, Mrs. Mary *Lake*. At Hythe, aged 78, Mrs. *Rich*. At Aſhford — *Parſons*, Eſq. more than ten years a martyr to the gout. At Highſtead, Mrs *Carey*. In Canterbury, Mr *Heard*, ſen. Aged 80, Mr Robt. *Queſted*. Suddenly. Mr *Fleet*, of St. Dunſtan's. In Maidſtone, Mrs. *Turner*, Stone-ſtreet. In Chatham, Mr *Town*, Star Inn. At Margate, Mrs. E. Sackett, aged 84. Same place, Mrs. *Napier*. At Wellſborough, Mr. E. *Boys*. At Gillingham, Mr. N. *Quarrington*. At Eltham, Mr. James *White*. At Wye, Mrs. *Kennett*.

Suſſex.]—Lewes, March 7. This county has been long haunted by vagrants of all deſcriptions, and particularly gypſies;—the enormous depredations committed of late, however, has induced our county magiſtrates to iſſue ſtrict orders for the puniſhment of all vagrants.

A two-year-old hog, which weighed near 100 ſt. was killed lately in the pariſh of Rye.

All the poor perſons in the ſeven pariſhes adjoining to Godwood, were lately entertained by order of the duke of Richmond, at that manſion, for ſeveral days ſucceſſively.

The ſmuggling trade has revived of late, in theſe parts, in conſequence of the great prices offered for contraband articles.

Married.] Mr. *Sileman*, of Winchelſea, to Miſs *Dawes*, of Angel-court Throgmorton-ſtreet, London. At Chicheſter, Thomas *Clapham*, eſq. Captain in the Weſt Eſſex militia, to Miſs Caroline *Langley*, only daughter of John Langley, eſq. of Langley Hall, Hants.

Died.] At Chicheſter, Maſter Cobden *Newland*.

Hampſhire.] Southampton, March 5. On Tueſday laſt, a fire broke out at Half Way Pam. buildings fitted up for the reception of the French emigrant artillery. The whole buildings, containing large ſtores, were deſtroyed.

At Wincheſter aſſizes, twenty-two priſoners were capitally convicted, ſeven were ordered for execution, and the reſt reprieved.

Wincheſter, March 5.—Laſt week, a fire broke out here at the Upper Barracks, in which part of the Staffordſhire militia was quartered. The whole building was conſumed, including a conſiderable quantity of barrack ſtores, clothing, &c.

The common fields belonging to the hamlets of Mitchelmewk, Finſbury, Braiſhfield, and Awbridge, will be ſhortly incloſed, an act having paſſed for that purpoſe.

The works on the Southampton and Salisbury canal, have commenced in a maſterly manner.

An aqueduct is to be conſtructed over Shirley Brook.

A meeting has been lately held at Southampton, to conſider of the propriety of forming a junction between the Statyn Navigation, and the Baſingſtoke Canal; the line of junction to commence at Grewel Hill, and to extend twenty-two miles in length. This meaſure will be beneficial to government, as well as individuals, ſaving a conſiderable expence in the land carriage of naval and victualing ſtores; and the more ſo, as veſſels to and from London, &c. are often detained at Southampton, months together, by contrary winds. This canal will form an inland communication BETWEEN THE PORTS OF LONDON AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The South Hants Agricultural Society, have offered a number of premiums (for 1796) of twenty guineas and under, for the encouragement of ox teams, improved conſtruction of ploughs, producing the fineſt cattle, &c. the longeſt ſervitude in huſbandry, and bringing up the greateſt number of children, &c.

Married.] At Portſmouth, Mr. *Collins* to Miſs H. *Davies*, both of the Theatre. Mr. *Batten*, of Southampton, to Miſs *Short*, of Saliſbury.

At Great Bedwin, Steph. *Freewen*, eſq. to Miſs Ann *Maſon*.

Died.] At Southampton, aged 18, Miſs *Shadgett*. Mrs. *Marſh*. At Wincheſter, the Rev. Mr. *Brereton*, rector of St. Michael's. Mr. *Noyes*. Mr. *Hawkes*; and, aged 66, the Rev. P. *Smith*, rector of Abaſton, and ſenior burgeſs of Wincheſter. At Portſmouth, Mr. *Horner*, maſter gunner of the garriſon. At Kingſton, near Portſmouth, Lieut. *Philips*, of the Marines. Aged 88, Mrs. *Marſhal*, of Havant. At Porſmouth, Mr. *W. Taſwell*. At Southampton, Mrs. *Murray*. Mrs. *Dodge*.

At Andover, Mr. *John Dalby*, gaoler of that place; he was the perſon who apprehended the celebrated John the Painter.

Berkſhire.]—March 5. At Reading aſſizes, Michael Murray, William Friday, Robert Cooper, William Morgan, Joſeph Francis, William Spong, and John Mayo, received ſentence of death, Francis, Sponge, and Mayo, were reprieved.—Martha Wallis was ſentenced to fourteen years, and Lewis Pepper, and John Davis, to ſeven years, tranſportation.

Reading, March 9.—On Saturday laſt, a numerous mob aſſembled at Clewer, near Reading, inſiſting that the corn ſhould be ſeded at a fair price. Their remonſtrances proving

proving of no effect, they proceeded to the flower-mills, with a view to empty the ſame, but were prevented from ſo doing by the military.

Thirty-ſix years ago, a gentleman of Little London, for the purpoſe of experiment, concealed three half-pence in the bark of a tree, on his grounds :---lately, on cutting the ſame tree, the proprietor diſcovered the half-pence, which, however, when expoſed to the air, immediately turned into duſt.

The inhabitants of the hundreds of Farringdon, Gunfield, and Shrivenham, have petitioned parliament for power to erect buildings for the reception of all their poor, and for employing and regulating them, &c.

Married.] At Speen, the Earl of *Guildford*, to Miſs *Coutts*, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Coutts, Eſq. Banker, London.--At Reading, Mr. *Hallows*, to Miſs *Port*.---At Eaſt Hendred, aged 69, Mr. *Boult*, to Miſs *Boſley*, aged 21.---At Andover, Mr. *W. Ludlow*, to Miſs *Stone*, ſiſter of Rich. Stone, Eſq. Sonning.---At Farringdon, Mr. *Reynolds*, to Miſs *Bradley*.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. *French*.---At Windſor, Mr. *Temple*, of the King's Silver Scullery.---Aged 81, Mrs. *Mary Cliffe*, granddaughter of the late Sir Rich. Rooth.---At Henley, Mr. *John Soundy*, an eminent maſter.---At Wantage, Mrs. *Stirling*, relict of the late Mr. Stirling.---Aged 74, the Rev. *Joſeph Bennet*, rector of Sunningwell.

Wiltſhire.]---The Magiſtrates of Saliſbury, have publiſhed ſevere reſolutions againſt forestallers.

Saliſbury, March 5.---On Tueſday laſt, a fire broke out at Little Bedwin Mill, which conſumed the ſame in the ſpace of an hour---a large quantity of wheat and barley were, however, ſaved.

At Saliſbury aſſizes, Iſaac Phillips, William Wild, John Lewis, and James Cutts, were capitally convicted. The three latter were reprieved.

Died.] *Robert Maudrells*, Eſq. Capt. in the Wiltſhire Militia.---Mr. *Thos. Felham*, of the Glove inn, Lower Donhead.---The Rev. *N. Bliſs*, Rector of Collerne.---Miſs *Taylor*, near Coſham--At Chilmark, aged 80, Mr. *Auguſtine King*.---In the Cloſe, Saliſbury, *W. B. Earle*, Eſq. beloved for his many valuable qualities as a man and Chriſtian.---At Devizes, *T. Bennet*, Eſq. aged 70, late a reſpectable planter in the iſland of Grenada.---At Warminſter, aged 74, Mrs. *Davis*.

At Swindon, aged 80, Mrs. *Williams*.

Somerſetſhire.] A poor debtor, aged ſixty, was lately liberated from Bath goal, after ſuffering two years' impriſonment, for a debt of 10l. A year ago, the creditor was offered the whole amount of the debt, on condition of relinquiſhing the coſts. The Thatched Houſe Society, for the relief of ſmall debtors, then interfered, by ſuing for the groats, which had been paid till within the month preceding, but being then neglected, the ſociety applying to the juſtices, procured the priſoner's diſcharge.

The Bath and Weſt of England Society, for the encouragement of agriculture, arts, &c. at their late meeting, voted their thanks to Mr. Pryce, for his Eſſay on the Curl in Potatoes; to Richard Bright, Eſq. for his experiments in producing Flour from Potatoes; and to other gentlemen, for valuable communications.

The bill for *varying* the line of the Kennet and Avon Canal, has paſſed the legiſlature, in lieu of the rejected bill, which went to extend the canal to Briſtol.

Briſtol, March 19.---On Wedneſday morning, a fire broke out at the houſe of Mr. Hill, umbrella-maker, in St. James's Church-yard, which was entirely burnt down, and the family narrowly eſcaped with their lives.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. *T. Lewis*, to Mrs. *Biggs*.---At Montacute, Mr. *G. Hawkins*, to Miſs *Prunella Gard*.---At Taunton, Captain *Monkton*, to Miſs *C. Slade*.---At Briſtol, Mr. *R. Wickes*, Attorney, to Miſs *Walbrough*.---Mr. *W. Davies*, of Hereford, to Miſs *E. Ockewell*.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. *C. Axford*.---Mrs. *Gibbon*, mother of *Edward Gibbon*, Eſq. the celebrated hiſtorian.---Mrs. *Bennet*.---*Wm. Greenwood*, Eſq. Captain in the Navy.---The Hon. *Charles Vane*, of Mount Ida, Norfolk.---Dr. *Stewart*, of Southampton.--Miſs *Rogers*, of Glouceſter.---Mr. *Vernon*.---Mrs. *Dodſon*, relict of Dr. Charles Dodſon, Biſhop of Elphin.---Mrs. *Garrard*, wife of Mr. Garrard, ſurgeon, of Eaſt Hayes, near Bath.---Mrs. *Atterbury*.---Miſs *Crouch*.--Mr. *E. Morton*.---Mrs. *Merryweather*.---*Wm. Edwards*, Eſq. Common-Councilman of Bath.---Mr. *J. S. Cottel*, of Engliſhcombe; and a few days afterwards, Mrs. *A. Cottel*, his widow.---At Bridgewater, aged 89, Mrs. *Coles*.--Mrs. *Bryant*.---Mrs. *Standfaſt*.---Mrs. *Hooper*.---Mrs. *Eſtcott*.---Mrs. *Hulham*.----Mr. *Pitman*.----At Minehead, Mr. *S. Richman*.

At Weſton, aged 53, after an illneſs, the conſequence of fatigues endured in a voyage round the world, *John Francis de Herce*, Knight of St. Louis. He had been an enterpriſing officer in the French navy, and an incorruptible repreſentative in the Conſtituent Aſſembly.

At Lowton, Miſs *Fanny Richards*.--At Limington, Mrs. *Culliford*.---At Weſt Camel, aged 69, Mrs. *Gibbs*.--At Taunton, Mrs. *Salter*.---At Crewkerne, Mr. *I. C. Taylor*, attorney.---At Upcott Houſe, Mrs. *Fiſher*, greatly lamented by her neighbourhood.---At Heathfield, Miſs *Betty Bond*.--At King Weſton, Mr. *John Reynolds*.--At Wedmore, Mr. *John Rickard*; he was killed by one of the church bells falling upon him.---At Taunton, Mrs. *Towell*.---At Wellington, Mr. *N. Were*, one of the people called Quakers.--At Teignmouth, *W. Pierſe*, Eſq.---At Briſtol, Mrs. *Smith*, Caſtle-ſtreet.---Mr. *Iſaac Woodland*, Back-ſtreet.--Mr. *J. Gorſed*, Wine-ſtreet--At Wookey Hole, Mrs. *Bond*.---At Bath, Mrs. *Fulconer*.

At Briſtol, Mr. *T. Boſton*, many years an Officer in the Cuſtoms.---Mr. *Latham*, of Strickland.---At the Hot Wells, aged 25, Mrs.

Mrs. *Lee*, wife of Edw. Lee, Eſq.--Mrs. *Taylor*.---Mrs. *Morgan*, relict of the late Capt. Morgan.--Mr. *Booth*.--Capt. *Inglis*, many years commander of a trading veſſel to the Weſt-Indies Mr *W. Rogers*, a muſician of the Pump-room band.---*Rob. Richards*, Eſq. formerly Attorney-General of Jamaica.

Dorſetſhire.

Married.] At Gillingham, Mr. *Bell*, to Miſs *Judith Phripp*--Mr. *Poole*, ſurgeon, of Sherborne, to Miſs *Fooks*, of Dorcheſter.--Mr. *T. Enſor*, to Miſs *Holloway*.--*F. Williams*, Eſq. of Herrington Hall, to Miſs *Flyan*.-- At Shaftsbury, Mr. *J. Dowling*, 65, to Miſs *L. King*, 23.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, Rev. *T. Hughes*, rector of Came.--At Pimble Hinton, Mrs. *Colcy*.--At Weymouth, Mrs. *Andrews*.

Devonſhire. ---On Wedneſday laſt, eighteen houſes, and a Methodiſts' chapel, were nearly conſumed by fire, at Axminſter. During the fire, ſome perſons incautiouſly took up ſome of the burning timber, to uſe it for fuel; by this means, four more houſes were afterwards deſtroyed.

Exeter, March 14.---In conſequence of a woman lately periſhing with hunger in this city, it is in contemplation to eſtabliſh a charitable inſtitution, on a new plan, calculated to prevent effects of that nature.

In a late affray, at Torpoint, between the boat's crew of the Viper cutter, and a large party of armed ſmugglers, one midſhipman and two ſailors were dangerouſly wounded, and one ſmuggler killed, and two others wounded. The ſailors carried away twenty caſks of ſpirits; the horſes, however, ſo laden with them, were reſcued by the ſmugglers.

An intereſting ſociety, meeting weekly, has been lately inſtituted at Honiton, for promoting uſeful information on chemical, and other philoſophical ſubjects. The utility of ſuch inſtitutions (furniſhing a virtuous employment of time and intellect) particularly in ſmall towns, where the reſources of entertainment and information are ſmall, is too obvious to require pointing out by us.

Mr. Juſtice Buller is making great improvements on Dartmore foreſt, by incloſing the ſame, and building on it a new town, called Two Bridges, &c.

A man, named Nathaniel Saunders, died lately in Camelford goal, where he had been imprifoned ſix years in conſequence of having kiſſed *a hare!*

At the aſſizes for Devonſhire, George Morgan, William Willis, Thomas Tout, Ann Leaman, and Thomas Wilſon, were capitally convicted.

Married.] At Plymouth, Capt *Pell*, of the N. Devon Militia, to Miſs *Nicholls*.--At Exeter, Mr. *G Murch*, to Miſs *Small*, of Crediton.---Mr. *Belfield*, to Miſs *Sanders*.---At Silverton, Mr. *H. Cleeve*, to Miſs *Penfound*.

Died.] Aged 77, the Rev. *John Jago*, M. A. 38 years vicar of Taviſtock, and 48 rector of Petertavy. As a miniſter, he was true and faithful, never deſiſting from his paſtoral employment, till compelled to it by the decay of nature. As a magiſtrate, he was alike free from partiality and corruption. In private converſation, his facetiouſneſs ever comported with dignity. In brief, he was the polite gentleman, and the grave, ſenſible, and orthodox divine.

At Modbury, Admiral *Gideon*, a brave officer, poſſeſſed of ſingular benevolence and philanthropy.

At Bowhill Houſe, near Exeter, Mrs. *Gordon*---At Exeter, Mrs. *Stoney*, of Cavan, in Ireland.--Mrs. *Worthy*.--Mr. *Voyſey*.--At Barnſtaple, Mr. *Hugh Adams*, Attorney.---Near Barnſtaple, *Gilbert Nicholetts*, Eſq --At Monkſdown, Mrs. *Bellamy*.

Cornwall.

Married] At Fowey, Mr. *R. Duggen*, to Miſs *Ann Large*.---At Falmouth, Capt. *J. Harvey*, to Miſs *M. P. Hancking*.

Died.] At St. Germains, Capt. *G. F. Bruce*, 87th.---At Falmouth, Mr. *Root. Blandſtone*, maſter of the hotel.

Wales.] The magiſtrates of Denbighſhire, have reſolved to furniſh employment for the priſoners in the county goal, at Ruthin.

Immenſe quantities of excellent iron-ore have been lately diſcovered in Wales, which, if properly attended to, will decreaſe the importation of that article.

Married.] M. *Jameſon*, Bookſeller of Oſweſtry, to Miſs E. Thomas, of Llwynymaen.

E. N. *Griffiths*, Eſq. of Uſk Caſtle, to Miſs Phebe *Prebart*. At Berriew, Mr. R. *Edwards*, to Mrs. *Barkley*.

At Holywell, Mr. E. *Carnes*, Bookſeller, to Miſs H *Jones*.

Died.] Suddenly, John *Davies*, Eſq. near Bala, late of Henfryn. At Wrexham, Mr. John *Evans*, many years a much reſpected Draper, and in very extenſive buſineſs. Mr. Owen *Owers*, of Llwyndedwydd. At Caernarvon,---*Jones*, Eſq. late High Sheriff.

At his ſeat in Glamorganſhire, aged 82, George *Williams*, Eſq.

At Bridgend, Glamorgan, aged 25, the Rev. Thomas *Phelps*, of Jeſus College, Oxford Aged 73, John *Edwards*, Eſq. of Hawood. Aged 76, John *Davies*, Eſq. of Lloyd Jack, in the commiſſion of the Peace for the county of Cardigan. Near Lantriſſant, the Rev. Mr. *Evans*.

The Rev. Mr *Rogers*, Vicar of Carmarthen.

Scotland.] The Highland Society have offered a gold medal, or a piece of plate worth ten guineas, for the beſt eſſay on the reaſons which have rendered the uſe of horſes ſo univerſal in agricultural operations, and with what effects oxen might be ſubſtituted for them; alſo another, for an eſſay on the beſt methods of improving the breed of Highland horſes; and another, for the beſt account of the conſtruction, &c. of farm-houſes and offices, adapted to the Highlands. Alſo a medal, or equivalent, for the beſt eſſay on the propereſt method of CUTTING PEATS; and another, for a communication on the moſt effectual methods of PRESERVING POTATOES, throughout the winter, free from froſt, &c. Alſo a number of larger and ſmaller prizes, for the CULTIVATION

VATION OF MADDER, improvement of barren land, by potatoe crops, ſpaying of ſheep, meliorating the breed of black cattle, and improving paſture ground.

The juſtices of peace, in ſeveral counties, have lately puniſhed a number of perſons, for practiſing private diſtilling.

The merchants and other inhabitants of the towns north of Edinburgh, have lately applied to the poſtmaſter-general, to obtain a ſpeedier conveyance of the mail from the Edinburgh poſt-office. The Elgith mail arrives at Edinburgh, between five and ſix in the morning, and the letters directed northwards, are detained there till two in the afternoon.

March 12.—David Downie was liberated from confinement, on condition of departing from Great Britain and Ireland, and not being found therein during his natural life.

A public diſpenſary has been lately eſtabliſhed at Aberdeen.

The brigantine Experiment, of Air, ſailed, upon a ſingle bottom, eight times acroſs the Atlantic, beſides ſeveral additional voyages to Memel, Dublin, &c and lay 248 days in harbours, greatly infeſted by the ſea-worm; yet, on being examined was found entirely free from this deſtructive vermin. This effect is attributed to the ſhip's having been payed with coal tar upon the ſingle bottom.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Mr. G. *Duncan*, Dumfries, to Miſs Currie, of Middlebie. F. *Grant*, Eſq. to Miſs A. Oliphant, of Roſſie, John *M'Kenzie*, Eſq. to Miſs J. M. Stirling.

At Aberdeen, Capt. *Livingſton*, 30th reg. to Miſs Martin, of Nelfield.

At Glaſgow, Mr. Robt. *Orr*, of Paiſley, to Miſs Mary Paterſon. Mr. *M'Nair*, to Miſs Edington.

At Grenock, Mr. John *Ewart*, of the cuſtoms, to Miſs Borland.

At Dunachton, near Inverneſs, Mr. Wm. *M'Intoſh*, to Miſs Jeſs M'Intoſh.

At Huntley, Mr. Joſeph *Forſyth*, to Miſs Ann *Bell*.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Robt. *Dick*, Eſq. profeſſor of civil law. Mrs. *Lee Lewis*. Alexander *M'Crae*, Eſq. Mr. *Seton*. The Rev. Mr. James *Johnſtone*. Alex *M'Connochie*, Eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms. Arch. *Chriſtie*, Eſq. Aged 77, W. *Denholm*, Eſq. of Buſhwood. Mrs. *Davidſon*, of Haltree. Mr. W. Auguſtus *Wiſhart*.

At Aberdeen, aged 18, Mr. Montague *Beattie*, ſon of Dr. Beattie, profeſſor of moral philoſphy. Mr. Alex. *Abernethy*, merchant. Alex. *Robertſon*, Eſq. Miſs *Abernethy*, of Mayne.

At Glaſgow, James *Denniſtown*, of Colgrain, Eſq. Mrs. *Somerville*, of Park. Mr. David *Edmond*, merchant.

At Dumfries, Mr. Charles *Blackſtock*. Aged 101, Leidairer *Read*.

At Kilmarnock, aged 78, Miſs Barbara *Morris*.

At Miltown, of Urn, the Rex. Mr. Andrew *Boyd*.

At Dalmotter Hill, Miſs Jean *Hamilton*, of Barns,

At Balville Houſe, Badenock, Inverneſshire, on the 17th of February, *James Macpherſon*, Eſq. M. P. for Camelford. Mr. Macpherſon was in his 57th year. His remains were brought from his ſeat in Scotland to Highgate, where the hearſe was met by eight gentlemen's coaches, and ſix mourning coaches. With this attendance, the corpſe was brought to Weſtmiſter-Abbey, and interred in Poets' Corner, not far from the buſt and tablet of the late Dr. Goldſmith, of which Mr. Macpherſon wrote the epitaph.

This gentlemen was celebrated in the literary as well as political world. His firſt publication, he called a tranſlation of the Poems of Oſſian, the ſon of Fingall, which appeared in the year 1762. This performance excited a long and acrimonious controverſey, in which Dr. Hugh Blair diſtinguiſhed himſelf. It produced alſo ſome animadverſions from doctor Johnſon, which the author reſented, adding to his reſentment menacing expreſſions. This produced from the doctor that ſpirited and intrepid letter, which Boſwell has publiſhed in his Memoirs.

In 1770, he publiſhed a tranſlation of the Iliad of Homer, in the ſame Heroic proſe with which he had dignified the ſon of Fingal; to this work the late Sir John Elliot was ſo partial, that he preferred it to Pope, carried copies of the book to his patients, and talked it into a temporary ſale; but could not into a laſting reputation. Mr. Macpherſon afterwards, in 1771, publiſhed an Introduction to the Hiſtory of Great Britain and Ireland; and in 1773, a Hiſtory of Great Britain, from the Reſtoration in 1660, to the acceſſion of the Houſe of Hanover. The chief merit of this collection lies in original extracts from the private Memoirs of King James the Second, and its leading error, party prejudice. In 1775, he publiſhed a pamphlet, entitled, The Rights of Great Britain over her Colonies aſſerted, which divided the approbation of the Royaliſts with Dr. Johnſon's Taxation no Tyranny. It has been ſaid (with what truth we know not) that he obtained a penſion of 700l. per ann. from Lord North. He was firſt elected to parliament in 1780, and appointed to the lucrative office of agent to the nabob of Arcot, which he held to the day of his death.

Ireland—A ſingular caſe in ſurgery occurred lately at the county of Meath hoſpital. A woman, who had been pregnant two years and two months, had a full-grown infant extracted from her, by the Cæſarian operation; the woman was diſcharged perfectly well.

The Lord Lieutenant has iſſued a proclamation, prohibiting the exportation of corn, flour, or potatoes.

The defenders grow daily more numerous, and the northern and weſtern parts of this kingdom are become another *La Vendée*. In Connought, large bodies have patroled the country, offered battle to the military, attacked the towns of Drumſea and Athleague, and ſtripped them of arms, &c. One body from the iron-works at Arignot, and compelled the workmen

workmen to manufacture pikes and other arms, &c. In the counties of Roſcommon, Leitrim, and Sligo, they proceeded to try ſeveral peaceable perſons, whom they ſentenced to receive 500 laſhes, actually inflicting the ſame. Earl Carhampton and his officers, were obliged to diſpenſe with the ordinary forms of law, and the legiſlature have ſince indemnified them.

Drogheda, March 4.—The poſt-boy, conveying the mail from Collon to this place, was ſtopped lately by ſeven men, armed with guns, who diſarmed the guard, ill-treated the poſt-boy, and carried away the mail. The robbers have not yet been diſcovered.

At Dublin, lord Weſtmeath has obtained a verdict for 10,000l. againſt Mr. Bradſhaw, for crim. con. with lady Weſtmeath.

Cork, March 2.—Laſt week at a farm houſe, near Mallow, the lightening ſtruck the chimney (which in its fall killed a youth, aged nineteen) tore up a heavy flag, and ſmaſhed it in pieces; killed an old woman, and a girl twelve years of age, and ſeverely wounded the father, though no mark of violence appeared on his body—a child, in the man's arms, received no injury. All the dogs, cats, and fowls were killed.

On March 3--James Weldon, for high treaſon, was executed in Dublin. The body, having been ſuſpended ten minutes, was taken down, and the executioner proceeded to decapitate the ſame, which, from terror, he did not perform till after ſeveral ineffectual ſtrokes.

The works of the redoubt, or powder magazine, in the Phœnix Park, at Dublin, have been lately ſtrengthened; cannon is now mounted on the ſemi-baſtions, and a ſtrong additional guard does duty without and within the fort.

Dr. Maunſell, of Limerick, by a recent improvement in the culture of potatoes, obtained an increaſed produce at a reduced expence. In a damp ſituation, without being injured, they yield ſucceſſive fibrous ſhoots, which are dibbled or drilled.—The doctor contends, that the general adoption of his plan, would ſave the nation the ſum of 580l. per annum.

At Trim aſſizes, 140 perſons were tried, ſixteen of whom received ſentence of death.

Suffering as this part of the empire is, from its ſhare in the war, it cannot be expected that we can ſtate its manufactures and commerce, as wearing a proſperous aſpect. Some of the Dublin papers, however, boaſt of the increaſed exportations to America, of articles manufactured in Ireland, particularly linen and cotton ſtuffs.

Married.] At Dublin, Mr. J. *Ford* to Miſs Eliza *M'Donald*. Mr. G. *Armſtrong* to Miſs *Armſtrong*. Mr. *Parks* to Miſs *Galdwell*. The Rev. J. *Briggs* to Miſs *Barry*. Amias *Davis*, eſq. to Miſs *Lowe*. Mr. Stephen *Parker* to Miſs *Hoſon*. Robt. *Drought*, eſq. to Miſs *Briſtow*. Capt. John *Hunt* to Miſs *Jones*. J. D. *Sterrett*, eſq. to Miſs *Locke*. Jas. *Douchier*, eſq. to Miſs *Cudmore*. The Rev. Mr. *Jones* to Miſs Letitia *Rocke*. Mr. A. *Palmer* to Mrs. *Smith*. Mr. Tho. *M'Guire* to Miſs Lucinda *Kenny*. William *Low*, eſq. to Miſs *Hamilton*.

At Limerick, Mr. A. *Fitzgerald*, of the 7th foot, to Miſs *Barton*. Mr. *Dudley* to Miſs E. *Evans*.

At Kilkenny, Mr. J. *Murphy* to Miſs *Kelley*.

At Antrim, Mr J. *Kellead* to Miſs *Hamilton*.

At Mullivalla, in the county of Armagh, Mr *Pottinger* to Miſs M'*Connel*.

At Cork, R. K. *M'Min*, eſq. to Miſs E. *Dawyer*.

Died.] At Dublin, Mr. R.D. *Smith*. Mr. Jas. *M'Creevy*. Aged 80, Mr. Geo. *Greg*. Rich. *Swift*, eſq. Mr. Tho. *Palmer*. Skeffington *Hamilton*, eſq. Captain *Farringdon*, 33d reg. Aged 89, the Rt. Hon. Martha, Counteſs Dowager of *Aldborough*. Mrs. *Blake*, of Rohara. Mrs. Barbara *Cooke*. Mrs. *Wakely*. Lady Eliz. *Southwell*. Mr. *O'Flanagan*, an eminent floriſt. Miſs Barbara *Rogers*. Mr. Mich. *Rayer*. Mr. *Boyſe*.

At Proudſton, county of Meath, aged 105, Mrs. *Kelly*.

At Tombraine, county of Wiclow, Mr. *Swan*.

At Shauccum, A. *Hutchinſon*, eſq.

At Tuam, Martin *Kirman*, of Blendwell, eſq.

At Cork, Mrs. *Parks*. Mr. R. *Sharpe*. Miſs *M'Capſe*. Lieut. *Dickſon* of the navy. Mrs. *Shelton*. Mr. Henry *Cuthbert*.

At Kilkenny, the Lady of Richard *Galway*, eſq. Mr. Sylveſter *Comerford*. Enſign *Mahony*.

At Tipperary, Miſs Mary *Keating*, of Kilcommon.

At Clonmel, Mr. Theophilus *Harvey*.

At Athlone, Cha. *Idel*, eſq. Mrs. *Lyons*.

At Dungarvon, Thomas *Barber*, eſq.

At Waterford, Mr. Henry *Hayden*. Mr. *Kautzman*.

At Carrickmines, Mr. Henry *Greville*.

At Dunafrogue Caſtle, county of Clare, aged 72, Richard *Monſel*, eſq.

At Limerick, on the 27th of January laſt, in the 30th year of his age, Samuel *Crumpe*, M. D. M. R. I. A. author of the well-known work on the Employment of the Poor. To thoſe who knew Dr. Crumpe, it would be unneceſſary to recite his merits; *they* need no incentive to feel the moſt poignant concern for his early loſs. To *others*, it may be aſſerted, that he was a man whoſe rare virtues and accompliſhments recommended him to the reſpect and eſteem of a widely extended and diverſified acquaintance, whilſt they endeared him, in a peculiar manner, to his family and friends. He was gifted with talents, and poſſeſſed of information, that promiſed to raiſe him to the higheſt eminence in his profeſſion, and in the literary world. His capacity of intellect, his diſcriminating judgment, his habits of obſervation, and variety of knowledge, gave promiſing proofs of great future utility to the public. Short, however, as his life was, and devoted as his time was to the active duties of his profeſſion, he had acquired an extenſive celebrity by the publication of "*An Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Opium*," and lately of "*An Eſſay on the beſt Means of providing Employment for the People*." The laſt work was honoured with a prize-medal by the Royal Iriſh Academy, and procured him admiſſion as a member of that body. It is a work which cannot fail to eſtabliſh his poſthumous reputation, as a ſenſible and humane man, and a true and enlightened PATRIOT.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

OR

BRITISH REGISTER.

No. III.—For APRIL, 1796.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your laſt Magazine, a correſpondent, who ſigns *Scrutator*, propoſes a difficulty for ſolution, which has occurred to him, concerning the place in which the human voice is formed. Having, as he ſays, the higheſt deference to *written authorities*, he has propoſed the ſtory of the pippin-woman, of Orpheus, of Philomela, and of a Brabançon gentleman, all of whoſe *heads* ſpoke after they were cut off, as phenomena which ſome of your readers may poſſibly explain, and upon which they may form a new doctrine concerning the formation of the voice.

Although, ſir, it will not be in my power to give *Scrutator* all the ſatisfaction he is entitled to expect from him who preſumes to anſwer his letter, yet as I alſo pay a great deference to *written authorites*, I will not cut the argument ſhortly off, by enquiring into the truth of theſe marvellous relations. I am too fond of a new theory, to give it up merely becauſe it may chance to depend more upon fancy than fact. Beſides, ſir, for the pippin-woman's *poſthumous* exclamation we have the authority (and the *only authority* I know) of our ingenious countryman Gay, who, in his very excellent and uſeful poem, entitled *Trivia*, hath thus recorded that memorable event:

"Doll every day had walk'd theſe treacherous roads*,
Her neck grew warpt beneath autumnal loads
Of various fruit: ſhe now a baſket bore:
That head, alas! ſhall baſket bear no more.
Each booth ſhe frequent paſt in queſt of gain,
And boys with pleaſure heard her ſhrilling ſtrain.
Ah! Doll! all mortals muſt reſign their breath,
And induſtry itſelf ſubmit to death.
The cracking cryſtal yields; ſhe ſinks, ſhe dies;
Her head, chopt off, from her loſt ſhoulders flies:
Pippins ſhe cry'd, but death her voice confounds,
And pip, pip, pip, along the ice reſounds."

If ſuch authority as this is to be regarded, and the other ſtories are founded upon what may be reckoned as good, I ſhall, with *Scrutator*, take for granted, that we have fallen into an error reſpecting the place where the voice is formed, although we may not, perhaps, be able to fix upon the right place after all. We have heard—perhaps we have heard with our ears, the *ventriloquiſts*. It is impoſſible that ſuch men can loſe their voices by ſimply loſing their heads, *their* organs of ſpeech being placed at ſo great a diſtance from that part of the body, that I cannot conceive any other method of effectually ſilencing them, than by embowelling them, after the manner of great men. Again, ſir, we have not only inſtances of men ſpeaking with their breaſts (I do not mean ſpeaking *from the heart*, for that is a metaphorical expreſſion, and not much underſtood) but we have a very ingenious ſolution given of this phenomenon by Rolandus, in that elaborate work, entitled, *Agloſſoſtomographia*. He there

* The Thames, when frozen over.

ſays, that if the *mediaſtinum*, which, is naturally a ſingle membrane, be divided into two parts, the ſpeech will ſeem to come out of the breaſt. Theſe, ſir, are great difficulties in our way, when we attempt to fix the place where the voice is formed. Here you have the *abdomen*, and the *pectus*, and I have no doubt that moſt parts of the body will, at times, appear to be parts of ſpeech; that men may often argue with their elbows and fiſts, or, in a very warm debate, take to their heels, a mode of reaſoning which I have always found to be concluſive. Another difficulty ariſes from comparing the caſes quoted by *Scrutator* with thoſe I have juſt now advanced. In the latter, the body ſpoke independently of the head; in the former, the caſe was exactly the reverſe.

I have premiſed that *Scrutator* is not to expect full ſatisfaction from me on this important queſtion. All I pretend to do, is, to offer ſome remarks which may be ſerviceable to thoſe who purpoſe to conſider this queſtion as philoſophers or anatomiſts. Could it be determined, could we exactly ſay where the voice is formed, it might lead to another diſcovery, which is a great *deſideratum*, I mean, the ſeat of the ſoul or mind. Philoſophers have debated this point with great warmth, at great length, and with abundance of learning; but, as far as I know, the queſtion is yet undetermined. Some have argued againſt the brain, becauſe they have known inſtances of men living in good health after loſing ſome of their brains. But the force of this argument I never could diſcover, nay, if puſhed as far as it can go, what will it prove, but that man may live in good health, and riſe to great preferment and riches, without brains? This, you perceive, Mr. Editor, is nothing to the preſent purpoſe; at beſt, it is only an *hiſtorical* fact, and not an anatomical diſcovery.

In peruſing the labours of thoſe philoſophers who have attempted to trace the formation of the voice, and to diſcover the ſeat of the ſoul, we are much intereſted; light is thrown caſually upon ſubjects which were before obſcure; our curioſity is excited, and in ſome points gratified; we are alternately ſtruck by one or other theory, as it ſeems moſt plauſible, but *cui bono?* When we leave the ſtillneſs of our libraries for the buſtle of active life, how eaſily are all our theories overturned! Alas! ſir, in the viſible world, we find as many *feats* for the ſoul as for the body. This man talks loudly in praiſe of public virtue, and people think he talks from the heart. No, ſir, he talks from 5000l. a year. Another pleads like an angel "trumpet-tongued" for the protection of our religion and property. You think you ſee his very *ſoul*; and ſo you might, ſir, if you ſaw the *grant* which is juſt about to be ſealed in his favour. A third is ſo vociferous in the favour of the juſtice and neceſſity of a war, that I ſhould ſuppoſe he ſpoke from the vigour of a gallant ſpirit, if I did not ſee the *commiſſion* peeping out of his pocket.

If *Scrutator* can derive any hints from what I have taken the liberty to advance in this letter, he is heartily welcome to them. They are thrown out in a looſe manner, for the ſubject is too grave and important for any thing ſhort of a volume. One thing, however, I muſt not omit to mention; it appears, from the inſtances of the pippin-woman, &c. that the head ſpoke a ſomething, which the perſon would probably have ſpoken, if he had not ſo ſoon been bereaved of that part of the body. This is the only circumſtance which prevents my giving all the credit to theſe ſtories which ſome may think they deſerve; and my reaſon is, if you will allow it to be any reaſon at all, that the language and ſentiments of people before and after the loſs of their heads muſt be eſſentially different. This is not a notion of mine only. Several very well-informed perſons have been of the ſame opinion. I am a little ſtaggered, therefore, to find that Orpheus called on Eurydice, or that the pippin-woman ſhould think of her commodities when ſhe had them no longer to ſell. The Brabançon gentleman, who invoked a ſacred name, was much more in character, and therefore I throw the full weight of my belief into his ſcale. In a word, ſir, I am of opinion that the laſt words of people in this world will not be the firſt they uſe in the next.

I am, Mr. Editor, your's, &c.

DEMOCRITULUS.

APHORISMS ON MIND AND MANNERS.

HE, who after a loſs, immediately, without ſtaying to lament it, ſets about repairing it, has that within himſelf which can control fortune.

The youth who can ſneer at exalted virtue, needs not wait for age and experience to commence a conſummate knave.

He whoſe firſt emotion on the view of an excellent production, is to undervalue it, will never have one of his own to ſhow.

The

The conſcious merit of true ability, never goes farther than "I too am a painter."

The hardeſt trial of the heart, is whether it can bear a rival's failure without triumph.

Him whom deſcrying at a diſtance, you turn out of the way to avoid, you may call your friend or benefactor, but you do not love.

He, who begins life with "*Nil admirari*," will end it "*Epicuri de grege porcus.*"

The man who, improving in ſkill or knowledge, improves in modeſty, has an undeniable claim to greatneſs of mind.

Bravely to contend for a good cauſe is noble—ſilently to ſuffer for it, is heroical.

Would a man of rank eſtimate his real dignity, let him conceive himſelf in a ſtate in which all rank is aboliſhed.

All profeſſions, it is ſaid, have their myſteries—theſe are preciſely the points in which conſiſts their weakneſs or knavery.

To chooſe a good book, look in an inquiſitor's prohibited liſt—to chooſe a good cauſe, ſee which intereſted men diſlike.

There are three ſights moſt deteſtable:—a proud prieſt giving his bleſſing,—a knaviſh hypocrite ſaying his prayers,—and a falſe patriot making an harangue.

Who ſays *hypocritical*, ſays all that is deſpicable in morals—who ſays *affected*, ſays all that is odious in manners.

Columbus ſteering ſteadily weſtward for a land ſeen only by the eye of his reaſon, was one of the greateſt of human characters—a projector obſtinately ruining himſelf in purſuit of a viſionary theme, may be one of the fooliſheſt, but certainly not of the loweſt.

Thoroughly to try a man's patience, he muſt have the labour of years conſumed before his eyes in a moment:—thoroughly to prove it, he muſt inſtantly beg to renew his labour.

The woman of ſenſibility, who preſerves ſerenity and good temper, amid the inſults of a faithleſs brutal huſband, wants nothing of an angel but immortality.

The woman who riſes above ſickneſs and poverty combined, may look down upon the noiſy heroiſm of kings and generals.

Better to be moved by falſe glory, than not moved at all.

Nothing is ſuch an obſtacle to the production of *excellence*, as the power of producing what is *pretty good* with eaſe and rapidity.

As reaſonably expect oaks from a muſhroom bed, as great and durable products from ſmall and haſty efforts.

Every work of great genius, and every work of great care and induſtry, will have its value; but mediocrity, with negligence, gives products of no value at all.

March, 1796. N. N.

On the words Republic and Commonwealth.

WHEN a word has, by ſmall gradations, deviated from its original and etymological meaning, nothing is more difficult than to bring it back to its true ſignification, or preciſely to fix its preſent import. This is eſpecially the caſe, when the deviation has ariſen from certain aſſociations, which differently affect different minds, and which refer to facts and principles which ſome admit and others reject. Such are many terms made uſe of in party diſputes; and I know not more ſtriking examples than the words *Commonwealth* and *Republic*. The idea commonly in this country annexed them, is a form of conſtitution capable indeed of many varieties, but uniform in its rejection of a *king*; and the appellation *republican*, as applied to a party, conveys the notion of abhorrence and enmity to kingly government. It is eaſy to ſee from what events in our hiſtory this aſſociation is derived; but as a temporary and local circumſtance ought not to fix a perpetual ſtamp upon words, common in their uſe to various ages and countries, it would be advantageous, in this caſe, to recur to the genuine and primitive ſignification of theſe terms, and alſo to the more extenſive application of them at the preſent day.

The Greeks made uſe of the expreſſion *To koinon*, or *ta koina*, to denote the *common* or *public* concerns of every body of men aſſociated into a community; and they applied the term *Politeia*, to the adminiſtration or form of government of the *Polis* or ſtate. In Latin, the *to koinon* is very exactly rendered by *reſpublica*; the *politeia* is *adminiſtratio reipublicæ* or *civitatis*, and the *polis* is *civitas*. As all theſe appellations were founded on the idea of a community of right and intereſt among the members of a ſtate, they were not compatible with *monarchy* properly ſo called, or *tyranny*, becauſe in

that, every thing which is common or public in other conſtitutions, is appropriated by one perſon, who is conceived to poſſeſs the property of it, and to adminiſter it at his own pleaſure. Yet the office of *king*, as meaning only the viſible head of a ſtate, and adminiſtrator of its executive power, was not at all incompatible with the *reſpublica*; and therefore the term *republic* is, without ſcruple, applied to Sparta and other Grecian ſtates, which admitted kings into their form of government.

Our Engliſh word *commonwealth*, or *commonweal*, is preciſely analogous to *reſpublica*, and has been uſed in a ſignification at leaſt as extenſive, by accurate writers. Thus, Locke, in his Treatiſe on Civil Government, ſays, "By *commonwealth*, I muſt be underſtood, all along, to mean, not a democracy, or any form of government, but any independent community, which the Latins ſignified by the word *civitas*." And this is the ſenſe in which, he ſays, King James (ſurely no enemy to kingly authority) uſes it. Nay, amidſt the different *forms of a commonwealth*, Locke mentions that in which the power of making laws is lodged in *one man*, and his heirs after him; but this is on the ſuppoſition that it is a truſt committed by the people; a caſe, I believe, which ſcarcely ever happened. Almoſt all abſolute monarchies have been founded in conqueſt or uſurpation, and therefore, from the firſt, aboliſhing the idea of a commonwealth. No people in their ſenſes could ever ſay to a man, you, and your heirs for ever, ſhall have the uncontrolled diſpoſal of the lives and properties of us and our heirs for ever. And, indeed, the language of all abſolute monarchs is contradictory to every idea of a *to koinon*; for when they ſay, *my* glory, *my* dominions, *my* fleets and armies, they aſſume to themſelves all that in a commonwealth belongs to the ſtate at large, and ſpeak as proprietors, not agents or truſtees. The proper uſe, then, of the word *commonwealth*, is relative to the origin and authority, not the form, of government; and every conſtitution which preſerves the principle of a community of right and intereſt, as the baſis whereon all civil authority is founded, may, under a variety of changes as to *form*, ſtill retain the denomination of a commonwealth.

The term *republic*, as adopted in our language, has, by uſe, acquired a more limited ſignification than commonwealth; being generally applied to denote the *rule of many*, in oppoſition to *monarchy*. Thus Dr. Johnſon, in his Dictionary, defines a republic to be a "State in which the power is lodged in more than one." It is manifeſt that this definition includes all thoſe conſtitutions which (by a kind of ſoleciſm in language) are called *mixed monarchies*; and we may wonder that Dr. Johnſon ſhould ſo decidedly arrange the Engliſh conſtitution among thoſe which his principles muſt lead him to regard with averſion. But that he has defined it juſtly, according to the modern uſe of the word, I have no doubt; for it is ſolely the circumſtance of *diviſion* of the ſupreme power, which ſeems to determine our application of the word republic. Thus, the hereditary ariſtocracies of Italy, and the partially-elected ones of Holland and Switzerland, have that title, as well as the Swiſs democracies, and the American repreſentative-government. Nay, the exiſtence of a *king* in Poland, does not prevent that government from calling itſelf a republic at this day *; any more than it formerly did thoſe of Hungary and Bohemia. Theſe were properly *republics, with kings at their head*; and I remember a letter in a printed collection, in which a prelate (I think Dr. Rundle) gives the ſame name to the Engliſh government. The firſt conſtitution given to France after the Revolution, certainly came under the ſame deſcription.

Since, then, in the ſtricteſt language, every ſtate which recognizes a community of intereſt in its members, is *commonwealth*; and every form of government which has ſecured theſe intereſts by "lodging power in more than one" is *republican*; why ſhould theſe terms bear a reproachful ſignification, in a country too, where all parties profeſs to act upon theſe common intereſts; and where a diviſion of power has been the great object of the conſtitution? Ought they not rather to be employed to mark out thoſe principles in which all friends of civil liberty, in its moſt tempered form, agree; and to ſtand in oppoſition to nothing but *tyranny* and *deſpotiſm*? The ridiculous cant words of *Whig* and *Tory* carry with them no proper meaning, but that of a *faction*, and may eaſily be brought to fit any ſet of principles, however hoſ-

* This was written while Poland ſtill exiſted.

tile

tile to the public good, or contradictory to former declarations. But the term *republican* or *commonwealth's-man*, has a fixed and determinate meaning; and may, without hesitation, be avowed by all who hold that government was instituted for the good of the whole; and that this good is best consulted by placing the supreme power in more hands than one.

J. A.

THE ENQUIRER. No. III.

QUESTION: *Are Literary and Scientific Pursuits suited to the Female Character?*

Ἐνῆν δὲ τῇ κόρῃ πόλλα φίλτρα δίχα της ὰρ ὡρας. ᾗ γαρ περὶ γραμμαῖα καλῶς ἤσκηῖο, ᾗ περὶ λυρᾶν, ᾗ γεωμετρίαν, καὶ λόγων φιλοσόφων ἤδετο χρησίμως ακουειν. PLUTARCH.

THERE WERE IN THIS LADY [CORNELIA] MANY CHARMS BESIDES HER BEAUTY; FOR SHE WAS FINELY ACCOMPLISHED IN LITERATURE, IN MUSIC, AND IN GEOMETRY, AND SHE USED TO ATTEND TO PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOURSES WITH GREAT ADVANTAGE.

See Knox on Education, Sect. 27.

THE Enquirer, who, if not a philosopher in the arrogant meaning annexed to the appellation in modern times, ventures to assume the title in the modest sense, in which it was understood by the ancients, as denoting a lover of wisdom, has observed, with much satisfaction, the firm and dignified tone, with which the female sex, in the person of its able and eloquent advocate, Mrs. Wollstoncraft, has asserted its intellectual rights. Although he is too jealous of the rights of man, to concede to woman so unjust a monopoly, as that of being at once the most lovely and the wisest part of the human species, he has no wish to share in the barbarism of excluding her from a free participation of the pleasures and honours of science. The tree of knowledge, planted by the hand of nature, in an open plain, invites every passenger to partake of its bounty; and man, instead of rudely hedging it round with thorns, to deter the approach of woman, ought to assist her in plucking the fruit from those branches which may happen to hang above her reach.

Strongly impressed with these sentiments concerning the right of women to knowledge, and to all the means of attaining it; but at the same time perceiving some obstacles in the way of their intellectual progress, arising from circumstances peculiar to the female character; it has appeared to the Enquirer, a question, highly interesting to one half of the human species directly, and indirectly to the other, how far it is of advantage to females to assert their claim, and engage in literary and scientific pursuits? In attempting to settle this point, he has, however, met with difficulties, which had almost disheartened him, when a fortunate incident relieved him from his embarrassment. Conversing on this subject with an elderly lady of his acquaintance, who not having been encumbered with domestic cares, has had much leisure for improving her understanding, and who has been an attentive and judicious observer of the female world; this lady, who shall be known to the reader by the name of Margaretta, communicated to him the particulars of a conversation on female accomplishments, which had, a few days before, passed with her and two of her nieces, of different families; Sophia, a young lady educated in the fashionable style, and fond of dissipation; and Eliza, a studious lady, habituated to domestic retirement, and more solicious to cultivate her mind, than to display the charms of her person. The conversation was, in substance, as follows:

Sophia. So, my grave *cox*, they tell me, you are a serious admirer of this rhodomontade work, that has of late turned the heads of so many females, Mrs. Wollstoncraft's Rights of Women?

Eliza. Why, yes, my lively *cox*, if I am to understand this smart attack seriously, I plead guilty to the charge. I own I do admire the rational sentiments and liberal spirit of the work; and, at the hazard, perhaps, of being thought a little deranged in my intellects, I will confess to you, that I should myself think it no discredit to be called one of Mrs. Wollstoncraft's female philosophers. Indeed, I think it scarcely possible for any woman of sense to resist the united force of her reasoning and eloquence; and I wonder how it has happened, that you, Sophia, in reading the work, escaped having had your head turned too?

Sophia. O, that matter is very easily explained. I have never given myself a chance of becoming one of Mrs. Wollstoncraft's disciples. Curiosity, 'tis true, enticed me to take up a book that every body was talking about; but, carelessly dipping into it, before I sat down to the serious business of reading a large

octavo

octavo volume, I happened to fall upon a paſſage, which taught me, that philoſophy is of no ſex; and hinted that the creatures, hitherto called men and women, ought to wear a common dreſs. I was ſoon ſick of ſuch abſurdities—threw aſide the book, perhaps a little peeviſhly, and made a ſolemn vow, from that moment, that I would never be a philoſopher.

Eliza. In good truth, piouſly vowed! but pardon me, my dear Sophia, if I conjecture, that it may have happened in this caſe, as it has in many others, that ignorance has been the mother of devotion. As, by your own confeſſion, you have not read the work; and as you have done me the honour to claſs me among the female philoſophers; will you have patience with me, if I give you my ideas on the ſubject, under the correction of our good aunt, who, I know, though ſhe has not joined in the converſation, has not been inattentive to what has paſſed.

Sophia. As to patience, my dear, I cannot promiſe you ſo much in that way; but as I ſuppoſe you do not mean to preach a ſermon, I am all attention.

Margaretta. The ſubject, niece, deſerves attention: I believe few people have very accurate notions upon it: I ſhall be glad to hear my niece Eliza's opinion.

Eliza. My opinion, if I am to give it in form, is, that women, in common with the men, are rational beings, and have an equal right with them to all the pleaſures of intellect; and that it ſhould be a woman's firſt object, as a human being, to cultivate her underſtanding. I never could read, with patience, the inſolent obſervation of the Spectator, that "all that a woman has to do in this world, is contained within the duties of a daughter, a ſiſter, a wife, and a mother." If theſe Lords of the creation would give us fair play, we would ſoon convince them, that we are capable of rivalling them in any thing, except bodily ſtrength; and I know no better object of ambition, than to rival them in knowledge.

Sophia. What! not that of ſubduing the tyrants, and bringing them as ſlaves to your feet? Your's, my dear Eliza, muſt be a ſtrange unnatural ſyſtem, that would teach you to find more pleaſure in refuting an argument, than in conquering a heart.

Margaretta. A truce, Sophia, with your raillery! and for once, if you can, be ſerious.

Sophia. I proteſt, my dear aunt, I never was more ſerious in all my life. I know not what ſhould make one ſerious, if not an attempt to rob us young women of the pleaſure of *flirtation*. Now do, my beloved *cox*, tell me honeſtly—none of the male creatures are by——does it not go a little againſt the grain, even with your wife gravity, to ſhut yourſelf up with your Lockes and your Newtons, and to be "commercing with the ſkies," when you might be footing it on the floor of a public room, among a crowd of admirers? Or can you in your conſcience ſay, that you had rather hold a learned converſation with philoſophers of no ſex, on liberty and neceſſity, or on the origin of evil, than enjoy the delight of a little rattle about nothing with the fellows in a ſide-box?

Eliza. As to the dear delight you talk of, Sophia, I muſt tell you honeſtly, that philoſophy has already made me too wiſe, or if you like it better, too ſtupid, to reliſh it. I could never perſuade myſelf that nonſenſe, in falling from the lips of a pretty fellow, was converted into ſenſe. Nor have I ever felt what, I own, my reaſon inſtructs me to call the culpable vanity of making numerous conqueſts. Of the conqueſt of one worthy heart, no woman needs be aſhamed: but a coquet, with a train of danglers, has always appeared to me a deſpicable feeble character.

Sophia. Your wiſdom, my dear, makes you, methinks, a little too ſevere. If I am to ſpeak plainly in my turn, I muſt ſay, I have no patience with that freezing philoſophy, which would nip every pleaſure in the bud, and convert every melting heart into ſtone. I am afraid, Eliza, your ſyſtem, in baniſhing that lively nonſenſe, that drops from the lips without the trouble of thinking, would convert our gay circles into ſilent meetings. If I were to grow ſo very wiſe, as I am ſure your philoſophy would make me, I am perſuaded, I ſhould loſe more than half my charms.

Eliza. Still, Sophia, harping upon the ſame ſtring! How happy ſhould I think myſelf, my dear girl, could I teach you at leaſt ſo much philoſophy, as to convince you, that a woman has higher objects to purſue, than to gratify her own vanity, or to pleaſe the men. By devoting themſelves to theſe objects, and by entertaining the ſilly notion that their weakneſſes and defects render them amiable, women have hitherto kept themſelves in a ſtate of inferiority, for which nature never deſigned them. It has never yet been proved, that woman's underſtanding,

derſtanding, like her ſtature, is lower than that of the men. I do not know whether it might not be proved, that woman has *more mind* than man. If mind be an effect of organization, as the ſyſtem at preſent adopted by our moſt enlightened philoſophers, leads them to conclude, it ſeems probable, that the female, whoſe organic ſtructure is certainly more delicate than that of the male, is capable of higher refinement of intellect.

Sophia. Eliza, I don't perfectly comprehend you.

Eliza. Very likely, Sophia; theſe ſpeculations are at firſt a little abſtruſe: but I beg pardon for troubling you with a theory, which was not neceſſary to my argument. Without any metaphyſical inveſtigation, we have a right to conclude, from the brilliant examples of women eminent for genius, learning, and philoſophy, which the hiſtory of our ſex affords, that if we enjoyed equal advantages with the men, we ſhould be at leaſt capable of equal attainments. If, in the depreſſed ſtate in which female intellect has hitherto been kept, the ancient world had its Aſpaſias, Cornelias, and Hypatias; and modern times can boaſt of their Carters and Macaulays, their Barbaulds and Wollſtoncrafts, what may not be expected in a new order of things, in which rational beings, of both ſexes, ſhall meet together, to proſecute, without any frivolous interruptions, or childiſh reſtraints, the noble object of intellectual improvement? Your good ſenſe, Sophia, muſt, I am ſure, convince you, that converſation, conducted upon this rational plan, would be far preferable to the idle chat you every day hear, upon faſhionable dreſs, public amuſements, and domeſtic anecdotes.

Sophia. Converſation goes on very pleaſantly, as it is managed at preſent.

Eliza. Would it not be as well, if it were alſo a little improving? Beſides, Sophia, how can a young woman better employ her leiſure hours, of which ſhe commonly has, or may have, abundance, than in calling forth the energies of her mind, and exerciſing her reaſon on ſubjects intereſting to every human being? Is the ſtudy of natural hiſtory, and natural philoſophy, of civil hiſtory, or of the principles of policy, morals, and religion, an employment at all inconſiſtent with the female character? Would a woman be the leſs qualified for diſcharging the duties of a wife, or mother, becauſe ſhe underſtands the nature and rational grounds of theſe duties? Would ſhe be the leſs capable of educating her children properly, becauſe ſhe is acquainted with many of the ſubjects in which they are to be inſtructed? Or would ſhe be the leſs agreeable companion, either in domeſtic retirement, or in the larger circles of friendly ſociety, for poſſeſſing a ſtock of well arranged ideas, and knowing how to communicate them with advantage? If perſonal charms are to be brought into the queſtion, is the woman the leſs lovely for having her countenance animated with intelligence? Believe me, Sophia, philoſophy is no enemy to the graces; and a cultivated mind may dwell in a charming form.

Sophia. Well now, Eliza, if I could be quite aſſured of that, I almoſt think your fine ſpeech would convert me to your ſyſtem. But—no—it cannot be; at leaſt, at preſent. I am certain, I am not grave enough for a philoſopher: ſo, my dear coz,

"Hail to pleaſure's frolic train!
"Hail to fancy's golden reign;
"Feſtive mirth, and laughter wild,
"Free and ſportive as the child;
"Hope, with eager ſparkling eyes,
"And eaſy faith, and fond ſurpriſe!
"Let theſe, in fairy colours dreſt,
"For ever ſhare my careleſs breaſt:
"Then, though wiſe I may not be,
"The wiſe themſelves ſhall envy me *."

Margaretta. Charming lines, Sophia! and ſmartly introduced. But if you meant them in refutation of Eliza's arguments in favour of female philoſophy, you ſhot a little wide of the mark. The elegant writer, whoſe lines you have quoted, is herſelf a philoſopher, and I am ſure never meant to diſcourage, in either ſex, the purſuit of wiſdom. You, appear to me, my dear niece, through this whole converſation, to have treated the ſubject with too much levity. You, I am ſure, wiſh to be an accompliſhed woman: and, allow me to ſay, no woman can be ſo without knowledge. Eliza's ſentiments on the ſubject are, I am convinced, in the main, right. I have ſeen, in my time, a very happy change taking place in the female world, in conſequence of the increaſing attention which has been paid to interior, as well as exterior, accompliſhments, in the education of young women. In this buſineſs, there yet remains, it is true, much room for correction and improvement. But know-

* Mrs. Barbauld's Poem: To Wiſdom.

ledge

edge is certainly more valued, and more pains are taken to diffuſe it, than formerly. Young women, in the preſent age, ought to know and value the peculiar advantage with which, in this reſpect, they enter into life. Inſtead of conſidering ſcience, either with ſuperſtitious reverence, as above their reach, or with ignorant contempt, as beneath their notice, they ſhould purſue it with ardour, as the foundation of the moſt uſeful and ornamental attainments. But, I ought to aſk pardon for thus unneceſſarily trying your patience.

Eliza. Your good leſſons, kind aunt, are always welcome! It is, I am ſure, our united requeſt, that you would go on to explain to us how far you think ſcientific purſuits are ſuited to the female character?

Margaretta. I certainly would not adviſe a young woman to aim at univerſal knowledge: I ſhould, perhaps, adviſe, ordinarily, a narrower field of learning, than would ſatisfy the inquiſitive mind of Eliza. With ſuitable opportunities and advantages, I ſee no reaſon why minds of a particular caſt, among women as well as men, may not contribute eſſentially to the advancement of knowledge. But it ſeems, in common, moſt eligible that the objects of ſtudy ſhould be regulated by utility. Thoſe ſtudies which are adapted to fit a woman for acting her part well in her perſonal, domeſtic, and ſocial capacity, and to qualify her for converſation in the circles in which ſhe is likely to be thrown, appear to have the firſt claim to her attention. In a plan of female ſtudy, I ſhould comprehend, what Eliza has entirely overlooked, purſuits properly literary. The formation of a taſte for polite literature conſtitutes, in my judgment, an eſſential part of female education. When a peculiarly favourable opportunity offers for acquiring claſſical learning to ſuch a degree of perfection, as to enable the ſcholar to read the writings of the ancients with facility, it ſhould not be neglected. But, without a learned education, it is poſſible for young women to acquire a very correct taſte in polite literature and the fine arts: and the elegant purſuits of taſte, I own, I conſider, as peculiarly ſuited to the female character. They furniſh an endleſs variety of amuſement; and they have a happy tendency to cheriſh that delicate ſenſibility, which, how faſhionable ſo ever it may be to deſpiſe it, muſt always form an eſſential part of female excellence. Without intending the ſlighteſt inſinuation to the diſadvantage of my ſcientific niece, I muſt remark to you the natural tendency which philoſophical purſuits have to damp the ardour of affection. Women do not always become more amiable exactly in proportion as they improve in knowledge. This I do not impute to philoſophy; for I conceive its genuine effect to be, to refine every power, and meliorate every paſſion of the human mind: I impute the defect, in part, to the almoſt excluſive attention which thoſe who philoſophize pay to ſubjects which ſolely occupy the underſtanding; and in part to a prejudice not unuſually connected with a fondneſs for ſpeculation, againſt ſenſibility, as at beſt only an amiable weakneſs. Though ſenſibility is ſometimes affected, and is ſometimes in reality indulged to ſuch exceſs as to become a morbid habit of mind, it is as natural to man as intellect; and, while it is regulated by reaſon, is not to be deſpiſed as a weakneſs, but to be cheriſhed as a ſource of the pureſt pleaſures, and to be admired as the laſt finiſhing, and higheſt poliſh of the female character. Philoſophers—eſpecially female philoſophers—if they wiſh to be loved, as well as reſpected, ſhould cultivate the imagination and affections, together with the underſtanding; and ſhould be careful that, in improving the head, they do not neglect the heart. But, it is high time, nieces, that I releaſe you from this tedious lecture.

Letter of John Bull.

[The following *jeu d'eſprit* was written two or three years ago, at a time when every body thought it neceſſary to prove their loyalty, by aſſociations, and the moſt extravagant declarations of attachment to the conſtitution.]

I HAVE long had the happineſs of being married, as I have often ſaid and ſworn, to the beſt of all poſſible wives; but as this beſt of all poſſible wives has a few fancies, which I ſhould be glad ſhe were cured of, I have taken the liberty to lay my caſe before you.

My wife, ſir, has been much admired in her time, and ſtill is, in my eye, a very deſirable woman; but you well know, ſir, that let wives wear as well as you can ſuppoſe, they will be the worſe for wear; and ſo it is with my dame; and if I were to ſay, that I can ſee in her neither ſpot, nor wrinkle, nor any ſuch thing, I ſhould belie my own eye-ſight. I like her, however, altogether, better than any woman I know; and

and we ſhould jog on quietly enough together, but that, of late, ſhe has been pleaſed to inſiſt upon my declaring, in all companies, that ſhe is abſolutely the handſomeſt woman under the ſun; and that none of my neighbours' wives are fit to hold the candle to her: and there is one 'Squire Edmund, a hectoring bullying fellow, who, they ſay, is a little cracked (a great favourite with my wife, notwithſtanding, ever ſince he has flattered and ſpoke her fair; for it is not long ago that he uſed to be drawing caricatures of her) he, I ſay, goes about every where, telling people that I ought to challenge any one who preſumes to aſſert to the contrary.—"*Cara Sposa*," have I often ſaid to her, "is it not ſufficient if I *love* thee beſt, and that for the beſt reaſon, becauſe thou art my wife? I choſe thee freely, and am content to be 'to thy faults a little blind,' but to be entirely ſo, is neither good for thee nor for me."—She lately made me ſign a paper, that ſhe was, in all parts, of the exact proportions of the Venus di Medicis; though, heaven knows! I never meaſured them together; and that not only there never was a more beautiful creature produced upon God's earth, but that it was utterly impoſſible for the imagination of man to conceive a more beautiful. I confeſs, I was a good deal aſhamed to make ſuch boaſts; nevertheleſs, I complied, for the ſake of peace. My wife, moreover, entertains an idea, that every man who ſees her, is in love with her: and like *Belife* in the *Femmes Sçavantes*, ſhe is reſolved not to give up the point, though the beſt compliments ſhe has met with of late from her neighbours have been, "that ſhe looks very well for a woman of her years; that ſhe wears well, conſidering; that ſhe has fine remains, and that one may eaſily ſee ſhe has been a handſome woman in her time." Theſe are ſpeeches, one would think, not very apt to feed her vanity; yet, whenever ſhe hears of a match that is likely to take place, ſhe cannot help fancying the lover was attracted by ſome remote reſemblance to her admired perſon. "Yes," ſhe will cry on ſuch occaſions, "there was a tint of my complexion, which did the buſineſs; not ſo brilliant indeed—ſomething of my majeſtic look,—and an evident imitation of my walk."—With all this opinion of herſelf, my poor wife, eſpecially of late, has been diſtractedly jealous of me. She is continually teaſing me with embarraſſing queſtions; as, "whether I love her as well as I did on my wedding-day; whether I will promiſe to love her if ſhe ſhould be blind, or decrepid, or out of her wits, &c."—A circumſtance has occurred lately, which has increaſed this jealouſy tenfold. My next-door neighbour, you muſt know, is married again; and ever ſince that event, ſhe watches me as a cat watches a mouſe. I cannot look out of the window, or enquire which way the wind ſits, but it is in order to admire my neighbour's new wife. She pretends to have found love-letters which have paſſed between us; and is ſure, ſhe ſays, I deſign to part with her, "falſe-hearted man as I am;" upon which, the other day, ſhe threw herſelf into violent hyſterics, and alarmed the whole family and neighbourhood.

To be ſure, the bride did ſend me a favour, which I wore in my hat, openly; and I do not deny but I may have paid her a few compliments, and written ſome verſes upon her, for ſhe is a ſhowy, fine-ſpoken woman; but for all that, I would not marry her, if I were free to-morrow; for, to tell you the truth, I ſuſpect her to be too much of a termagant for me; and beſides, John Bull is not given to change.

My wife has another failing, ſir. She is fond of every thing that is old, becauſe it *is* old; and ſhe never will give any reaſon, except a woman's reaſon, which, you know, is no reaſon at all, for any one thing ſhe does. If I preſume to hint, things might be better after a different faſhion, I can get no other anſwer than "that *it is her way*—that her grandmother and great-grandmother did ſo before her; and that it is her maxim never to alter the family management." I can ſcarcely ſtir about my houſe, it is ſo filled with heavy lumbering furniture, half of which is worm-eaten, and of no uſe but to harbour vermin; but my wife cannot perſuade herſelf to part with any of it, ſhe has ſuch a reſpect for a fine piece of antiquity; and then, ſays ſhe, "old furniture has ſuch a *creditable* look!" "So it might, my dear," ſay I, "if it were all of a piece; but, you know, we are continually buying new, and when one article does not ſuit with another, you muſt be ſenſible nothing can have a worſe effect. For inſtance, now; this diſmal old tapeſtry, how prepoſterous it looks along with the Indian matting and painted rout-chairs! I wiſh you would let it come down, it is fit for nothing but for the rats to play at hide and ſeek behind it."—"I would not have it down, my dear," ſays ſhe, "for the world;

world; it is the ſtory of the Spaniſh Armada, and was done in the glorious days of queen Beſs."—"Then give it a thorough cleaning, at leaſt," returned I. "If you offer to draw a nail," rejoined ſhe, "there are ſo many private doors and ſecret paſſages made in the wall, you will be blinded with duſt and mortar; and, for aught I know, pull an old houſe over you head." "Let me at leaſt, give a bruſhing to the beards of the old dons," replied I. "A ſtroke of the bruſh would ſhake them to pieces," inſiſted my wife; "they are as tender as a cobweb, I tell you, and I poſitively will not have them meddled with. Nobody, who has any regard for his anceſtors, would think of pulling down a venerable ſet of hangings, made in the glorious days of queen Elizabeth."—Now, I care little when a thing was made; the queſtion is, what is it good for? and I know nothing ſo much uſeleſs lumber is good for, but to oblige us to keep a great many ſupernumerary ſervants, at high wages, to look after it.

I have ſtill another grievance, ſir. If you are a married man, you may chance to know, that it is often as much as a man can do to manage his wife; but to manage one's wife and mother too, is a taſk too hard for any mortal. Now, my mother, ſir, lives with us, and I am ſure I have always behaved myſelf as a dutiful and obedient ſon; her arm-chair is always ſet in the beſt place by the fire, ſhe eats of the beſt, and drinks of the beſt, neither do I grude it her, though the poor children's bellies are often pinched, while ſhe is feaſting upon nice bits. But with all this, I have much ado to keep her in good humour. If I ſtir about a little more briſkly than ordinary, my mother has weak nerves, and the noiſe I make over her head, will throw her into fits. If I offer but to duſt the books in my ſtudy, my mother is afraid ſome of them ſhould fall upon her head. Indeed, the old lady did get an unlucky blow with one or two of them, which has ſhaken her not a little. Beſides which, ſhe inſiſts, and my wife ſtands by her in it, that I ſhould conſult her in all matters of buſineſs; and if I do not, I am cryed out againſt as a graceleſs atheiſtical wretch; and a thouſand idle reports are raiſed, that I am going to ſtrip and turn my poor old mother out of doors. Then, my mother is rather particular in her dreſs; and the children ſometimes will be tittering and making game, when ſhe is diſplaying ſome of her old fallals; upon which, my wife always inſiſts, I ſhould whip them, which I uſed to do pretty ſeverely, though, of late, I confeſs, I have only hung the rod up over the chimney, *in terrorem*—on ſuch occaſions, my wife never fails to obſerve, "how becoming it is in one of my mother's age to keep the ſame faſhion in her dreſs."—This, by the way, is not true, for I remember my mother ſtuck all over with croſſes and embroidery to her very ſhoes, with ſtrings of beads and ſuch trumpery; yet ſhe ſays, as well as my wife, that ſhe never changes any thing.

I am, myſelf, Mr. Editor, an eaſy, peaceable, plain-ſpoken man as any that exiſts; and am a man of little or no expence for my own gratification: yet ſo it is, that, what with the large eſtabliſhment of ſervants, which we are obliged to have, and the continual drains upon my purſe, to ſupply my extravagant neighbours, I run out every year, and cannot help having many ſerious thoughts and melancholy forebodings where all this may end. But I apprehend, the firſt ſtep ought to be, for my wife and I to conſult together, and make a reform in the family management where-ever there may be occaſion. If, therefore, you can perſuade her to lay aſide her groundleſs jealouſies, and talk a little reaſon, I ſhall be highly obliged to you, and am your humble ſervant,

JOHN BULL.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE USE OF LIME IN AGRICULTURE.

AS agriculture has been followed from the earlieſt period, and in almoſt every climate, we might expect that the principles of it would be well underſtood; and that an art ſo extenſively practiſed, and ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary to man, would have, long ago, arrived at a high degree of perfection: this however, is far from being the caſe. In moſt countries, it is followed only by the ignorant, the poor, and the oppreſſed, by perſons little capable of profiting by obſervation, and unable to make thoſe experiments which would lead to improvement.

But even in thoſe places where it employs the attention of the rich and the intelligent, its progreſs to perfection muſt be ſlow. In order to aſcertain a ſingle fact, repeated experiments muſt be made, requiring a conſiderable length of time, and liable to be interrupted by the ſeaſons, and a variety of accidents; and, when the fact is at length eſtabliſhed, it cannot, perhaps,

perhaps, be extenſively applied, from the difference of ſituation, of ſoil, of climate, &c*.

Beſides, agriculture, as an art, can never be carried to perfection, until it be ſtudied as a ſcience. The farmer may collect a multitude of facts, which have been aſcertained by others; ſome of theſe may, upon trial, be found to be applicable in his fields, while others are not. Philoſophy muſt ſtep forward to explain the reaſon, why the experience of others has failed, or been confirmed; the principles of the explanation can alone enable the farmer to adapt his meaſures to the change of ſituation.

The branches of philoſophy which are related to agriculture, are not yet nearly perfected; the proper pabulum of vegetables is ſtill unknown, the phyſiology of them is yet in its infancy, and even the attainments in univerſal chemiſtry, are not great. In ſuch circumſtances, the application of philoſophy to this art, is in danger of creating hypotheſes, which are always injurious to true knowledge.

But where the facts in philoſophy are well aſcertained, and are capable of being fairly applied to explain any branch of agriculture, we ought certainly to uſe them for promoting this valuable art: by this, we ſhall enlarge and eſtabliſh the knowledge of the farmer, and teach him to employ the encreaſing light of general ſcience, for conducting him to higher attainments in his own particular branch.

In conſequence of the aſſiſtance which has already been derived from other ſciences, the intelligent farmer is now preſerved, in ſome parts of his proceſs, from acting ſo much at random, as in former times; the truth of this may be ſhown, from the manner in which lime has been uſed as a manure. It was long employed by the farmer, before philoſophy could give any ſatisfactory account of its operation; it had often been obſerved to be uſeful, and frequently it was found to injure the land. The farmer endeavoured to acquire a knowledge of its utility, by repeated and extenſive obſervations; but in attempting to enumerate the ſeveral kinds of ſoil for which it was ſerviceable, he was in danger of error and confuſion, in ſpecifying the almoſt endleſs variety. When Sir John Pringle, by his experiments on ſeptic ſubſtances, aſcertained, that lime ſtrongly promoted the putrefaction of thoſe kinds of matter that were ſubject to this proceſs, philoſophy ſoon carried the fact to the farmer, and taught him to account for one of the effects of lime in his fields. Philoſophy has not yet explained how the vegetables grow; but it points out to him the fact, that corrupting vegetable and animal ſubſtances are highly uſeful to vegetation, and informs him that the fields, whoſe ſoil contains many uncorrupted vegetable ſubſtances, will be profited by lime: that in thoſe fields where, from the nature of the ſoil, or heat of the climate, the putrefaction goes on with ſufficient rapidity of itſelf, lime, and other ſeptic ſubſtances, are unneceſſary; but, where this is not the caſe, they will be highly advantageous.

Though the phyſiology of vegetables has ſo lately begun to be ſtudied by Girtanner and others, we already know ſo much of it, as will, perhaps, enable us now to proceed much farther, in explaining the action of lime as a manure. There is reaſon to believe, that a number of thoſe ſtimuli which affect the living animal fibre, and excite it to action, produce a ſimilar effect on the fibres of vegetables; as light, heat, electricity, &c. Now, as lime is a ſtimulus to the animal ſyſtem, we may preſume, that it alſo excites vegetables; and when this excitement is moderate, encreaſes the action of the fibres. The farmer already knows, from experience, that when lime is laid on ſome kinds of graſs land, it increaſes vegetation: but when he is taught that it acts by ſtimulating the vegetables, he is diſpoſed to conſider what ſpecies of ſoil requires this ſtimulus to aſſiſt vegetation, and is guarded againſt the application of it, where the other ſtimuli already act with ſufficient force. We may, perhaps, advance a ſtep farther, and upon theſe principles, explain the effects of lime upon a ſpecies of ſoil, which contains only a ſmall mixture of vegetable mould, or of undecayed fibres. The ſoil to which we refer, is a ſtrong ſtiff clay, on which the effect of lime has always been more advantageous than could be accounted for by its ſeptic power. This kind of ſoil is remarkably unfavourable to the ſpeedy corruption of the dead vegetables which it contains, and, therefore, lime becomes peculiary neceſſary to forward their putrefaction; but beſides this, all clay contains a very conſiderable quantity of alum, which is known to act as an aſtringent

* On theſe accounts, we are happy to learn, that an experimental ſociety of agriculture is about to be eſtabliſhed in the county of Durham. The plan of this excellent inſtitution, we hope ſhortly to lay before the public. *Editor.*

aſtringent and ſedative on living animals. If it produce ſimilar effects upon vegetables, it muſt be hurtful in this climate, where the ſtimuli to vegetation are, in general, lower than what is required to the perfection of growth: hence thoſe ſoils are, in common language, called cold clays; even if the ſummer be clear and warm, vegetables do not thrive upon them, for while the drought hardens the clay, and prevents the roots from penetrating the ſoil, it concentrates any alum which the moiſture had diſſolved, and thereby encreaſes its action.

When lime is applied to this ſoil, it decompoſes the aluminous mixture in the clay, as the vitriolic acid has a ſtronger attraction for the calcareous earth than for the earth of alum, and thus deſtroys a ſedative and injurious ſubſtance. At the ſame time, as gypſum, which is the new compound that is formed, is very inſoluble in water, it tends to increaſe the quantity of powdery matter which is ſo neceſſary in this ſpecies of ſoil.—Beſides, though we do not yet poſſeſs any certain knowledge of the proper food of vegetables, it has long been obſerved, that fixed air promotes their growth; and, therefore, it will not be thought viſionary, to ſuppoſe, that the liberation of this air, when the lime is uniting with the acid, will be favourable to vegetation†. But whatever we may attribute to this, the ſalt which is formed by the lime with the vitriolic acid, is itſelf a ſtimulus to vegetables, and by this property, becomes highly uſeful to this land. We have well-atteſted accounts of the advantage of gypſum upon graſs land, which we have reaſon to conſider as a proof of its being a ſtimulus to living vegetables.

In attending to the effects of lime upon ſtrong clay-land, we may, therefore, preſume that it is uſeful by deſtroying a ſedative ſubſtance, by aſſiſting in pulverizing the ſoil, by forming a new ſalt which ſtimulates the vegetable fibre, and, perhaps, by producing conſiderable quantities of fixed air, which favours vegetation.

† If this be the caſe, would it not be better, in this inſtance, at leaſt, to apply the calcareous earth in its crude ſtate? May it not, alſo, deſerve the attention of the farmers in the neighbourhood of the Tyne, to try the effect of the vaſt quantities of chalky gravel, which, at preſent, lie uſeleſs upon the ballaſt hills, to correct the defects of the ſtrong cold clays which cover ſo large a proportion of the ſurface of the land, eſpecially on the north ſide of that river?—V. F

Theſe views, if well founded, may lead us to ſuppoſe, that the ſcientific farmer will alter the account which he has hitherto given of the manures employed by him. He has uſually divided them into two claſſes, from his idea of their operation; the firſt comprehending thoſe which promote the putrefaction of the vegetable ſubſtances already in the ſoil; the other, thoſe ſubſtances which themſelves undergo putrefaction. But if vegetables be ſubject to ſimilar laws of excitement as animal fibres are, a third claſs of manures may be formed, containing thoſe which act as a ſtimulus to vegetation; a claſs, in all probability, of the higheſt importance in agriculture.

Newcaſtle, April 2. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you think the following obſervations relative to *large farms*, worthy of a place in your excellent Magazine, they are much at your ſervice.

Having, for many years, lived entirely in the country, during which time, I have paid no ſmall attention to agriculture, I am not, perhaps, very incompetent to judge of the effects of large farms. When I ſay large farms, I do not mean a ſingle one or two of that deſcription, but the preſent too prevalent ſyſtem of conſolidating ſmall farms into each other, till, at length, ſcarcely any are to be found of leſs than 200l. and great numbers of 500l. 900l. or even 1000l. per ann.

Few *unintereſted* people, who are converſant in theſe matters, will, I think, contradict me, when I ſay that 1000 acres, divided among ten farmers, produce more than if occupied by a ſingle perſon. A man who rents but from 50 to 100 or 150 acres, cannot afford to loſe any crops from neglect. He muſt make every foot of land turn to account, and this, from the ſize of his farm, he is enabled to do; but when 1000 acres compoſe but one farm, the occupier is too opulent to care ſo much about this, even if he was able to do it, which is almoſt impoſſible. To every part of his extenſive premiſes, he cannot pay a proper attention. The little farmer ſeizes many opportunities, which he muſt in part loſe; and he certainly has not ſo much manure, in proportion, as the former has. When I ſay, that a farm of 1000 acres produces leſs grain by one ſixth than if the ſame had been divided among nine or ten farmers, I think, I rate the loſs at the loweſt.

Nothing,

Nothing, perhaps, is leſs ſubject to monopoly, than corn; but that it can be monopolized and withheld from market, the preceding year has afforded too many examples. But by whom? chiefly by the rich and the overgrown farmer. The man who rents but a moderate farm, cannot do this: he ſells his grain at the uſual times, to pay his landlord, and his current expences; and of this very grain the other is too often the purchaſer, which, in a few months, he ſells again at a very advanced price.

Another great miſchief, which reſults from large farms, is, that they employ ſo ſmall a number of labourers in proportion. The conſequence is, the increaſe of the poor; for the attachment which common people have, as I may call it, to the plough, is well known. That this is the caſe, is often proved by inclоſures. Before this, a pariſh is, generally ſpeaking, divided among many proprietors, and, conſequently, into ſmall farms; but at the incloſure, one proprietor buys of another, and one farm is added to another, till, at length, the whole pariſh is occupied by a few individuals, and the poor-rates then become almoſt double.

Formerly, an incitement was held out to induſtry. A poor man, if, by any fortunate event, or by his own labour and frugality, he could ſcrape together 40 or 50l. hired a little farm, which comfortably maintained him in his old age. But now, this is not the caſe, for ſuch a bargain, as it may be called, is ſcarcely to be found in a large diſtrict, and the money, which might have been ſaved for the purpoſe of ſtocking it, is too often ſpent in drunkenneſs and debauchery. Beſides, the preſent ſyſtem of letting eſtates, deſtroys that gradation of ranks, ſo juſtly the boaſt of our happy conſtitution. There is now a much greater difference between a farmer and his labourers, than there is between him and his landlord. He now never condeſcends to put his hand to the plough. No, he *rides* round his grounds, for they are too extenſive to be walked over; and at home, his wife and daughters ſtudy faſhions, and read novels!

Another conſequence of large farms is, that the poor are unable to procure milk, and the extravagant price of poultry is very juſtly attributed to the ſame cauſe. I think, however, I have ſaid enough to prove that large farms are *highly injurious.*

I am, &c.

A. Q. Q. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has been obſerved by writers of no leſs celebrity than Dr. Johnſon and Dr. Warton, that to conſtruct a fable which ſhall at once ſurprize by novelty, and delight by probability, is the moſt difficult of literary labours. It muſt be confeſſed, that the practice of authors ſeems to verify the remark: for it will, I believe, be found, that the plots of modern dramatiſts are uſually borrowed; and that of thoſe which ſeem to be of original invention, the greater part offend againſt probability. One writer, whoſe powers are of no mean order, has borrowed, without heſitation, the fables of all his pieces. I mean the author of Incle and Yarico, the Battle of Hexham, Mountaineers, &c.

The ſource, however, of the fable of his beſt production, the Surrender of Calais, is not generally known, and it therefore may not be improper to point it out. To this I am particularly induced, as at its firſt repreſentation, it was obſerved by the public papers of the day, that although the French ſtage had more than one drama founded upon the ſame ſtory, Mr. Colman was not by any means indebted to them. This remark is not juſt; it is from a *French novel*, entitled "*Le Siège de Calais*," publiſhed at the Hague, 1739, that the moſt intereſting incidents of Mr. C.'s play are taken. Julia and Ribeaumont are the Madame de Granſon and Compte de Canaple of the novel. The Compte de Canaple victuals the town during the ſiege, and viſits Madame de Granſon; but diſpleaſed with his reception, upon the ſurrender of the place, offers himſelf as one of the ſix victims demanded by Edward. Madame de Granſon, who, as in the drama, is the daughter of the governor, John de Vienne, ſtruck by the love and patriotiſm of the count, dreſſes herſelf in the habit of a man, ſeeks the camp of Edward, and demands, as a citizen of Calais, the privilege of dying for her country. The denouement is the ſame as in the play. Mr. Colman, by ſelecting Ribeaumont, a real hiſtorical character, for the hero, has encreaſed the intereſt of the tale.

Gray's-Inn. W. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT the beginning of the preſent century, a French naturaliſt, diſtinguiſhed by his botanical reſearches, endeavoured to explain, on the principle of organization, ſome curious phenomena in

in the foſſil creation; and, pleaſed with the idea, proceeded to form a regular theory of mineral vegetation. A more extenſive acquaintance with this branch of natural hiſtory, has, however, ſhown the theory, like too many others, to be unſupported by facts; and deprived it of the principal evidence in its favour, by diſcovering coral to be of animal origin; and that the various bodies, formerly called figured foſſils, owe their form to the remains of animals and vegetables, buried in the earth in different circumſtances, or to chemical principles. But though the configuration of extraneous and cryſtalized foſſils may be thus accounted for, there are many others, of a different nature, which evidently bear a generally regular ſhape; and the idea of organization and growth being given up, their preſent figure muſt reſult from their original formation. Common pebbles, it is well known, are uſually of a roundiſh ſhape, though in ſome parts of the country much more ſo than in others: in many places, it is difficult to find one which has not this form, and a tolerable ſmooth ſurface; yet many, even of thoſe which have the ſmootheſt ſurface, have evidently been formed from fragments of regular ſtrata, and had they been of their preſent degree of hardneſs, when broken off, muſt have required a very long period, or a great degree of attrition, to wear away their aſperities, and bring them to their preſent ſtate. It is highly probable, therefore, that they were once ſufficiently ſoft, to be eaſily brought, by the motion of water, into their preſent form; an operation, which fragments of different ſpecies of ſtone are conſtantly undergoing on all ſea-coaſts, and that, as the facility of removal increaſed, by their original ruggedneſs wearing down, they have been gradually carried away to deeper parts of the ſea; till ſettling in ſome place, where the effect of the agitation of the ſurface was inſufficient to carry them farther, they have accumulated, in time, to a bed of conſiderable extent. This account of the formation of pebbles, and perhaps of ſome other ſpecies of foſſils, is confirmed by ſome of them containing impreſſions of ſhells, and by the ſtructure of others, which are compoſed of concentric cruſts, including a nucleus of a different colour, and frequently of much greater hardneſs, than the outer part; and by ſuch as are of this ſtructure being ſeldom found among thoſe that are formed of a more homogenous ſubſtance. In the iſle of Sheppey, near Minſter, the cliffs are about 100 feet in height, and are compoſed of clay and blue marle, pieces of which falling frequently on the ſhore, are worn ſmooth and rounded by the motion of the ſea, and after lying there for ſome time, harden, and become the pyrites or copperas ſtones, which are gathered by the poor of the iſland, every ſpring, for the vitriol works. That this is the true origin of the pyrites, cannot be doubted; as pieces of marle may be obſerved on the ſhore, in all the different degrees of hardneſs, ſhape, &c. from the rough ſtate in which they fall from the cliffs, till they become complete pyrites; and as there are trees and buſhes growing above, it is not at all ſurpriſing that theſe fragments of marle, rolled into form on the ſhore, frequently incloſe a piece of wood. I have even found ſome hazel nuts ſo thoroughly impregnated with vitriolic particles, that they appeared converted into perfect pyrites, but ſtill retaining the exact form and lineaments of a nut. Theſe inſtances ſhow the effect of the motion of the ſea, in a very ſhort period, which, if long continued, is, doubtleſs, capable of producing ſimilar effects on much harder ſubſtances; and when it is recollected, that this power has been conſtantly operating for ſo many ages, on the moſt extenſive ſcale, it may not appear inſufficient to account for the formation of the immenſe number of pebbles ſcattered over the earth.

April 4, 1796. I. I. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time of ſo great ſcarcity, every hint which may have a tendency to encreaſe the food of the labouring poor, muſt be acceptable; and as ſeveral perſons have, in the public papers, recommended the cultivation of Indian wheat, the following is a practical account of its cultivation in England: The land ſhould be a loamy ſand, very rich. In the beginning of April, the grains ſhould be ſet like hops, at two feet diſtance, ſix or eight grains in a hill, each grain about an inch deep in the ground. The ſeed from New England is the beſt. In the beginning of May, the alleys ſhould be hoed, and the hills weeded and earthed up higher. At the latter end of that month, all the ſuperfluous ſtalks ſhould be taken away, and only three ſtems of corn left in each hill. By the middle of June it will cover the alley. It grows much like bulruſhes, the lower leaves being like broad flags, three or four inches wide and

as

many feet in length; the ſtems ſhooting upwards, from ſeven to ten feet in height, with many joints caſting off flag leaves at every joint. Under theſe leaves, and cloſe to the ſtem, grows the corn, covered over by many coats of ſedgy leaves, and ſo cloſed in by them to the ſtem, that it does not ſhow itſelf eaſily, till there burſt out at the end of the ear a number of ſtrings, that look like tufts of horſe-hair, at firſt of a beautiful green, and afterwards red or yellow. The ſtem ends in a flower. The corn will ripen in September; but the ſun at that ſeaſon not having ſtrength enough to dry it, it muſt be laid upon racks, or thin open floors, in dry rooms, and frequently turned, to avoid moulding. The grains are about as big as peas, and adhere in regular rows round a white pithy ſubſtance, which forms the ear. An ear contains from two to four hundred grains, and is from ſix to ten inches in length. They are of various colours, blue, red, white, and yellow. The manner of gathering them is by cutting down the ſtems and breaking off the ears. The ſtems are as big as a man's wriſt, and look like Bamboo cane; and the pith is full of a juice that taſtes as ſweet as ſugar. The joints are about a foot and a half diſtance. The increaſe is upwards of five hundred fold. Upon a large ſcale, to ſave the expence of hilling, the ſeed may be drilled in alleys like peas; and to ſave digging, the ground may be ploughed and harrowed, which will anſwer very well. It will grow upon all kinds of land. The ears which grow upon dry ſandy land are leſs, but harder and riper. The grain is taken from the huſk by hand, and when ground upon French ſtones, makes an excellent flour, of which it yields much more, with much leſs bran, than wheat does, and exceeds it in cruſt, pancakes, puddings, and all other uſes except bread; but a ſweetneſs peculiar to it, which in other caſes makes it agreeable, is here nauſeous. It is excellent for feeding poultry and hogs, and fattens both much better and ſooner than peas or barley. The ſtems make better hedges for kitchen gardens than reeds do. It clears the ground from weeds, and makes a good ſeaſon for any other kind of corn. Piſo, and other Spaniſh phyſicians are full of the medicinal virtues of this grain. It was the only bread-corn known in America when firſt diſcovered by the Spaniards, and is there called Maize.

Leiceſterſhire. J. A.

For the Monthly Magazine.

POPULATION OF CORFE CASTLE.

THERE has lately been printed, an extremely minute and curious account of the ſtate of population, in the pariſh of Corfe Caſtle, Dorſetſhire, apparently intended as a model for ſimilar regiſters, throughout the kingdom. Having been favoured with a copy of this piece (not printed for ſale) I ſhall make ſuch extracts, as I imagine will be acceptable to your readers.

Tranſcripts from the pariſh regiſter are firſt given, for two periods; the firſt, of 50 years, from 1701 to 1750, incluſive; the ſecond, of 20 years, from 1776 to 1795, incluſive. The averages are as follows:

Firſt period—	*Births*,	m. $11\frac{1}{10}$	f. $9\frac{4}{5}$	tot. $20\frac{6}{10}$
	Burials,	m. $9\frac{7}{10}$	f. $10\frac{14}{20}$	tot. $19\frac{11}{20}$
	Marriages,	- - - -		$6\frac{17}{20}$
Second per.—	*Births*,	m. $16\frac{3}{10}$	f. $15\frac{3}{20}$	tot. $31\frac{19}{20}$
	Burials,	m. $10\frac{3}{10}$	f. $11\frac{15}{20}$	tot. $21\frac{18}{20}$
	Marriages,	- - - -		$8\frac{4}{20}$

The increaſe of inhabitants in the latter period, is chiefly attributed to the extenſion of the clay trade, this pariſh yielding a fine clay, much uſed in the Staffordſhire potteries. From an actual enumeration of the inhabitants, taken in 1790, it appears, that the number of *houſes* in the pariſh, was 261; of *reſident inhabitants*, 1239, *males* 613, *females*, 626. Proportion of inhabitants to a houſe, a little more than $4\frac{3}{4}$. The number of perſons receiving *conſtant* parochial relief, was 72, viz. *males*, 16, *females*, 56, being about $\frac{1}{17}$th of the whole. Many more received *occaſional* relief.

The number of males, from 15 to 50 years of age, incluſive, was 264, more than $\frac{1}{5}$th of the population. The pariſh does not ſeem remarkable for longevity, only 37 of both ſexes being above 70 years of age. The proportion of annual births to people, is calculated at 1 to $39\frac{1}{4}$; of *deaths*, 1 to $56\frac{1}{3}$.

PEDESTRIAN TOUR IN NORTH WALES.

[*Concluded from our laſt.*]

LLANBERRIS church is about a quarter of a mile diſtant from the firſt aſcent of Snowdon; and the ſky being perfectly clear, we reſolved to ſcale the ſummit of the mountain. Upon enquiry, we found that the beſt time to make the attempt, was about four hours before dawn, ſo as to reach the top in time to ſee

ſee the ſun riſe. We accordingly hired a guide, and having made the other neceſſary preparations, ſallied forth about half an hour before midnight. The moon was a little paſt the full, and ſhone with unuſual ſplendor, ſilvering over the tops of the mountains, while their baſes were in deep ſhadow, and the valley was occupied by the miſt from the lake. As we paſſed through the village, and by a ſolitary farm houſe, we cauſed a general alarm among the dogs; and their barking ſet in motion the ſheep in the neighbouring fields; ſo that, by the time we reached the foot of the mountain, every ſwell of the wind was loaded with the tinkling of ſheep-bells and the barking of dogs: as we continued to mount, the voices became fainter and more confuſed, and when we had reached the height of, perhaps two thouſand feet, were heard no more. Here we ſtopped a ſhort time to reſt, and, ſitting down on a fragment of rock, enjoyed, at leiſure, the ſcene before us. The tops of moſt of the near mountains were diſtinctly viſible; but on ſome the clouds were reſting, which, by the light of the moon, might eaſily be miſtaken for ſnow. The vale of Llanberris, at our feet, was ſeemingly changed into a wide river, reflecting in one place the moon beams, through a break in the mountains; the ſky was of a deep pure blue; and nothing diſturbed the ſtill repoſe of the ſcene, except a caſual breeze, ſweeping along the ſide of the hill, and gradually ſinking into ſilence. We ſat for ſome time ſpeechleſs, each one abſorbed in his own contemplations, till the voice of our guide admoniſhed us to proceed: we obeyed the ſummons, and, after climbing three hours and a half, reached the ſummit. We had now nothing to do, but to wait near one hour for the ſun: the moon grew paler and paler, and the proſpect leſs intereſting; our ſhoes were wet through, and we began to ſuffer much from the cold, a thermometer which we took with us being ſunk to 34 degrees. The eaſt became very much clouded, a haze having crept over the ſea: the ſun roſe ſhrouded in impenetrable clouds, and the only part of the diſtant proſpect which was viſible, was the Iſle of Angleſea, extended beneath us like a map, and the bay of Cardigan. Hunger and cold made us rather impatient; and a few minutes after ſun-riſe, we began to deſcend the oppoſite ſide of the mountain, towards Beddgelert. After a very fatiguing march, for we found it much worſe to deſcend than to mount, we arrived, about nine in the morning,

July 6, at Beddgelert, where, to our great joy, we found a very neat comfortable little inn, by the ſide of a beautiful mountain torrent, well ſtored with trout.

Snowden is unqueſtionably the moſt lofty mountain in Wales; its ſummit is reckoned about 3600 feet above the quay at Caernarvon. The aſcent on the ſide of this laſt mentioned place is ſo gradual, that it is poſſible to ride almoſt to the top: but towards Llanberris it is very precipitous, ſo much ſo, that through the valley is ſcarcely half a mile wide, yet the lake is viſible from the higheſt point. The mountain is compoſed of three ſtages: the firſt, about 2000 feet in height, is a rocky ſheep-walk; the next 1200 feet is boggy and covered with moſs: the third region is about 400 feet high, of a conical ſhape, compoſed of looſe, bare maſſes of coarſe *ſchiſtus*. The area of the ſummit is not above five or ſix yards ſquare, protected by a rude breaſt-work of looſe ſtones, the crevices of which are adorned by the *ſaxifraga ſtellaris*, which is the only vegetable that braves the rigours of ſo lofty an expoſure. We were too much fatigued to botanize during our deſcent, yet we could not avoid remarking and admiring the beautiful *pteris criſpa*, which ſprings luxuriantly out of the rocks, about half way up the mountain.

In the afternoon, we proceeded towards Tan-y-bwlch, in the vale of Feltiniog. The firſt two miles led us along the courſe of a torrent, through ſome beautiful rich meadows, after which the vale ſuddenly contracts to a deep glen juſt wide enough to admit the river and a narrow road; the rocks on each ſide are perpendicular, and worn into ſeveral caverns, one of which is now worked as a copper mine. At the farther end of this paſs, we croſſed the torrent, by a ſingle arched bridge, called Pont-Aberglaſlyn, beneath which is a ſalmon leap, but now, owing to a long ſucceſſion of dry weather, the fall was very trifling. From Pont-Aberglaſlyn, the road lay over ſeveral ſmall hills extending along the edge of the mountains. On our left hand, we looked down into a ſucceſſion of narrow uninhabited vallies, beautifully wooded, and each with its daſhing torrent. On our right, we were preſented with grand views of the ſea, and the eſtuaries of Treth-Mawr and Traeth-Bychan, bounding the long viſtas, through the vallies. At length,

we

we arrived at the brow of a hill, called Tan-y-bwlch, and were gratified with a view of the vale of Feſtiniog in all its glory. The deſcent was by a very good road, moſt beautifully overhung with ſome of the fineſt oaks that we met with in our whole tour; and which, on our left, ſtretched almoſt to the ſummit of the lofty hill that overlooked the valley; while, on our right, they deepened to receive within their ſhelter, a large manſion, called Tan-y-bwlch-hall, the reſidence, of —— Oakley, Eſq. We halted at a ſmall neat inn, that we found at the bottom of the paſs, reſerving a fuller ſurvey of the valley for the next day.

July 7. Being ſingularly favoured by the weather, and much ſtruck with the beauties that ſurrounded us, we reſolved to ſpend the whole day in this delightful retreat; ſo, fixing on the little inn where we ſpent the evening, as our head quarters, my companion and I parted for the preſent, each taking the part that ſeemed to him moſt pleaſant, or beſt adapted to his favourite branch of natural hiſtory. I began my excurſion by croſſing a torrent, which, riſing out of a little lake, called Llyn-Haſôd, forms one continued cataract for more than a mile, that is, from within a few yards of its ſource to its junction with the ſtream that flows through the middle of the valley. In one place, where it is the leaſt turbulent, and overhung with wood, above which is ſeen the naked rocky ſummit of a lofty mountain, known by the name of Moelwyn, is placed a mill, which greatly enhances the beauty of the proſpect; whether it is by contraſt or aſſociation, that the ſight of man and human habitations pleaſes in ſituations ſuch as theſe, which nature ſeems to have appropriated to herſelf, I pretend not to determine; certain, however, it is, that, be the ſcene ever ſo rude and deſolate, or grand and harmonious, the introduction of a cottage or a ruin, of children at play, or of a tomb-ſtone, in ſhort, any thing that calls up in the mind of the obſerver the memory of *man*, adds a charm and creates an *intereſt* in a view, which nothing elſe can give.

I quitted, with reluctance, this lovely ſpot; and winding round the ſkirts of the wood that ſurrounded the hill, came to the edge of Traeth-bychan, a fine expanſe of water, near two miles long, and about a quarter of a mile broad, which is formed by a conflux of the almoſt innumerable ſtreams that deſcend from all ſides into the vale of Feſtiniog, forming this lake-like channel, the further opening of which diſcharges its waters into the ſandy eſtuary of Traeth-Bach. I returned through the low meadows, that border the courſe of the river, regaled by the perfume of the new hay, and amuſed by the different groups of labourers of both ſexes and every age, who, taking advantage of the weather, were exerting all their activity to ſecure the winter food of their cattle from the fickle climate of a ſituation expoſed to the ſea on the one ſide, and environed on every other by the mountains.

"Now ſwarms the village o'er the jovial mead;
"The ruſtic youth, brown with meridian toil,
"Healt'ful and ſtrong; full as the ſummer roſe
"Blown by prevailing ſuns, the ruddy maid
"Half naked, ſwelling on the ſight, and all
"Her kindled graces burning o'er her cheek.
"E'en ſtooping age is here, and infant hands
"Trail the long rake, or with the fragrant load
"O'ercharg'd, amid the kind oppreſſion roll."

In the afternoon, we walked up the vale, through the village of Maentwrog to Feſtiniog, a diſtance of about two miles and a half: finding we could be accommodated here for the night, we ſpent the reſt of the evening in exploring the neighbourhood of Feſtiniog.

This little village, containing ſcarcely a dozen houſes, is ſituated on the top of the hill that ſhuts up the eaſtern end of the valley: its bleak and lofty expoſure forbids any trees to be planted upon it; but, by way of compenſation, has granted to it a moſt commanding proſpect; to the north, of Snowdon, and the Moelwyn mountains, two giant brothers, in height the ſecond, and in ſymmetry of form the firſt, of the Welſh Alps; on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt, the eye glances over the boggy wilds that occupy the interior of the county of Merioneth, filling almoſt the whole intervening diſtance between Feſtiniog and that ample range extending from Llanwrſt to the Ferwyn mountains, and thence to Cader-Idris; while on the weſt in full contraſt is ſeen the entire length of the gay, rich, and luxuriant vale of Feſtiniog.

July 8. We recommenced our journey early this morning, and, after going through eighteen miles of a country but little intereſting, arrived a ſecond time at Bala. We were welcomed with much apparent ſatisfaction, by our worthy hoſteſs, the neatneſs and comfort of whoſe accommodations, and the reaſon-

ableneſs of whoſe charges, demand this ſmall tribute of regard.

The next day, we continued retracing our ſteps through Corwen, Llangollen, and Chirk; at which laſt place, we paſſed the Welſh border, highly gratified with our excurſion, and anticipating the time when we might again viſit thoſe ſcenes, which had preſented us with ſo many new and pleaſing ideas, and furniſhed us ſo largely with ſubjects of future delightful remembrance. A. A.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN ATTEMPT TOWARDS RECONCILING THE ASSYRIAN CHRONOLOGY OF CTESIAS WITH THAT OF HERODOTUS.

[*Concluded from our laſt.*]

I Cannot omit here, that the method of reſolving, or melting down years of a certain form into days, and then reducing thoſe *ephemeran years* into years of a different form, receiveth a ſtrong confirmation from the fundamental rule of the ancient Greek chronology. By that rule, *three generations* made *one hundred years*. Then one generation was equal to $33\frac{1}{3}$ of a year. Who doth not ſee that theſe $33\frac{1}{3}$ muſt have, before the reduction, made one round number, three of which made up one year, according to the method uſed when the rule was eſtabliſhed? For who could ever think of making a gueſs computation (as thoſe of the Greek chronology manifeſtly were) by fractions! Now one hundred *quadrimenſes* years exactly made one third of a common Greek century.

If the years mentioned in the old Aſſyrian ſongs be ſuppoſed to be years of 120 days, *Cteſias's* 1360 come down to 453 years and four months of the *ancient* year of 360 days; or if you reduce them into the *Babylonian* years of the aſtronomical canon, to 446 years, 290 days; or into *Julian* or *ſecret Egyptian* years, 446 years, $170\frac{1}{2}$ days. *Herodotus's* 520 *common Egyptian* or *Babylonian* years, deducted from the æra of *Dejoces* 4015, gives us 3495, about the time of *Elon the Zebulonite*, for the æra of the *Aſſyrian* empire. And *Cteſias's* 446 or 447 reduced years, deducted from the ſame æra of *Dejoces*, place it in the year 3560 or 3568, when *Heli* governed *Iſrael*. Thus *Cteſias*, inſtead of exceeding *Herodotus*, ſhall be found to fall ſhort of that hiſtorian's number, by 73 years and ſome fraction. But that difference may be accounted for, all to a trifle, by obſerving that the two ancient writers ſet out from different points. *Diodorus* tells us, that *Cteſias* makes *Ninus, the firſt King of Aſſyria*, employ 17 years, in making conqueſt before he built *Nineveh*. By that account, theſe 17 years make no part of the duration of his empire; (as the years preceding the battle of *Actium* make no part of the reign of *Auguſtus*); if to theſe 17, reduced to little more than five, we join the 55 given by other authors to *Belus*, before *Ninus*, we have ſixty years; and the remainder may perhaps find its place in *Cteſias's* looſe expreſſion, *more than*, τι λειω των χιλιων και ἑξακοσιων, ἐλι δε ἑξηκοντα.

Should one object to my taking the 55 of *Belus* for complete years; the anſwer is obvious. *Belus* was unknown to *Cteſias:* but *Herodotus*, in the pedigree of the kings of *Lydia*, mentions a *Ninus ſon of Belus*; and, ſince *Julius Africanus*, who had peruſed ſo many books which are now loſt, ſets *Belus* juſt before *Ninus* at the head of the *Aſſyrian* monarchs, there can be no doubt but that ſuch a prince exiſted prior to *Ninus*; if ſo, it is probable the Egyptian chronologers, having that prince in their catalogue, (ſeen by *Herodotus*) gave him the ſame number of years which *G. Syncellus* found in *Africanus*; whether theſe were the original numbers, or the reſult of a reduction. As for the 17 years elapſed before *Ninus magnitudinem quæſitæ dominationis continua poſſeſſione firmavit*, the Egyptians may have conſidered them as years equal to their own, and the greatneſs of the deeds ſaid to have been performed in that interval, may give ſome countenance to that opinion: but ſuppoſe them to be reduced to five years and 315 days, a difference is left of about nine years, which in ſuch numbers, and ſo remote an antiquity, cannot make a very material difficulty. Such as it is, however, it may perhaps be removed by another conjecture, and not a very improbable one: *Herodotus*, who never mentions by what prince he begins his Aſſyrian chronology, may have added to the years of *Belus* thoſe of *Alcæus* his father. Αγχυ μεν γαρ ο νινυ τε Βηλε τε Αλκαιυ.

They who have often met, in modern books, with the catalogue of *Julius Africanus*, amounting to 41 kings and 1459 years, and ſeen that liſt ſtyled *Cteſias's catalogue*; they who have obſerved that this ancient author is abuſed and reviled on that account, as a forger of names and dates, may perhaps wonder at my ſpeaking of no more than 1360 years. But ſuch is, in fact, the number given by *Diodorus*, who profeſſeth to follow *Cteſias*; and

and I can find no proper evidence to charge him with the calculations of other writers. Some of the 49 kings may, for aught I know, be imaginary princes. But let *Julius Africanus* anſwer for himſelf.

Something muſt be ſaid of the termination of the period of years, the duration of which we have hitherto inveſtigated. On this point both writers appear to me to agree in the main. There can be no difficulty as to *Herodotus*. He plainly aſſigns to the manœuvres of *Dejoces*, the final diſſolution of the *Aſſyrian* domination; and what he ſaith of the ſituation in which that artful man found the eaſtern part of that empire, ſo fully agrees with the ſcriptural account of the end of *Sennacherib*, explained by *Tobit*, that one may eaſily give that great event its due place in the ſcale of time. But it muſt be obſerved beſides, that the father of hiſtory had, at leaſt, a confuſed knowledge of another revolution, prior to that juſt mentioned; and different from it in the moſt material circumſtances πρωτον απ' αυτων (Ασσυριων) Μηδοι ηρξαντο απεστασαι—περι ης ελευθερης μαχησαμενοι τοις Ασσυριοις εγενοντοι ανδρες αγαθοι, και απωσαμενοι την δουλειοσυνην ελευθερωσαν. This firſt revolution was ſucceſsfully effected *by force of arms*; and the *Medes* became free. But they, as well as other nations who had, like them, ſhaken off the *Aſſyrian* yoke, *were again enſlaved in this manner*, ωδε αυλις εις τυραννιδας περιελθον. Then followeth an account of the arts, by which *Dejoces*, a *Mede*, taking advantage of the weakneſs of the Aſſyrian government, και εφασθης τυραννιδος, found means to raiſe himſelf to the throne. The firſt of theſe ſubverſions of the *Aſſyrian* grandeur, can be no other than that in which ARBACES (a conqueror known to all antiquity) defeated *Sardanapalus*. But the ſecond and laſt revolution is that which, after that empire had been revived by PHUL, and ſhone with conſiderable luſtre, under four ſucceſſive kings, was begun by the immediate hand of God, in *Judea*, and afterwards accompliſhed by the cunning of *Dejoces*. From this laſt, *Aſſyria* never recovered. It was left an inſignificant ſtate, of no weight or importance in the ſcale of Aſiatic powers.

That bloodleſs, yet important tranſaction, being in the age in which the two Greek hiſtorians lived, generally known to have been the diſſolution of that domination, which had once extended itſelf over *upper Aſia* της ανω Ασιης; I think that both took it, with reaſon, for the final epocha of the *Aſſyrian* empire. Nor is this altogether a groundleſs ſuppoſition, with reſpect to *Cteſias*. For though we have only a few fragments of that hiſtorian, yet we have enough to judge that he divided the 1360 years, which he gives to the *Aſſyrians*, into two diſtinct periods. The firſt is of *thirty generations*; that is to ſay, one thouſand years, according to the rule laid down by *Herodotus*; and that ending at *Sardanapalus*. The ſecond, of courſe, conſiſts of the remaining 360 years. But *Cteſias* doth not appear to have followed that rule, which, at beſt, is a whimſical one. He counts the generations in the natural and hiſtorical order *from father to ſon*, at St. Matthew did, i. 17. How many years that leaveth for the ſecond period, can be aſcertained only by comparing the reſpective æras of *Arbaces* and *Dejoces*. But, upon the whole, ſince the thirty generations do not amount to the 1360, it is plain *Cteſias* did not look upon the end of thoſe generations as the termination of his number of years, and there can be no reaſon to think that he had any other termination in view, but the cataſtrophe of the *Aſſyrian* empire under *Sennacherib* and *Aſſaradon*. However, it muſt be owned, that there is ſome confuſion in his account which might perhaps be cleared up had we his work entire, inſtead of broken fragments and extracts. From what is left, he does not appear to have taken any ſpecial notice of *Aſſyria*, after *Sardanapalus*; and a probable reaſon may be aſſigned, why he did not: the affairs of *Aſſyria* came but incidentally within the plan of his hiſtory. As ſoon as he had ſhortly given as much of them as was proper, by way of preliminary, to ſhew the origin of the *Babylonian* and of the *Median* ſtates, he neglected a country, the connection of which with Babylon was entirely broken, and paſſed to that of which a fuller account was a neceſſary introduction to the hiſtory of *Perſia*. ARBACES, who was the anceſtor of the princes under whom *Cteſias* lived, was ſo connected with the Babylonians, ever ſince their joint revolt againſt *Sardanapalus*, that it was impoſſible to treat of the affairs of one nation, without ſpeaking of the other. To that cauſe I think may be aſcribed the indiſtinctneſs which is obſerved in what we have of *Cteſias*, with reſpect to *Aſſyria*, after the ſeparation of Babylon from that empire; and which might poſſibly be met within the whole work, had it come to our hands.

Now, to conclude; the beginning of the *Aſſyrian* empire, according to the accounts of either *Herodotus* or *Cteſias*, may find its proper place in the ſcale of time, by counting back from the acceſſion of *Cyrus* to the crown of the *Medes*; that is to ſay, the year J. P. 4165, till that year Aſtyages was in poſſeſſion. That term we may depend upon, becauſe the time of *Cyrus* is aſcertained by an eclipſe which was obſerved under *Cambyſes*, his ſon. From *Arbaces*'s acceſſion, which is the ſame time with *Sardanapulus*'s fall, to *Cyrus* we find 317 years. Deduct that ſum from 4165 Jul. P. the remainder is the year of the firſt ſubverſion of the *Aſſyrian* empire 3848, in the time of *Joas* king of Judah. Again; from *Dejoces* down to *Cyrus* 150 years, which being deducted from 4165, we have 4015 for that cataſtrophe from which *Aſſyria* never recovered. Thus the æra of the *Aſſyrian* empire coincideth, according to *Herodotus*, with the government of *Elon*, one of the judges of *Iſrael*; and, according to *Cteſias*, with that of the high prieſt *Hely*.

They who, with *Joſephus*, contract the expedition of *Sennacherib* within the narrow limits of one year, may wonder, perhaps, at the æra of *Dejoces* being poſtponed ſo long as ten years after the *Aſſyrian* monarch's diſaſter in Judæa. But, long before I had any thoughts of ſettling that æra, I proved, in a diſſertation on that ſubject, that that expedition laſted about ſeven years. And now, I think three or four years are not too many for the manœuvres which placed the crown of *Media* on the head of *Dejoces*.

What I ſaid of the inſignificance of *Aſſyria*, after *Sennacherib*'s flight out of Judæa, may appear ſtrange to thoſe who read ſo much of *Aſſaradon*'s great exploits and conqueſts, in admired modern hiſtories and chronologies. All I can ſay to that is, that there is not a ſingle word of all thoſe mighty feats in any ancient author. It muſt be very unpleaſing to me, to find ſuch names as that of *Sir Iſaac Newton* among thoſe from whom I differ. But the fame of that great man was not eſtabliſhed either upon his *chronologica* or his *apocalyptica*, though that fame gave a ſort of currency to thoſe productions of his old age*.

* The writer of the preceding paper, was the author of a Philoſophical and Critical Eſſay on Eccleſiaſticus, publiſhed in 1762. We are obliged to a learned correſpondent for the communication of the M.S. to this Work.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PASSING ſome time ſince through a ſmall town, about fifty miles from London, I made enquiry for the gaol; but received for information, that it was an inconſiderable place, and quite unoccupied by priſoners. I enquired next for the poor-houſe; but was anſwered, that, indeed, there exiſted ſuch a building in the town, but there were few paupers: that the inhabitants reſembled the houſes in the town: the latter were all neat, but none ſplendid; and the former were perſons in the middling claſs of life, none very rich, or very poor.

The perſon of whom I made theſe enquiries, after gratifying my curioſity in a variety of particulars, conducted me to the neighbouring city, and directed my attention to an ancient caſtle, now mouldering in ruins. This building for many years paſt has been converted into a gaol, "But priſoners," ſaid the guide, "are ſeldom lodged here: and it is a very fortunate circumſtance, for the caſtle is in ſo ruinous a condition, that it would be unſafe."

This man was a perſon of no obſervation or reflection, as you will conclude, when informed, that he began to compliment his country, from the converſation that paſſed between us, on the purity of its morality, and the wiſdom of its police; not recollecting, that the county gaol was the receptacle for priſoners. This, he confeſſed, to be a dreadful place, and crowded with unhappy perſons. As to the poor-houſe in the little town above mentioned, it was, indeed, but thinly tenanted, but in the neighbouring villages and towns, the poor-houſes are ſaid to overflow with paupers; many of them too are badly managed, and ſubject to grievous impoſitions.

As one train of reflections generally brings on another, my thoughts ſoon rambled beyond the limits of a particular county, and ranged through widely extended regions. On returning to my inn, I contemplated that maſs of evils, which generally attaches to our priſons and poor-houſes: I ſay generally, becauſe the evils alluded to pervade moſt parts of the country, and will be found to exiſt, in a greater or leſs degree, in theſe houſes of poverty and diſgrace.

In the year 1792, ſir, I went over the priſons in the metropolis, and in two or three neighbouring counties. I entered into familiar converſe with the perſons

perſons confined: I gained the confidence of ſome of the gaolers; and I made uſe of my own common ſenſe, in making obſervations, and in drawing compariſons between different goals. In ſhort, I took an accurate, though curſory, ſurvey of various particulars in theſe places. Having firſt peruſed Mr. Howard's State of the Priſons, and examined the force of his remarks on *the bad cuſtoms* prevailing in them, I wiſhed to aſcertain, by perſonal obſervation, how far theſe abuſes were ſtill ſuffered. To my ſurprize, I found that moſt of the bad practices, complained of by Howard, then prevailed: and a few obſervations on this ſubject I according laid before the public.

How ſtand theſe matters at preſent? About three quarters of a year ago, ſir, I had occaſion to reviſit one of the priſons in the metropolis. I was anxious to know whether theſe *bad cuſtoms* were yet perſevered in. It is the policy of deſigning and intereſted men to avail themſelves of the moſt trifling inaccuracies of ſuch as expoſe public evils, and delineate profligate characters, though not a ſingle argument is weakened by ſuch ſmall inadvertencies. Theſe miſerable ſubterfuges are eaſily ſeen through by judicious obſervers. The facts ſtated in 1792 were true; and the following ſtatement, lately made in one of the priſons in the metropolis, may be relied on as impartial and accurate:

1. The laws of 1784, and 1791, that regard priſoners, are both neglected in this gaol. The fourth ſection of the firſt law (24 Geo. iii. ch. 25.) enacts, "*that priſoners convicted of felony, priſoners committed for, or adjudged to be guilty of, miſdemeanors only, and debtors, are to have ſeparate and diſtinct places of confinement.*" Both theſe laws breathe the ſpirit of benevolence, and were deſigned to prevent the unavoidable contamination ariſing from a promiſcuous intercourſe among great and little culprits: among ſuch as are greatly deprave, and partially corrupt. A more daring violation of law and juſtice has paſt uncenſured in this priſon. A perſon guilty of a miſdemeanor, and confined at firſt on the ſtate-ſide, was forced over to the felons' ſide, and continued there till the expiration of his ſentence. Whether the gaoler exerciſed this ſeverity on account of any ſuppoſed unruly conduct of the priſoner, or in conſequence of not receiving certain fees, which, however generally paid, are unlawfully demanded, it is unneceſſary to enquire. The conduct of the gaoler was in the face of two acts of parliament.—Theſe impoſitions relate to the *ſtate* ſide of the priſon.

2. The ſecond claſs of abuſes to be mentioned, belongs to the felon's ſide. In the gaol alluded to, offenders of every deſcription may be provided with the ſame accommodations, and lodged in the ſame chamber; and every ſpecies of impoſition is exerciſed on the unhappy felon, in the face too of an act of parliament, that breathes the ſpirit of wiſdom and benevolence: for, by 31 Geo. iii. ch. 26. ſect. 9. it is enacted, *that as long as any perſon under ſentence of tranſportation ſhall continue in the common gaol, the gaoler ſhall ſeparate ſuch convict, as far as conveniently may be, from every perſon in his cuſtody, except priſoners convicted of felony.* The tendency of this law is obvious to intelligent readers, but the force of it is deſtroyed through the avarice of gaolers.

3. I wiſh the import of the Marquis of Beccaria's and Baron Monteſquieu's Obſervations on the Proportioning of Puniſhments to Crimes, and on the Speedy Execution of Juſtice, was fully comprehended, and generally realized. Mr. Howard obſerves, "that at Hull they uſed to have aſſize but once in ſeven years, though now they have it once in three." It ſeems almoſt to exceed belief, ſir, that, in the priſon alluded to, there ſhould have been lodged a perſon for more than ſeven years, without a trial, though, during that period, there were ſeveral gaol-deliveries.

4. Irons are ſtill made an affair of *perquiſite* to the keeper. Men may have the choice of fetters for a fee. Such felons as cannot afford to pay the gaoler a perquiſite, are generally burthened with irons; ſuch as pay the fee, are releaſed from them. Strictly ſpeaking, no perſon whatever ought to be loaded with irons; and priſons ſhould be ſo conſtructed, as to render ſuch expedients unneceſſary.

5. Fees on entrance, and on enlargement, ſo repeatedly complained of by Howard, and by others, are ſtill received: and priſoners, on their admiſſion, ſtill pay entrance-money, commonly called Garniſh, to their fellow-priſoners.

6. The felons are moſt wretchedly impoſed on in almoſt every article that they purchaſe; a two-fold extortion is practiſed: the price is dearer than at other places, and the commodity not ſo good.

Not half the evils that might be expected are here mentioned. Of the debtors,

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…N ENGLAND.

…from our laſt.]

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and wealth of the people, upon which depend the national ſtrength, the ability to encounter future difficulties, and achieve uſeful undertakings — and by which poſterity would eſtimate the wiſdom and utility of our frame of government. That, by receiving the Jews into our community, and admitting them to a participation of our civil rights, they would contract a warm attachment to our conſtitution and country, and gladly divide with us the public burdens. That a great portion of the funds belonging to foreign Jews, it was our obvious intereſt to induce them to follow their property, and to expend here an income which was yearly exported to a clear loſs. That, connected as the Jews were with the great bankers, and monied intereſt of Europe, their reſidence here, would, in future wars, give us a great command of capital, and facilitate our loans.. That even their prejudices, as a ſect, would operate in our favour, and occaſion our manufactures to be diſperſed among the multitudinous Jew-ſhopkeepers in Europe, who now recurred to the Jew-merchants of Holland and the other tolerant countries. That Poland had never riſen to ſo high a pitch of civil, literary, and commercial diſtinction as when her policy was moſt liberal toward Socinians and Jews; and that the ſect, itſelf, had always abandoned its offenſive prejudices in proportion to its good uſage.

On the other ſide, it was urged, that, born as we are to privileges and excluſive rights, we did not, by this bill, ſell our birth-right, like Eſau, for any conſideration however inadequate; but fooliſhly gave it away. That if the Jews, about to be naturalized, belonged to the numerous claſſes, we ſhould import vagrants and cheats to burden our rates, or ſupplant the induſtry of our leſs parſimonious poor—if to the wealthy claſſes, who cannot procure a ſettlement elſewhere, they would become the higheſt bidders for our landed eſtates, diſpoſſeſs the Chriſtian owners, attract around them their butchers, bakers, and poulterers (for they can eat nothing of our killing) and, bye and bye, would endanger our religion itſelf. That the rites of the Jews will for ever reſiſt their incorporation with other nations, for any common purpoſes, while their early marriages and frequent divorces promote ſo rapid an increaſe of their numbers, that they might become, like the ſpech in the kennel, too ſtrong for their hoſpitable patrons. That it had a tendency to imbroil us with foreign powers: we muſt reclaim, for inſtance, as a Britiſh ſubject, any Portugueſe Jew who ſhould come over to be naturalized, and by indiſcretions, expoſe himſelf to the inquiſition. That the Jews were not given to manufactures, and, if they ſhould open ſhops, would interfere with the profits and maintenance of Chriſtians; for the number of ſhops being adequate to the conſumption, could only be increaſed with injury to the eſtabliſhed. That Jewiſh nationality would intrigue all the trade into their own hands; that they were enemies upon principle to all Chriſtians; and that it was flying in the face of the Almighty to gather together a ſect, of which the bible foretold the diſperſion.

The trumpet of alarm was firſt ſounded by the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, who, in a petition to parliament, expreſſed their apprehenſion, that the bill, if paſſed into a law, would tend greatly to the diſhonour of the Chriſtian religion, and indanger the excellent conſtitution.

The Earl of Egmont became their mouth-piece; who, in an artful ſpeech, countenanced and inflamed the ungenerous bigotry of the multitude. The Engliſh have always enjoyed a cry of alarm, when there is no real danger; becauſe it inhances, for the time, the perſonal importance of each individual. It flatters his love of conſequence to be called upon to ſtand up for his church and king, when he is not likely to be expoſed to the ruffle of conteſt, or the humiliation of defeat. Accordingly, a zeal, the moſt furious, vociferated in the pulpits and corporations againſt the bill, and, by the next ſeſſions of parliament, inſtructions were ſent to almoſt all the members to ſolicit a repeal of it.

The miniſter did not attempt to reſiſt the torrent, but was among the foremoſt who ſpoke in favour of the repeal: he was anſwered, with much force of reaſoning, and a truly liberal ſpirit, by Thomas Potter, Eſq. to whoſe ſpeech a very elegant reply was delivered by ſir George Littleton: and the Jew bill was repealed, by an Act which received the royal aſſent the ſame ſeſſion. Attempts too were made, but ſucceſsfully oppoſed by Mr. Pelham and Mr. Pitt, to repeal ſo much of An Act for naturalizing foreigners in America, as did not exclude Jews. Such was the ſpirit of intolerance which the parliamentary leaders of the people

people were not ashamed to foster. From that time, the legal condition of Jews in England has not altered; but the people no longer view them with rancor, or mistrust, or unbrotherly emotions.

POSTCRIPT.

The Jews have been singularly unfortunate. They shared the oppression and contumely which the Christian sects underwent, as soon as the jealousy of the Pagan priests and emperors was excited by the progress of their monotheism; but they in no degree partook of the security or triumphs conquered for the church by Constantine. Their incredulity was considered by orthodox and heretics as of all others the most criminal, nor was it till after the Mahomedan conquests, that they obtained, in part of Asia, along the southern shores of the Mediterranean and in Spain, a resting place for their feet.

In modern Italy, the earliest haunt of reviving literature and philosophy, the first attempts were made to prepare the European mind for the toleration of Judaism. Simone Lazzurato, of Venice, is mentioned as a pleader of their cause. The friends of the Secini were thought to entertain sentiments very favourable to the Jews; but the interference of the inquisition in 1546, to suppress the celebrated club of Vicenza, an event preparatory to the exile and dispersion of all the rational Christians of Italy, defrauded them of rising advocates. In the several Italian republics, the Jews enjoyed only a contemptuous protection. Their fate was somewhat more favourable in Poland, and much more favourable in Holland, where Basnage, and, no doubt, others, wrote of them becomingly.

In Germany, Gutthold Ephraim Lessing, a celebrated dramatist, by his philosophical plays, Nathan the Wise, and the Monk of Libanon, attacked the prejudice against Judaism in its fortress, the public mind; while his friend, Moses Mendelsolm, was illustrating the sect, both by his elegant writings and by a well-argued Defence of general toleration, published under the title Jerusalem. C. W. Dohm, a Prussian, offered, in 1781, to the German public, two small volumes of Remarks on the Means of Improving the Civil Condition of the Jews, which called forth several pamphlets on the same topic, among which those of Schlötzer and Michaelis, no doubt, deserve consultation.

In France, the prejudices of Voltaire against the Jewish religion, proved a powerful obstacle to the advances of the philosophic party, in an equitable disposition towards its professors. In 1788, however, the academy of Metz proposed as a prize question: Are there means of rendering the Jews in France usefuller and happier? Za'kind Hourwitz, a Polish Jew, M. Thierry, a counsellor of Nanci, and the Abbé Gregoire, shared the prize, but not the public suffrage. The work of the latter, on the moral, physical, and political regeneration of the Jews, has obtained the more impressive publicity. Among the most distinguished coadjutors in obtaining a legal improvement of their condition, the constituting assembly of France numbered Mirabeau, Clermont-Tonnerre, and Rabaud.

In our own country, the well-intended conduct of the English government, under the protectorate of Cromwell, and under the administration of Mr. Pelham, were alike defeated by the fanaticism of the people. Mr. Toland's naturalization of the Jews in England, is the best antidote of elder date that has descended to us. Tovey and Ockley have also stored up information on these topics.

Of late, Priestley's Letters to the Jews, a work, which, probably, under the mask of pursuing their conversion, had for its object to do away the ungrateful prejudices of religionists against their parent sect, has rendered to them in the devout world, the same service as Cumberland's comedy of the Jew in the polished. There can scarcely remain any apprehension among thinking men, that the slightest popular odium would now be incurred by the legislature, if it repealed every law which incroaches upon the political equality of this and other sects. It may not, however, have been amiss to bring within a small compass, such particulars of the fortunes of this people in our island, and such notices of the writings in their behalf, as may be likeliest to invite attention, whenever a reformed and reforming legislature shall consider of their condition.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Magazine embraces every object calculated to interest the mind, perhaps a few hints upon the cause of the present scarcity of money may not be unacceptable.—It calls for the attention equally of the philosopher, the politician, and the moralist.—I have been induced to trouble you principally from the general censure cast upon the mercantile interest for the necessities they are now smarting under,

under, founded upon the preſumption of juſtly ſuffering for the conſequences of *monoply* upon *ideal capital*—thus confounding enterprize with ſpeculation, and induſtry with ambition. The ſtockholder, if not with criminal indifference, certainly with apathy, contemplates the ſituation of the merchants—whilſt he, in his turn, vents his curſes upon the tributary of the country.—If we view theſe two claſſes of men, we cannot heſitate to determine which is moſt uſeful to ſociety. A compariſon between them may be the ſubject of a future letter. I believe, I am correct in ſtating, that the miniſter, within the ſhort period of fourteen months, has raiſed the enormous ſum of forty-two millions and a half: the taxes to defray the intereſt have been *principally* raiſed from commerce. He has never appeared to ſpeak upon finance, without expatiating upon the vaſt increaſe of trade, and the incalculable reſources of the country, drawn from the facility with which the revenue was collected.—That the wealth was ſuppoſititious, or artificial, may be proved by an examination of the preſent ſtate of the country with that about four years ago, when the ſituation of France drove the rich from that country, preferring the ſecurity of our funds, and our merchants, to the government eſtabliſhed there. It muſt alſo be recollected, that, in conſequence of the aſcendancy obtained by our navy, we ſuffered no neutral veſſels to go to France, but captured them, paying for the cargoes—Foreigners, of courſe, finding other markets more precarious than our's, and not meeting with any country competent to make the neceſſary advances, reſorted to us; and, excepting Hamburgh, we monpolized, comparatively ſpeaking, nearly the whole trade of Europe. The remonſtrances of America, Denmark, and Sweden, have induced the miniſtry to wave their pretenſions of ſeizing neutral veſſels, not having on board articles deemed contraband by the law of nations; and the idle idea (not to uſe a harſher term) of ſtarving France into terms has been abandoned. Let it not be forgotten, the immenſe loans and ſubſidies to foreign powers, together with the money drained by the balance of trade having been upon the whole againſt us, are ſuppoſed to leave us at this hour *full twelve millions* leſs in bullion than at the commencement of the war. The Bank have diminiſhed diſcount, not from want of confidence, nor, as has been ſuppoſed, from hoſtility to the miniſter, but from a moſt formidable diminution of their *caſh balance*, which calls for a proportionate diminution of their circulation.—Add to this, the bonus upon the loans, the conſequent ſpeculations founded upon them, together with the diſcount upon navy and exchequer bills, yielding the holders a clear ten per cent. for their money; and the cauſe for the ſcarcity of money among the mercantile world, will be readily comprehended.—Where is the individual, having money to ſpare, that would accomodate the tradeſman for five per cent. when ten per cent. can be obtained, with government ſecurity? Where is even the tradeſman that would not rather place his money upon ſuch terms, than hazard it in adventures at ſuch a critical juncture?—The decreaſed capital of trade—the decreaſe of bullion in this country—with the increaſed loans—will anſwer the Candid Enquirer—"Why ſuch a gloom prevails upon the commercial intereſt?"

MERCATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following letter, written by a worthy member of the Eſtabliſhed Church, to a worthy man of the ſociety of Quakers, is ſubmitted to your inſpection. If you think it deſerving a place in your new and uſeful Undertaking, the inſertion will greatly oblige

Your ſincere well wiſher,

VERITAS.

YOUR ſentiments, my friend, on the ſubject of liturgies and ceremonies in religious worſhip, reflect equal credit on your judgment, and on the integrity of your heart. In our church ſervice, it is evident, that we offend againſt an expreſs injunction delivered by our divine maſter. "Uſe not vain repetitions, as the heathens do, for they think they ſhall be heard for their much ſpeaking." Excellent, as is our form, in point of compoſition, we certainly abound in repetitions, which cannot poſſibly further our ſupplications at the Throne of Grace, but may impreſs thoſe with an idea, who object to ſet prayers, that we rely more on words than on aſſertions in our addreſſes to the Almighty!

The Epiſcopal Clergy in America have wiſely availed themſelves of the opportunity which was afforded them by their political ſeparation from the parent ſtate, to make many judicious alterations

in the Book of Common Prayer. They have conſiderably retrenched the ſervice.—Portions of the Pſalms are ſelected, inſtead of reading the whole of a collection, many paſſages of which are certainly not correſpondent with the benevolent principles of Chriſtianity!—They have been equally attentive with reſpect to their ſelected leſſons—and, inſtead of reciting three Creeds, as is cuſtomary with the members of our eſtabliſhment, they uſe the Apoſtle's Creed only, on this unanſwerable foundation, that if they *all* inculcate the ſame doctrine, *one* only is ſufficient for the purpoſe of atteſting belief—whereas, retaining ſuch a number, tends to excite doubts—to embarraſs weak minds—and, conſequently, to undermine the fabric it is meant to ſupport.

Many objections may juſtly be advanced againſt *ſet forms* in the ſervice of God; and much may alſo be ſaid in juſtification of the practice.—After all, the diſpoſition of the mind, when in the immediate preſence of the Creator, is what recommends us to his favour, or ſubjects us to thoſe evils which we aſſemble to deprecate.

An impropriety has often ſtruck me in the prayers particularly addreſſed in behalf of our ſovereign—Though the ſentence of "Moſt religious, and gracious king," may, with truth, be applied to our preſent ſupreme magiſtrate, yet in the viciſſitude of temporal concerns, a prince may poſſibly ariſe, immoral in practice, and regardleſs of the ſacred obligations of religion and virtue! Under ſuch circumſtances, to continue ſuch appellations, would be an inſult to the majeſty of Heaven! it would be aſſerting an abſolute falſehood in the preſence of the God of truth! And it would prove a ſevere reflection on the propriety of a form, which ſubjects its advocates to the neceſſity of violating veracity, even in a moſt ſolemn addreſs to the Deity! I could wiſh to ſubſtitute, inſtead of the expreſſion alluded to, the words, *Thy ſervant our king, &c.*

The facts ſtated in your letter, relative to the conduct of the Epiſcopal clergy, cannot be altogether denied; but they are *men*; and being ſubject to paſſions as men, are too frequently tenacious of their rights to a culpable degree. They are obſerved to be lukewarm in the performance of their ſacred functions, but alive to every impreſſion, when an attack is meditated againſt their temporal concernments. I am ready to confeſs, attached as I am to the Hierachy, that in times gloomy and diſaſtrous as the preſent, when ſuch aſtoniſhing revolutions are taking place in human governments, the dignitaries of our church do not appear actuated by principles of ſound policy.—Inſtead of ſtrictly demanding the utmoſt extent of their reſpective dues, they would act wiſely by adopting a ſyſtem of relaxation—thus would they conciliate regard, inſtead of exciting diſcontent. But it is to be apprehended they look forward to probable changes; and conceive themſelves warranted by the laws of prudence to reſpect the advantages of the preſent day, adhering, in a literal ſenſe, to the ſcriptural rule, "that the night cometh when no man can work."

The pamphlet written by Mrs. Brooks, contains many excellent obſervations, which do credit to her religious and moral ſentiments; and he muſt, indeed, be bigotted to his peculiar ſyſtem, who will not freely ſubſcribe to the general tenour of her opinions. Within the limited pale of your benevolent ſect, Chriſtianity is inculcated with that philanthropy which dignifies the ſincere profeſſor, and commands not only love, but veneration!

However believers may diſſent with reſpect to forms and ceremonies, all who are truly attached to the genuine ſpirit of religion, are equally acceptable in the eye of that Being, to whom the inmoſt receſſes of the heart are diſcovered—who regardeth not the accidental circumſtances which diſtinguiſh mankind in this probationary ſtate—but who will finally reward, with inconceivable felicity, thoſe who cultivate peace and goodwill within their ſphere of action; and "who run with patience the race that is ſet before them."

Your's ever,

E. W.

Nautical Improvement.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF the different branches of ſcience, none deſerves more notice and encouragement than *navigation*. The intereſts of commerce are inſeparably connected with it; whatever improvement, therefore, is made, to render the theory of it better underſtood, and the practical part of it more eaſy to the mariner, more expeditious in the operation, and more certain in its effects, comes with a powerful claim to favour upon all who are engaged in nautical affairs, whether they are

are mariners, merchants, or the government. Conſiderable diſcoveries have been made within the preſent century, by which this valuable ſcience has riſen to a ſtate of perfection, which the old navigators could hardly have expected.

The ſubſtitution of *Hadley's Octant* in the room of that very defective and dangerous inſtrument *Davis's Quadrant*, has been a principal cauſe to which this improved condition of navigation is to be attributed.

The poſſeſſion of the means of obtaining a correct obſervation of the heavenly bodies at ſea, has led to the diſcovery of other objects than that which formed the original point of enquiry.

Still the ſcience, under all its preſent advantageous circumſtances, is ſuſceptible of additional improvements; and every attempt, however trivial it may be, to give it more perſpicuity, is entitled to praiſe.

Among the many *deſiderata* which have lain open to enquiry, that of obtaining a correct obſervation of the ſun in foggy or hazy weather, when the real horizon cannot be aſcertained, has not been the leaſt. The want of this has been always the moſt particularly felt when and where it was moſt particularly needed. A mode has now been adopted, ſimple indeed in its conſtruction, clear in its principle, and certain in its effects, for obviating this difficulty. The inventor has obtained a patent for this improvement, which is nothing more than fixing an artificial horizon on the plane of an *Hadley's Octant*, and rendering the *eye-glaſs* moveable.

In juſtice to the inventor, I ſhall only mention what he offers to the public attention, without entering into an explanation of the principle of it, leſt intereſted men ſhould take the advantage of profiting by it, to the injury of his patent.

The patentee is Mr. *John Syeds*, Southwark, who has juſt publiſhed a Collection of Tables for regulating Time, and correcting the Latitude, computed from Dead Reckonings, by a ſimple Altitude, at any time in the forenoon, when the ſun is not leſs than three points from the eaſt; or any time in the afternoon, when the ſun is not leſs than three points from the weſt, &c. &c.

If by thus noticing what I conceive merits the attention and encouragement of all who are engaged in commerce and navigation, any ſervice can be rendered to this induſtrious man, I am certain, Mr. Editor, you will feel a ſatisfaction, as well as your humble ſervant,

London, April 19, 1796. J. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the curious circumſtances brought to light by the controverſy on the famous verſe in the firſt epiſtle of John, chap. v, perhaps the diſcovery of manuſcripts may be conſidered as of the moſt importance; but to an indolent reader the talents diſplayed by the various critics on this ſubject may afford the greateſt entertainment. Mr. Travis has amuſed himſelf and the public by his journey to Paris, in which he found a reading, if of no other purpoſe than to ſhow his own critical acumen in that reſpect, deciſive, perhaps, as to his acquaintance with ancient manuſcripts. It has been noticed, in ſome of our periodical publications, and it certainly deſerves a place in your uſeful Repoſitory; but as in this country people are ſuppoſed to be too much influenced by the ſide they take in the preſent controverſy, to do juſtice to the rival candidates for fame, I ſhall only tranſlate the opinion of the Jena reviewers on the collation of our very learned archdeacon.

"A proof of Mr. Travis's critical learning and ſharpſightedneſs we cannot poſſibly withhold from our readers: in Matth. xix. 28, are theſe words, ὑμεις οι ακολουθησαντες μοι εν τη παλιγγενεσια, οταν καθιση ὁ υιος του ανθρωπου — καθισεσθε και ὑμεις· "You who follow me in the regeneration, ſhall, when the ſon of man ſitteth—ſit alſo." Some manuſcripts place the comma before εν τη παλιγγενεσια, and then the meaning is, You who follow me, ſhall, in the regeneration.—This reading was pointed out by Stephens, in the margin of his Teſtament, προ του. εν τη παλιγγενεσια, διαζολην εχουσι το γ. δ. ι. ξ. 1 β before the words, in the regeneration, the following manuſcripts, mark'd γ. δ. ι. ξ. 1 β, place a comma. Out of Stephens's Greek, Travis has made out this very elegant and emphatical reading; for part of our Saviour's ſpeech, ὑμεις οι ακολουθησαντες μοι διαζολην εχουσι οταν καθιση κ τλ, "ye who follow me have a ſtop when the ſon of man ſitteth." Thus the good man thought that Stephens's margin conveyed this meaning. *Inſtead of* εν τη παλιγγενεσια, the manuſcripts above mentioned read διαζολην εχουσι. This exquiſite reading the good man produces in three places in his book, and that no one may doubt of his ſpeaking from the bottom of his heart,

he prints it thus twice (pages 231 and 233). 'Robert Stephens aſſures us, that his codex ξ reads διαςολην εχσσι, but in the Pariſian codex 47 (as alſo in 49) neither of theſe words is to be found in this paſſage. Would not Mr. Travis have ſhown his prudence by ſparing himſelf the expence of his Pariſian journey? or perhaps it would have been ſtill more prudent in him, not to forget himſelf ſo far as to wiſh to play the critic. Mr. Marſh, with the utmoſt good nature, conſoles him upon this occaſion, and points out in the copier of the Codex Corſendonenſis, a companion of his misfortunes. This good copier, with equal ſimplicity of heart, gives us, 2 Cor. viii. 4, 5, in this manner, δεομενοι ημων την χαριν——δεξασθαι©· ημας εν πολλοις των αντιγραφων ουτως ευρηται ᾗ ὁ κυθως ηλπισαμεν, "praying us to receive, thus it is written in many copies, contrary to our expectations."

Now, ſir, I am ſorry to obſerve to you, that theſe Germans are a very dry ſort of fellows; and as we in England can have no doubt of Mr. Travis's abilities, I wiſh ſome of your readers would deviſe ſome mode of convincing theſe critics upon the continent, that though Mr. Travis may have made a *faux pas* here and there, yet his journey to Paris has been of ſome uſe to him upon the whole, and that at any rate he is not ſo bad a ſcholar as the copier of the Codex Corſendoncenſis. Let them call him any thing but that, but it grieves me much to ſee an archdeacon of the church of England treated with ſo little ceremony. The worſt part of the caſe with theſe Germans is, that they care not a ſingle ſtraw about orthodoxy or hereſy; they would ſooner give up their Teſtaments than foiſt in the ſlighteſt forgery to preſerve them; and they expect from all controverſial writers, not only integrity, but even a capacity to comprehend the points in diſpute.

I am, ſir, your's,

PHILO-DIASTOLE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following plan of a new college, extracted from Mr. Dyer's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Mr. Robinſon, of Cambridge, is ſent you, not with a view to raiſe the importance of one party of Chriſtians above another, but to furniſh ſome hints, that may be uſeful beyond the limits of a particular ſect. At ſome future opportunity, a few remarks on this propoſed inſtitution ſhall be ſubmitted to your conſideration, wherein an attempt will be made to ſhow how far the plan would have been uſeful, and wherein conſiſted its defects.

Your's reſpectfully,

AN ENQUIRER.

"I. Let doctor Gifford draw up his Plan of Education, and let him calculate the expences attending it. It is ſuppoſed a few boys might be lodged and boarded in a private houſe at Cambridge, and in four years educated by the profeſſors there, at the fountain-head, at no very great expence.

"II. Let the doctor, by deed properly executed, conſign over to certain gentlemen, nominated by himſelf, whatever he thinks proper to contribute towards this foundation: let theſe men hold in truſt, under certain conditions, one of which may be—that in caſe a plan, which the doctor propoſes, can be effected in ſuch a time, then the doctor's donations ſhall be applied ſo and ſo; or if not, then they, the company in truſt, ſhall depoſit what they hold in ſuch or ſuch places, or ſhall deliver them to ſuch or ſuch perſons as the doctor ſhall appoint.

"III. Let a ſubſcription be opened for a capital ſum to be employed in trade, at the diſcretion of the company in truſt, and let certain perſons, for the time being— the lord chancellor, the . . . and the . . . be appointed viſitors of this foundation, who ſhall determine finally, whether this truſt have been faithfully diſcharged.

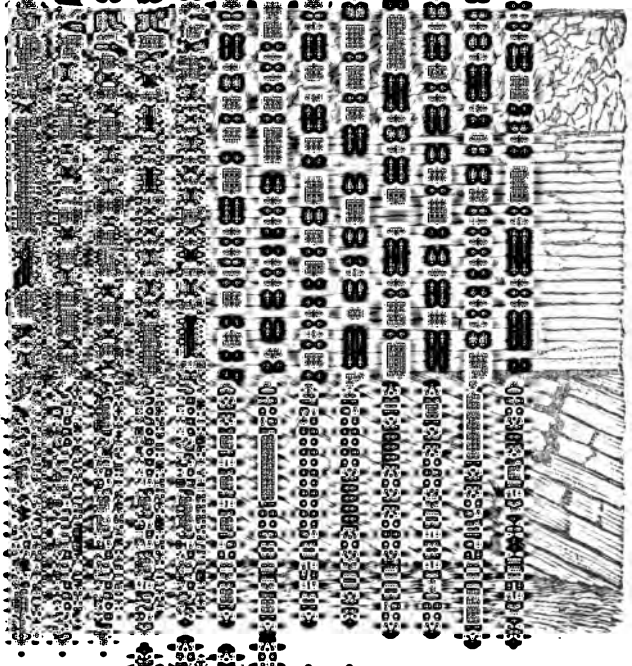
"IV. Let the company be directed to reſerve a part of the annual profit ariſing from their commerce, year after year, till they have accumulated a ſum ſufficient to purchaſe or build a houſe, to be called the Baptiſt-college; and let the firſt and beſt room in it be called the Giffordian room, and uſed always to contain the pictures, &c. of the ſaid Dr. Gifford.

"V. Let there be annual commemorations of benefactors, by an oration in memory of the benefactors, and particularly of the reverend founder—then let there be a general meeting—divine worſhip in the chapel—an oration commemorative in the hall—a choice of officers—an audit of accounts, and a public dinner. Theſe keep things from being forgotten and loſt.

"It is pretty certain many rich baptiſts would contribute largely to ſuch a foundation; and a donation, ſuch as the doctor's,

…ed these our poor
…eſtate, mercifully
…public utility!"

…OGY.



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…dient ſervant,
…J. H. MOGGRIDGE.

…*Bedford, March* 17, 1796.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

Recent Improvements in uſeful Arts, connected with the Science of Chemiſtry, abridged, &c. from the Repertory of Arts and Sciences.

VII. Barilla, &c.

A PATENT was granted, in March, 1780 (of which the term is now expired) to Mr. James King, of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, for his new-invented Britiſh barilla; the method of making which is as follows: To any quantity of wood-aſhes, add an equal quantity of the aſhes of fern, whins, thiſtles, ruſhes, or bean or pea-ſtraw; ſift them through a fine ſieve, and add to them an equal quantity of ſoaper's waſte aſhes; all theſe being thoroughly mixed together, there is to be added one twelfth of fine quicklime: theſe different materials are to be put into an iron pan, and boiled two days and two nights, with a ſufficient quantity of ſea water, which is to be renewed from time to time; the maſs is then put into a reverberating furnace, and fuſed for about an hour, which, when cooled, is the Britiſh barilla.—Vol. I. p. 859.

In Auguſt, 1792, a patent was granted to Mr. G. Hodgſon, of Cheſter, ſoap-boiler, for a new method of ſeparating the alcaline baſis from common ſalt, and from kelp. To extract the alcali from ſalt, a ton of ſalt is to be mixed with 16 buſhels of charcoal, and ſubmitted to the action of a reverberating furnace for one hour; from the calcined maſs, a lixivium is to be formed, which, evaporated to dryneſs, forms the Alcali. The treatment of kelp only varies from the foregoing in requiring no more than 10 buſhels of ſmall-coal to the ton.—Vol. II. p. 14.

In April, 1791, G. Glenney, Eſq. of Bromley-Hill, Kent, obtained a patent for a method of procuring from wood-aſhes, a greater quantity of alcali than uſual. This improvement conſiſts in a complete calcination of the aſhes, having previouſly mixed with them a ſmall quantity of lime.—Vol. II. p. 178.

VIII. Purifying and Preparing Oils.

In April, 1792, C. Gower, of Oriel College, Oxford, M.A. obtained a patent for depurating animal oil. His method is, to take any quantity of oil, and an equal quantity of water, acidified by the vitriolic acid, and put the mixture into a barrel churn; after the fluids have been ſufficiently united, the liquor is to be placed in pans, when the water, with the impurities, will ſink to the bottom, and the clear oil will float at the top; the oil may then be drawn off by a cock placed juſt above the water. If the oil be turbid, or contain any ropy matter, put an equal quaintity of oil and pure water into the churn, give them a few revolutions, and add to them a ſufficient quantity of yeaſt to bring on fermentation; convey it into the pan, and let the whole be brought to ferment; the feculencies will ſubſide, and the clear oil will float on the top. Vol. I. p. 221.

In November, 1790, a patent was granted to Mr. Sam. Pugh, of London, ſoap-boiler, for a new method of preparing oils for the manufactory of hard ſoap.

The proceſs that he makes uſe of, is the following: Let the oil be ground in a mill, along with a quantity of fine new-ſlaked lime, till it becomes of the conſiſtence of thick cream: this being done, let an iron pan be filled one eighth full of this mixture, to which is to be added, an equal quantity of unprepared oil, the whole being well ſtirred together. A briſk fire is now to be made under the pan, the contents of which will ſoon ſwell to the top, and will ſoon after ſubſide; the fire and ſtirring, muſt, however be ſtill kept up, till the mixture begins to ſwell and boil a ſecond time, emitting thick clouds of ſteam, another portion of oil is now to be added and ſtirred briſkly in, till this ebullition is ſuppreſſed; the lime being now united to the oil, the maſs, when cold, will be of the conſiſtence of wax. To make hard ſoap with the oil thus prepared, let tallow, roſin, greaſe, or unprepared oil, be added in the proportion of one half, and melted, to which add a ley, made of mineral alcali; when a perfect combination has taken place, by boiling and ſtirring, let the ſoap be taken out, and cleanſed into frames; from the ſoap in the frames, there will be, as uſual, a ſmall diſcharge of impure ley, after which the ſoap is ready for uſe.—Vol. II. p. 8.

IX. Preparation of Cements, Stucco, Mortar &c.

A patent was granted to Bryan Higgins, M.D. in January, 1779 (term expired) for the invention of a water cement or ſtucco, the method of preparing which, is as follows: Take 56lb. of pure coarſe ſand; 42lb. of pure fine ſand, mix them together, and moiſten them thoroughly with lime water; to the wetted ſand, add 14lb. of pure freſh burnt lime, and while beating them up together, add, in ſucceſſive portions, 14lb. of bone aſh; the quicker and more perfectly theſe materials are beaten together, and the ſooner they are uſed, the better will

will the cement be: for ſome kinds of work, it will be better to uſe fine ſand alone, and for others coarſe ſand alone, remembering, that the finer the ſand is, the greater quantity of lime is to be employed.—Vol. II. p. 289.

In December, 1780 (term expired) R. Williams, M.D. obtained a patent for the invention of a new mortar, or ſtucco. The ingredients made uſe of, are the following: To 12lb. of pure lime, 10lb. of water, and 84lb. of pure coarſe ſand, add 4lb. of grated ſkim-milk cheeſe; let the whole be worked up together, and uſed as ſoon after as poſſible; care muſt be taken in applying this kind of mortar, that the bricks, &c. which are intended to be covered by it, be perfectly dry; and the greater the degree of preſſure employed in laying it on, the better. —Vol. III. p. 1.

X. Preſerving Water.

On the ſubject of preſerving ſea-water from putrefaction, we find a paper of Mr. Henry's, of Manchester, extracted from the Manchester Philoſophical Tranſactions, containing a ſeries of ingenious experiments, of which the reſult is, that quicklime, in the proportion of two ſcruples to one quart of ſea-water, will effectually preſerve it, for many months, from exhibiting any ſign of putridity or decompoſition.—Vol. I. p. 178.

The 2d volume contains a memoir of M. Lowitz, read at the Œconomical Society of Peterſburgh, on the purification of corrupted water; from which it appears, that one ounce and a half of powdered charcoal, and 24 drops of vitriolic acid, are ſufficient for the purification of three pints and a half of corrupted water.—Vol. II. p. 61.

N. B. This diſcovery has ſince been pretty largely carried into execution, and with great ſucceſs; but for this purpoſe, it is neceſſary to uſe *freſh-burnt* charcoal, or at leaſt that which has been carefully excluded from the atmoſphere.

XI. Elastic Gum.

On this ſubject we have a ſeries of experiments made by Mr. Groſſart, for aſcertaining the beſt way of making catheters, and other inſtruments, of elaſtic gum; the reſult of which is, that the moſt practicable method is to cut a bottle of the gum into one ſpiral ſlip, and having macerated it for ſome time in ether and water, till it becomes ſticky, to roll it carefully round the mould, and then cover it with a bandage of cord; in a few days a complete union of the ſides of the gum will be effected, the bandage may be taken off, and the mould withdrawn by the aſſiſtance of hot water. Mr. G. has alſo met with equal ſucceſs, when the gum was laid in boiling water for a quarter of an hour, without making uſe of ether.—Vol. I. p. 70.

A patent was granted, in January, 1781 (term expired) to Mr. Albert Angell, of Bethnal-Green, Middleſex, for a compoſition, called Britannic Elaſtic Gum, of which the following are the ingredients: Linſeed, or nut oil, one gallon; bees-wax, 1lb.; glue or ſize, 6lb.; verdigriſe, a quarter of a pound; litharge, a quarter of a pound; rain water, two quarts; the whole to be melted down in an iron kettle till it becomes of the proper conſiſtence.—Vol. III. p. 381.

XII. Salt-Petre.

The third volume contains a valuable eſſay on this ſubject, by James Maſſey, Eſq. (extracted from the Manchester Philoſophical Tranſactions) the leading ideas of which are the following: Salt-petre is formed by an union of the nitric acid with vegetable alcali; the alcali exiſts in wood aſhes; the acid in thoſe ſubſtances that have undergone the whole putrefactive fermentation, ſuch as the earths of ſtables and cow-ſtalls, and the ſoil at the bottom of graves; the common peaſants of France and Germany, who are almoſt all ſalt-petre makers, ſcrape together the offals of their farm-yards, and throwing them under open ſheds, drench them occaſionally with urine and muck water, till they find them capable of anſwering their purpoſe. Theſe materials, with the wood aſhes which their hearths ſupply, are thrown into a large tub, and water poured upon them, which runs out at a hole ſtuffed with ſtraw at the bottom of the veſſel; the leys being thus procured, are boiled down and ſet by to cryſtallize. The ſalt-petre makers at Paris, chiefly make uſe of the rubbiſh of old houſes, &c. which having reduced to a coarſe powder, and ſifted, they proceed as follows: they provide a number of ſmall open tubs, which are placed on ſtillages in ſuch a manner, that one veſſel may receive the ley that runs from two of them. In each tub near the bottom, is placed a ſpiggot and fauſet; and, to prevent its being choaked by the wood aſhes, a parcel of the round earth is thrown in firſt, and the aſhes upon it: they then add the remainder of the earth in the proportion of two buſhels of the

...ine baſis of the ſalt, ...'s ſalt; and the ammo- ...ith the acid of the ſalt, ... of ammoniac, or the ...oniac.—Vol. I. p. 303. ...*be continued.*]

...onthly Magazine.

THE NEW BOTANIC ...ON IN IRELAND.

...ociety having taken ſix- ... ground, at Glaſnevin, ...f forming a botanic gar- ... act of parliament, for ...ntific knowledge in the ...s of agriculture, have ...reſs in laying them out, ... following report from ...pf agriculture:

...at Glaſnevin to be laid

... Linnæenſis, divided into ... Herbaceous (*Herbarium*) ... *Fruticetum.*) The Trees, ... Each plant therein to be ...ding to its claſs, order, ...cies, beginning with the ... proceeding regularly to ...ryptogamia, for which a ...n of ground is to be al-

...eſe diviſions every plant ...uted mark affixed to it, ...w—The number in the ...logue—The claſs and or- ...ric and ſpecific name, all in ...e ground, and the Engliſh

... genus contains herbs and ...s and ſhrubs, a mark will ... proper order in the her- ...uticetum, referring from ...r, and ſo in the arboretum, ...w the regular continuation ...nd, in like manner, where- ...rbarium any claſs or order ... not containing any herb, or ...ardy enough for the open ...ll be fixed in its proper ... why it is omitted.

...retum, which is propoſed ...weſt and ſouth ſides of the ...o form a ſkreen of about ...rches wide, with a broad ...rough the centre, and the ... fine as a bowling-green; ...o be planted from twenty ...part, and where there is a ...r choice ſpecies, two may ...t one ſhould fail; the in-

termediate

termediate ſpaces are to be filled with fir, larch, laurel, elm, &c. for ſhelter, which are to be cut away when they come to interfere with the Linnæan plants, or are uſeleſs as nurſes, always taking care that the nurſes be as diſtinct in appearance as poſſible from the ſpecies they are planted to protect, as *deciduous* for ever-greens, and *vice verſa*.

Linnæus, Aiton, &c. do not notice varieties in general; but in this garden, every variety, even thoſe that are merely ſeminal, and all variegations muſt be arranged in their proper places.

This garden is calculated for the ſcientific botaniſt, who ſtudies the plants ſyſtematically.

2. The Cattle Garden.

The next garden is the Cattle Garden, or *Pecudarium*, which is to conſiſt of five diviſions, as follows:

1. The Sheep Diviſion, or *Hortus Ovinus*.
2. The horned Cattle Diviſion, or *Hortus Bovinus*.
3. The Horſe Diviſion, or *Hortus Equinus*.
4. The Goat Diviſion, or *Hortus Hircinus*.
5. The Swine Diviſion, or *Hortus Suinus*.

Each of theſe is to be laid out in regular beds, with alleys three feet wide between each, and with a gravel walk nearly in the centre, acroſs the beds; on the one ſide of this walk are to be arranged, in Linnæan order, all plants which the animal to which the diviſion is appropriated, is fond of eating, and which are wholeſome food for it, and alſo all plants which it is not fond of eating, though not unwholeſome; on the oppoſite ſide of the walk are to be arranged all plants which the ſame animal will eat, but are injurious to it, and likewiſe all which it refuſes to eat, whether injurious or not.

The Herbaceous plants and ſhrubs to be kept in each arrangement diſtinct, whereby an uſeful ſhelter will gained in many parts.

Every plant is to have a like painted mark to it, as before deſcribed; and if a native, N. is to be painted on the back of the mark.

3. The Hay Garden.

The next garden will be the meadow diviſion, containing all plants of which hay can be made, arranged according to their times of being fit for cutting; placing on one ſide of the walk thoſe that are valuable, and on the other, thoſe that are the leaſt uſeful, for the ſcythe.

Theſe Hay and Cattle Gardens are propoſed for the inſtruction of the practical huſbandman; he will there ſee every plant, ſhrub, and weed which grows in Ireland; he will ſee at once, what are uſeful, what otherwiſe, for each animal; he will learn how to weed his meadows and paſtures, how to ſelect the hay ſeeds which ſhould be ſown together, and what weeds on his ditches or tillage grounds he ſhould be moſt anxious to prevent ſeeding; and the moſt illiterate man is capable of inſtruction from theſe, by being told what is the deſcription of the diviſion he looks at.

Catalogues are to be prepared for each diviſion, with a ſhort account of the qualities of each plant, and a reference to all the authors who treat of it:—A complete collection of which authors is propoſed to be procured, and kept in the lecturing-room, or library there.

A larger Meadow Garden to be laid out in a ſeperate part of the ground, where there ſhould be plots of all the hay graſſes, quite diſtinct, and ſufficiently large to mow, ſo as to make experiments for aſſorting thoſe graſſes together, which require equal length of time in being made into hay, and to ſave the ſeeds of each diſtinct, for curioſity, or ſale.

4. The Eſculent Garden.

The next garden will be the Eſculent one, or Eſcarium, which is to contain every plant that furniſhes food to man, arranged in diviſions as follows:

1. Thoſe whoſe *roots* furniſh food, wholly or principally.
2. Thoſe whoſe *ſtocks* or *leaves*, ditto.
3. Thoſe whoſe *flowers*, ditto
4. Thoſe whoſe *ſeeds*, ditto.

And for this garden, like painted marks and like catalogues are to be prepared, and the various modes and ſeaſons of culture noted.

5. The Dyers' Garden.

The next will be the Dyers' Garden, wherein all plants, which affords any aſſiſtance in dying colours, will be arranged, according to the colours they dye, with like marks and catalogues.

6. The next will be a garden of Saxatile, or Rock Plants.
7. The next will be one for creepers and Climbers.
8. The next for Bog and Water Plants
9. The next for Marine Plants.
10. The next will contain a ſeparate collection of all Variegations of every tree, ſhrub, and herb.

6 The Nurſery.

The next will be the Nurſery, where the propagation of all the choiceſt kinds will,

will be attended to, and the different modes of *layering*, *grafting*, *inoculating*, &c. exhibited for inſtruction.

It is propoſed, that there ſhall be a profeſſor, who ſhall give lectures on Botany in general; and alſo ſeparate lectures on the Cattle and Hay Gardens, for the inſtructions of the common farmers, their ſervants, or labouring men, all of whom are to be admitted to the lectures, gratis, on the order of a vice preſident, or the treaſurer, ſecretary, or profeſſor.

That like lectures be give on the Gardens for Dyers' uſe, and that for the purpoſe of extending practical knowledge, particularly in huſbandry, ſamples and ſeeds be allowed to be given, and even plants, where they can be ſpared, to all perſons who may wiſh for them.

The lectures on Botany at large, to be given during the ſeaſon when the generality of plants are in flower, for the better demonſtration of the *ſexual* ſyſtem. And the profeſſor to be allowed the uſe of the houſe and gardens for delivering them, and to take pupils, and receive ſubſcriptions.

A Hortus Siccus to be formed, containing as well ſpecimens of the plants in the garden, as of all others throughout the world, which can be procured.

In time, it is to be hoped, that the ſociety may be enabled to ſend perſons round the kingdom to explore its vegetable products, ſo as to form a Hortus, and a Flora Hibernica; and they propoſe hereafter to extend their collection of plants to the green-houſe, and afterwards to the hot-houſe aſſortments; until which time the Hortus Siccus, and drawings muſt anſwer as to ſuch plants, for the purpoſes of curioſity or inſtruction.

A Medicinal Garden has been in contemplation, but no plan is yet fixed for it; it is alſo in contemplation to furniſh their houſe in Glaſnevin, with a full library of all agricultural and botanic books and to ſet aſide a part of the ground for experiments in ploughing, by trying the excellence or defects of the various ploughs, drill machines, &c. in their repoſitory.

When the gardens ſhall be furniſhed, regulations muſt be made for the admiſſions of perſons, in which it is propoſed, to make the admiſſion as general as it can be with ſafety; and to have perſons properly inſtructed, to attend thoſe who may wiſh for information.

The cultivating a ſufficiency of medicinal plants for ſale, has been in contemplation, particularly of thoſe which it is difficult for the ſhops to procure; but this not being ſo immediately within the purpoſe of the ſociety's inſtitution, is poſtponed, till the ſeveral other matters are eſtabliſhed.

The Society having reſolved that their Committee of Agriculture do, in their name, requeſt Dr. Wade, the author of the Flora Dublinienſis, to undertake the arrangements of the plants, and to act as their profeſſor and lecturer in botany, ſo far as knowledge of the vegetable products, and their qualities may tend to promote agriculture, arts, or manufactures; and the committee having accordingly applied to him, and obtained his compliance, they have now the ſatisfaction of the certain aid of his great knowledge and abilities to promote and complete the undertaking.

As a great deal of the ground is already prepared, the Society requeſt the aſſiſtance of all perſons who wiſh to encourage ſo uſeful an inſtitution, by ſending in ſuch plants and ſeeds as their ſeveral collections, or their neighbourhood can furniſh. It is requeſted, that all who ſhall be pleaſed to ſend any, will order them to be delivered to Dr. Wade, at his houſe in Capel-ſtreet, or at the Glaſnevin Garden, or to Mr. Brien, their Regiſter, at the Repoſitory, in Poolbeg-ſtreet.

SHAKSPEARE CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Shakſpearean Controverſy, as it is commonly termed, has made ſo much noiſe in the Capital, that your readers in the country will, probably, thank you for ſome information on that ſubject; and this I think cannot be better conveyed to them, than by giving a ſummary of a late publication, written by Mr. Malone; and entitled, *An Inquiry into the Authenticity of certain Papers and Inſtruments, attributed to Shakſpeare, &c.*

I myſelf, from the very beginning, entertained ſtrong ſuſpicions of forgery, from the myſterious and clandeſtine manner in which thoſe papers were uſhered into notice. The pretended *Fac-Similès*, which were afterwards printed, did not remove my doubts: but I have now before me a volume, that puts the matter beyond a doubt: at leaſt he muſt be a ſturdy ſceptic, who henceforth entertains any.

Mr. Malone, after making ſome pertinent remarks on the round-about manner in which the papers in queſtion were exhibited to public view, is willing to take no advantage of that circumſtance; but undertakes to prove, from

the *orthography*, the *phraſeology*, the *dates* given, or by inference deducible, and the *diſſimilitude of the hand writing*, "that not a ſingle paper or deed, in this extraordinary volume, was written, or executed by the perſon to whom it is aſcribed."—In purſuance of this plan, he regularly examines every one of the *nineteen* documents produced by Mr. Ireland; and victoriouſly demonſtrates them to be ſpurious from internal evidence.

The firſt of thoſe documents is a letter from Queen Elizabeth to Shakſpeare; which we here give verbatim.—"Wee didde receive youre prettye verſes goode maſterre William through the hands off oure Chambelayne ande wee doe complemente thee onne theyre greate excellence Wee ſhall departe fromme Londonne toe Hamptowne forre the holydayes where wee ſhalle expecte thee withe thye beſte actorres thatte thou mayſte playe before oureſelfe toe amuſe uſſe Bee notte ſlowe butte comme toe uſſe bye Tueſdaye nexte aſs the lord Leiceſterre wille bee withe uſſe."

[*ſuperſcribed*]

"For maſter William Shakſpeare atte the Globe bye Thames.

[*on a ſmall paper ſtuck on*]

"Thys letterre I dydde receyve fromme mye moſte gracyouſe lady Elizabethe ande I doe requeſte itte maye bee kepte withe alle care poſſyble

"Wm. Shakſpeare"

This pretended letter of our *virgin queen*, Mr. Malone diſſects with much dexterity. "Firſt," ſays he, "the ſpelling is not only not the orthography of Elizabeth, or of her time, but is, for the moſt part, the orthography of no age whatſoever. From the time of Henry the fourth, I have peruſed ſome thouſand deeds and other MSS. and I never once found the copulative *and* ſpelt, as it is here, with a final *e*. The ſame obſervation may be made on the word *forre*, a mode of orthography I believe unprecedented. The clumſy fabricator had ſeen *fur* written in old books *farre*, and took it for granted that a word ſo nearly ſimilar as *for* had anciently the ſame terminating letters."—"The abſurd manner (adds Mr. Malone) in which almoſt every word is over-laden with both conſonants and vowels, will at once ſtrike every reader, who has any knowledge of the ſtate of our language at the period referred to." To prove this, he gives ſpecimens of Engliſh orthography from Chaucer, Sir John Forteſcue, Lord Surrey, Sir Philip Sidney, Puttenham, Spencer, &c. &c. and concludes, that thoſe ſpecimens, "without the aid of other ſpecimens of Queen Elizabeth's own orthography (to be given afterwards) prove deciſively" that the paper before us, "in which ſuch laboured and capricious deformity of ſpelling is introduced, could not be written by Elizabeth; but is a mere forgery."—But this is ſtill clearer from a table which Mr. Malone gives us of twenty-four common words in the ſpelling of the ſpurious letter compared with the certain orthography of Elizabeth: namely, *youre* for *your*, *goode* for *good*, *off* for *of*, *ande* for *and*, *wee* for *we*, *doe* for *do*, *onne* for *on*, *ſhalle* for *ſhall*, *fromme* for *from*, *toe* for *to*, *beſte* for *beſt*, *before* for *befor*, *thatte* for *that*, *oure* for *our*, *bee* for *be*, *butte* for *but*, *uſſe* for *us*, *comme* for *come*, *aſſe* for *as*, *withe* for *with*, *atte* for *at*.

2d, The language and phraſeology differs from that of thoſe times.—*Prettty* verſes, *complement* uſed as a verb, *excellence* applied to written compoſitions, *ourſelf* written as one word, *amuze* in the modern meaning of *amuſe*.

3d, The ſuperſcription is abſurd. "Her majeſty, inſtead of ſending this letter by one of her ordinary meſſengers, ſuperſcribes it herſelf; not indeed preciſely in the faſhion of a letter ſent by the modern penny-poſt, but with the formality of thoſe epiſtles, which, in her time, were conveyed by common carriers, or ſtate meſſengers, from one part of the kingdom to the other: *For maſter William Shakſpeare, atte the Globe bye Thames.* Had ſhe added *deliver this with ſpeed*, it would have been complete.—But where is this letter to find the poet? *At the Globe by Thames.* Unluckily the *Globe Theatre* was not built at the time to which this letter muſt be referred; and when it was built, it was not ſituated by Thames, but in Maiden-lane, a ſtreet in Southwark, at ſome diſtance from the river, as is proved by an authentic document in my poſſeſſion."—That the Globe Theatre did not exiſt at the time to which this letter muſt be referred, is clear from this, that although the writer cautiouſly avoided putting a date to it, he has furniſhed us with a negative one, by mentioning Lord Leyceſter as then living. But that nobleman died in the early part of 1588; when it is in the higheſt degree improbable that Shakſpeare had compoſed any drama at all, or was conſpicuous as an actor.

On Shakſpeare's ſuppoſed *minute*, annexed to the Letter, Mr. M. obſerves, that we "have here the modeſt and careleſs Shakſpeare, who flung his writings to the world, unconſcious of their excellence, and negligent of their fate, ſedulouſly docketing his papers with the punctilious exactneſs of a merchant or attorney." We confeſs, we ſee more wit than juſt reaſoning in this obſervation. The Bard of Avon might, in general, be careleſs of his own productions, and yet ſedulouſly *docket* a letter from a *Queen*. Mr. Malone elſewhere is at great pains to ſhow that William Shakſpeare had, from his infancy, been taught to have a great reſpect for *ſceptres* and *d adems*. If he thought that "Divinity doth hedge a king," he could not but put a very high value on a miſſive from a royal hand. He would naturally keep it as a precious treaſure, and conſign it, as an heir-loom, to poſterity. Not that I think either the *letter* or the *minute* genuine: I am convinced of their ſpuriouſneſs: but ſtill Mr. Malone's remark is here nugatory and uſeleſs.

I am, indeed, far from being of opinion, that all his other arguments are concluſive. The difference of orthography, or even the difference of chirography, is not always an infallible proof of forgery. In the days of Shakſpeare, and long after, there was no grammatical *king in Iſrael*: every one followed that mode of ſpelling which was *good in his own eyes*. We have ſeen various MSS. unqueſtionably written by the ſame hand, in which a conſiderable variety of ſpelling was to be found, as well as a different form of characters. We knew a living writer, whoſe hand, at different periods of his life, has aſſumed a very different appearance; more different even than what appears between the pretended and real *fac-ſimiles* of Elizabeth.—But let us hear Mr. Malone.

"My laſt topic is, I will not ſay the diſſimiltude, but the total and entire diſſimiltude of every part of the handwriting of this Letter (except the ſignature) from Elizabeth's genuine handwriting. Even in the ſignature itſelf, there are no leſs than ſix groſs errors. The firſt is, that it is too ſmall for the period to which it muſt be referred. The ſecond, that the pretended autograph inclines ſideways, whereas her genuine autographs are *bolt-upright*. The third is a deviation from the Queen's mode of forming the firſt letter of her name. The fourth, is in the formation of the letter *a*. The fifth, is in forming the *b* open at bottom. The ſixth in not connecting the *R** with the other letters by a line paſſing through the *b*."

There is undoubtedly enough of diſſimilitude here to beget ſtrong ſuſpicion; but not enough, in my apprehenſion, to amount to a proof: and were it not from other more ſtubborn circumſtances, I would not raſhly conclude from the mere difference in the fac-ſimiles, that either of them might not be written by Elizabeth. At the ſame time, I repeat it, I have no doubt of the forgery. And, indeed, I wiſh the foregoing obſervations to be confined to the hand-writing of Elizabeth; for with regard to the other pretended *fac-ſimiles* of Lord Southampton, &c. the hand of forgery is too viſible in them to be miſtaken.

I ſhall not purſue Mr. Malone through the reſt of his volume; in which he diſcovers his uſual acumen and induſtry. The ſame arguments that prove the ſpuriouſneſs of the queen's letter are ſtill more cogent and concluſive when applied to the other pieces. On the whole, I am fully perſuaded, that the papers in queſtion are impudent forgeries; although I do not, in every particular, find Mr. Malone's reaſoning perfectly juſt. I ſhall only add, that he has increaſed the ſize of his volume with a deal of extraneous matter, and indulged reflections that were not connected with it. I would alſo wiſh, that he had avoided a certain ſarcaſtic aſperity, which gives no ſtrength to his arguments, and which ſeems too often diſplayed with ſelf-complacency and affectation. It will be ſaid, that forgerers deſerve no quarter. Be it ſo: but let them be diſpatched as eaſily as poſſible; and the *guillotine* preferred to the *wheel*.

Your's,

April 13, 1796. INVESTIGATOR.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE remarks of your correſpondent *Mr. A. Search*, at page 29 and 30, No. I, though in many reſpects ingenious, are ſo couched as, in my opinion, to leave room for animadverſion: and as that gentleman, with a laudable degree of candour, ſeems to avoid ſaying more on the ſubject until he hears what reception his firſt ideas meet with, I expected that ſome perſon of ſcientific abilities would have animadverted on his paper. However, as nothing has appeared on the ſubject, except what is ad-

* For *Regina*.

vanced

vanced by your facetious correſpondent, *No Conjurer*, and as he has expreſſed himſelf in ſuch terms as renders it difficult to determine what he would wiſh us to infer from his remarks; I have, though without any pretenſions to an extenſive acquaintance with Analytics, thrown together a few ſuch obſervations as to me appeared neceſſary.

To what Mr. S. has mentioned reſpecting the obſcurity pervading the analytics of *Dr. Waring*, I know not what to anſwer, becauſe I have never peruſed the work: but if his objections to it have no greater weight than what he ſays concerning the Formation of Equations, both the one and the other muſt fall to the ground. For my part, I am rather at a loſs to know what he refers to, when he is ſpeaking of "The old beaten track, which the experience of two ages ſhows to end in mazes and quagmires." Is he referring to the ſame thing here, as he is when he talks of "ſhowing the fallacy of the modern mode of reaſoning?" I know not with what propriety that method of reaſoning which has been followed in an "*old beaten track*," ever ſince the year 1631, can be called *Modern* reaſoning." But, without dwelling upon this point, I ſhall proceed to conſider what he advances againſt the forming of equations from the multiplication of double terms: and here I can meet with only one remark that ſeems to require a particular reply; namely, where he cannot diſcover more than one root to the equation $x^2+x.\overset{+}{a}\overset{-}{b}-ab=0$, he allows that this equation reſults from the multiplication of the binomials $x+a$ and $x-b$; and yet he ſays it cannot reſult from the multiplication of two ſimple equations. Surely ſuch an inference is clogged with inconſiſtency: but he has alſo advanced a reaſon for drawing ſo ſtrange a concluſion, for he informs us, that $x+a$ can never be equal to nothing. If any perſon wiſh to aſk, why not? I hope he will not be told that his reaſoning has been carried on to the *Ne plus ultra*, and that he muſt reſt ſatisfied with Mr. S.'s *ipſe dixit*. The whole of that gentleman's concluſions on this head are apparently drawn, for want of making a proper diſtinction between *negative* and *imaginary* quantities: one would judge from what he has ſaid, that negative roots cannot have place in Algebra; but if he conſult, without prejudice, what has been advanced on the ſubject by *Ludlam*, *Maclaurin*, and *Saunderſon* (without mentioning others) I think he will find abundant reaſon to reverſe his opinion. Nay it would be no difficult matter to produce a variety of queſtions (and ſuch only as are propoſed to a ſchool-boy when grounding him in the knowledge of quadratics) the ſolution of which would evince that negative roots not only have place, but are of great utility in the algebraic branch, and may be ſupported by ſuch demonſtration as is not to be overthrown.

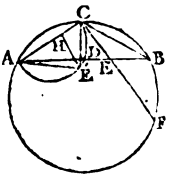
I am inclined to think, that very few perſons will agree with Mr. S. when he aſſerts that, "The changes of ſigns in an equation have no reference at all to the ſuppoſed nature of the roots, according to their quality of being poſitive or negative." I would therefore take the liberty of recommending it to him, to peruſe with attention ſome elementary treatiſe, where the nature and formation of equations are diſcuſſed at length; and if, after ſo doing, he does not find occaſion to retract his aſſertions, I am ſure the analyſts will have reaſon to wiſh him again to take up his pen in order to help them out of the "*quagmires*," and ſet them upon *terra firma*. As for myſelf, though I hope I ſhall be always open to conviction, I cannot but obſerve, that at preſent, I am ſo far from coinciding with Mr. S. in his opinions, that I think nothing has tended ſo much to produce preciſion and expedition in the reduction of the higher equations, as thoſe rules which have been deduced from conſidering their formation by the multiplication of equations of inferior degrees.

With reſpect to the obſervations of *No Conjurer*, but little ſeems neceſſary to be ſaid; he has expatiated with ſufficient drollery on the wonderful powers of *nothing*; but I truſt he will not be diſpleaſed with me for mentioning one of the effects of this "ſhadow of a ſhade," which will prove, that it is in ſome caſes worth while to underſtand that *nothing* is convertible into ſomething of conſequence. When Powell and Waring were competitors for the Lucaſian profeſſorſhip at Cambridge, in a little piece publiſhed on that occaſion by the latter, he ſaid that $\frac{p-p^5}{1-p}$ was equal to 4 when p was $=1$. Powell thought this was abſurd, becauſe when $p=1$, then $\frac{p-p^5}{1-p}=\frac{1-1}{1-1}=\frac{0}{0}$. Waring replied to this, that when the numerator of the fraction was actually divided by the denominator, the quotient was $p+p^2+p^3+p^4$, and that the ſum of theſe terms became 4 when $p=1$: although it does not always appear "who can decide when doctors diſagree," it did in this inſtance; for it was decided

ſo

PROBLEM.

ght line from the vertex of an
ular to the base, so that the solid
he two segments, may be the



et ABC
's triangle,
circle de-
, and CD
r on the
the line
required in
o that CE
is a maxi-
duce CE to meet the circle in F.
× BE is = CE × EF, CE² × EF
, but EF = CF — CE, therefore
— CE²) is likewise a maxi-
by the property of the circle AC²
CE (AC² — CE) is a maxi-
AC describe a semicircle, and
rd CÉ equal to CE; join AÉ.
l perpendicular to AC. Then
= AC² — CÉ², CÉ × AÉ² is a
consequently by Simpson's Ge-
08, AH is = 2 CH. Hence the
manifest.

The square of AC is equal to 3

When the square of AC is to the
as 3 to 8, or in any greater ratio,
ed is the perpendicular on AB.
the equal sides be constant, and
the locus of the point E will be a
centre is C: also the solid under
CE, will be constant.

β CYGNI.

THE QUESTIONS PROPOSED IN No. I.

I.—*Answered by Mr. Olinthus Gilbert Gregory.*

d most frequently used for re-
ons of this nature, is derived from
e specific gravity of air in a me-
d thence deducing, agreeably to
fluids in motion, the force of the
ed surfaces, corresponding to di-
s. Or, when the force is deter-
rely to any velocity, we may, by
law given for small velocities
t the force is as the square of the
ermine the force corresponding to
and, by comparing the velocities
ed, with those determined by ex-
e general law has been found to
arly in all velocities under that of
hour. Whether it holds in cases
d is in swifter motion, is a ques-
has not till lately been decisively
in Dr. HUTTON's Mathematical
hical Dictionary: see the articles
RESISTANCE *of the Air*.
constructed by Mr. Rouse, and
to the late Mr. Smeaton, the pres-
e on a square foot, when the ve-
locity

locity was 45 miles per hour, was 9,963 lbs. avoirdupois: whence, by making uſe of the principle before laid down, the velocity correſponding to the force given in the queſtion, is readily found to be 45,083 miles per hour.

For more upon this ſubject, the reader may conſult the articles ANEMOMETER and WIND, in Dr. Hutton's Dictionary above mentioned.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. H——r.

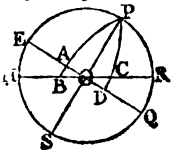
The ſame anſwered by β. Cygni.

Suppoſe the fluid acting againſt the board to be water, and its velocity meaſured by the ſpace, it would move uniformly over in a ſecond of time $=v$; then will the force of a ſtream of water, moving with this velocity, be equal to a column of water, whoſe baſe is the ſection of the ſtream, and height the ſpace deſcended through by a falling body, to acquire this velocity. Wherefore if $g=16\frac{1}{12}$, and $h=$the height of the column, we will have $2\sqrt{h}\ g=v$, $h=\frac{v^2}{4g}$, and the whole column $\frac{b^2v^2}{4g}$, b^2 being equal to the ſurface of the board in ſquare feet. Then putting $m=$the weight of a cubic foot of water, and $\frac{1}{m}=$the weight of a cubic foot of air, in avoirdupois ounces, m is to $\frac{1}{m}$ as $\frac{b^2v^2}{4g}$ to $\frac{1}{m}\times\frac{b^2v^2}{4g}=\frac{1}{4mg}$ the force exerted againſt the board by the air, expreſſed in cubic feet of water: therefore $\frac{1}{4mg}\times m=$the force in ounces, and $\frac{1}{4mg}\times\frac{m}{16}=\frac{1}{64g}=$ the force in pounds. Hence, by the conditions of the queſtion, $\frac{1}{64g}=10$ pounds $=a$, and $v=\frac{8}{b}\sqrt{\frac{1}{m}g}$, which is a general rule for all queſtions of this kind, when the air blows directly againſt the board: in the preſent caſe, $a=10$, $b=1$, and $m=\frac{1}{1}$; therefore $v=8\sqrt{128\frac{1}{3}}=16\sqrt{32\frac{1}{6}}=90,7492$ feet, the velocity of the wind, or the ſpace it moves over in one ſecond.

Cor. It is difficult to determine accurately by experiment the force of the wind. The moſt proper inſtrument for the purpoſe ſeems to be that invented by the ingenious Mr Bouguer, depending upon the action of a ſpiral ſpring.

β. CYGNI.

QUESTION II.—*Anſwered by Mr. J. H——r.*



Let the annexed figure repreſent a ſtereographic projection of the ſphere on the plane of the meridian; in which HPRQ is the meridian, H R the horizon; E Q the equator; P S the ſix o'clock hour-circle, or meridian perpendicular to the plane of projection; B and C the places of ſun-riſe at equal and contrary declinations, or when AB is equal to CD. Then, in the right-angled ſpherical triangles A O B, C O D, A B is by conſtruction equal to C D, and the oblique angle AOB=COD; therefore the whole triangles are equal and ſimilar; and, conſequently, A O=O D, or the angle A P O=O P D; hence then the angle E P A =CPR, and the angles EPC+EPA=EPC +C P R=2 right angles; conſequently, the ſum of the lengths of the two days when the ſun has oppoſite equal declinations, are always equal to 24 hours, without conſidering refraction.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. O. G. Gregory.

QUESTION III. *Anſwered by Mr. O. G. Gregory.*

In this queſtion, as I underſtand it, it is required to find, from what height a heavy body muſt fall, in a non-reſiſting medium, to acquire a velocity of 1500 feet per ſecond. For if we wiſhed to determine, how far it muſt fall in the open air to acquire ſuch a velocity, we ſhould find ourſelves at a loſs, as all the theories of the air's reſiſtance hitherto given, are erroneous: though we are in hopes we ſhall ſpeedily have better aſſiſtance in this reſpect; for the experiments carried on with ſo laudable a motive, formerly by Mr. B. Robins, and now by Dr. Hutton, have contributed much to the removal of the almoſt inſuperable obſtacle which ſtood in our way.

Let a be put for the diſtance between the place fallen from and the earth's centre, r for the earth's radius, g for $16\frac{1}{12}$, and v for 1500, the velocity acquired by falling. Then, by Dr. Hutton's Conic Sections, and Select Exerciſes (where queſtions concerning forces are handled in a very ſcientific manner) page 182, we have $v=\sqrt{4g^r\times\frac{a-r}{a}}$* whence, by reduction, we obtain $a-r=\frac{v^2d}{4g^r-v^2}=\frac{v^2}{4g}$ nearly=(in this caſe) 34974 feet, or 6.62385 miles, the height the ball muſt fall from. Or, a ſimilar concluſion might be obtained by following a different method.

This queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. H——r, and Mr. Wm. Vaux.

QUESTION IV.—*Anſwered by Mr. B. J.*

The rule given for this purpoſe, by Mr. Kirwan, is as follows: "Multiply the degrees of heat neceſſary to reduce any ſolid to a fluid ſtate, by the number expreſſing the ſpecific heat of the fluid; divide this product by the difference between the numbers expreſſing the ſpecific heat of the body in each ſtate; the quotient will be the number of degrees of temperature, reckoned from abſolute privation of heat."

So, in the preſent inſtance, where it is required to determine how many degrees of refri-

* *Note.* This expreſſion is inaccurately printed $v=\sqrt{4g^r\times\frac{a}{r}-r}$ in the book above quoted.

geration

geration will abſolutely deprive ice of all its heat? "The degrees of heat neceſſary to melt ice as are 130, and the ſpecific heats of ice and water are as 9 to 10: then the number 130 multiplied by 10, produces 1300, and divided by 1, which is the difference between 9 and 10, quotes the ſame 1300: therefore, if ice were cooled 1300 degrees below 32°, or to 1268 of Fahrenheit's ſcale, it would retain no more heat."

The ſubſtance of this ſolution is taken from Nicholſon's Philoſophy, vol. II, p. 119, where the algebraical demonſtration is alſo given.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. H——r.

NEW MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS.

To be anſwered in No. V, the Mag. for June.

QUESTION VIII.—*By Mr. O. G. Gregory.*

THERE is a cylindrical veſſel, open at the top, the diameter of its baſe being equal to its depth. If this veſſel be filled with common water, the the total preſſure upon the bottom and ſides is 147.262125 lbs. avoirdupois; required the dimenſions of the veſſel?

QUESTION IX.—*By the ſame.*

Required, the difference between the ſolidities of the greateſt cone and cylinder that can be inſcribed in a ſphere whoſe axis is 12 inches?

QUESTION X.—*By Mr J. H——r.*

If on the three ſides of a right-angled triangle, three ſquares be deſcribed (as in the 47th Prop. of Euclid, lib. 1) and the neareſt external angles of every two of the ſquares be joined by a right line; then each of theſe right lines with the two ſides of the ſquares ſo joined, will form a triangle, whoſe area will be equal to that of the central right-angled triangle firſt given. Required, the demonſtration?

*** *All queſtions ſent to us, muſt be accompanied with their ſolutions; and the letters poſt-paid. It is alſo requeſted, that all ſolutions, and other communications, be ſent to us at leaſt in the firſt week of the month preceding the time they are expected to be publiſhed. B. Cygni on extracting Roots is unavoidably deferred.*

ERRATA. In No. II, p. 127, col. i, l. 14, for *No. III*, and *April*, read *No. IV*, and *May*.—Ib. col. ii, l. 19, for *No. IV*, read *No. III*.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[*This article is devoted to the reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we requeſt the Communications of ſuch of our Readers as can aſſiſt us in theſe objects.*]

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES OF THOMAS WORLIDGE.

THOMAS WORLIDGE, a painter, much admired for his deſigns, was ſettled at Bath for ſome time, where he met with that encouragement which induced him, at length, to try the effect of his talents in the metropolis, that mart where genius, ſooner or later, finds a reward, if not an adequate one, for its exertions. It is with concern, that I cannot gratify a laudable curioſity in aſcertaining the place of his birth, or in giving any account of his education, or where he firſt commenced the career of an ingenious profeſſion.

At Bath, however, he married a young woman, then extremely beautiful, the daughter of a perſon who kept a toy-ſhop there, by whom he had two fine boys, who were educated at Bruges. This female was very ingenious, and caught a love for the art, which ſhe practiſed with ſome ſucceſs after his deceaſe, aided by the reputation of her connection with him. Her works were chiefly confined to portraits, and copies from her huſband's drawings. The king of Denmark noticed her performances, when he was in England; but I have heard her ſay, left the kingdom without giving her thoſe pecuniary acknowledgments which ſhe had ſanguinely expected. Genius, indeed, ſeemed to pervade the houſe; for there was an old Italian footman, who was very ambitious of exhibiting ſome deſigns which, as might be expected, diſplayed much redundancy of fancy, with a very ſmall proportion of taſte.

Of our painter's relations, there were only two that were remarkable: one of them, an officer in the Spaniſh ſervice, a very genteel man; and the other, a blind gentleman, whoſe chief amuſement was the theatre. The ear was gratified, though there was no eye to receive entertainment.

Covent Garden, which has attracted ſo many men of diſtinguiſhed talents, was the place where this artiſt firſt exhibited his productions, about the year 1743, when painting met with very ſmall, if any, encouragement in this country. The limners, as they where then called, were employed now and then to take the likeneſs

neſs of ſome beloved female, or ſome diſtinguiſhed character; but neither the mythologiſt, poet, or hiſtorian, thought of calling in the aid of Engliſh painters. Through all theſe difficulties Mr. Worlidge paſſed, with here and there a patron. Had he, indeed, thought proper to confine himſelf to portraits, he would have been more ſucceſsful than any ſince his time. The very countenance, the air, and every minute circumſtance of the attire, were taken off upon his canvaſs with the utmoſt exactneſs. Who could ever look upon his Charles XIIth, of Sweden, without reading the character of that reſolute and hardy monarch? But his beſt, becauſe drawn from nature, were himſelf and his wife, in crayons; a full length of her in oil. Mr. Aſhley*, his wife and ſon, and a Mrs. Gaywood, their bar-keeper. Theſe laſt were wrought by the pencil of gratitude, for he was greatly indebted to Mr. Aſhley, for various ſervices he rendered him. The dining-room of that gentleman was filled with ſeveral of his beſt pictures, and might, indeed, without impropriety, have been called his exhibition; for he was allowed, whenever he had completed any great deſign, to hang it up there for public inſpection, which frequently anſwered the end. I remember, among others, ſeeing a Chriſt taking down from the Croſs. But to this walk, however, our deſigner could not confine himſelf, for his inventive faculty was ever at work, which brought forth thoſe etchings that have been ſo juſtly admired, and were in his day quite unequalled.

It was not always gain that induced him to employ his talents; for he has been known, with a poker, to deſign heads of various ſorts with inimitable ſkill. Several of theſe were to be ſeen, not long ſince, in a room at the London Punch-Houſe, on Ludgate Hill. He ſeems, indeed, to have been far from an idle man, becauſe innumerable were the engravings from his deſigns; as the ſtatue of Cicero, dedicated to lord Pomfret, and ſeveral copies from Rembrandt. There was hardly, indeed, any perſon of notoriety, who eſcaped his pencil; as Mary Squires, Elizabeth Canning, and the celebrated Kitty Fiſher. But, probably, there was no ſingle picture which has ſuch powers of genius diſplayed in it as a View of the Theatre at Oxford, at the Inſtallation of the Earl of Weſtmorland. Innumerable are the figures in it; yet hardly two alike. For my own part, I gaze upon it frequently, and always with freſh pleaſure. The building itſelf is nicely hit off; every one ſeems in his proper place; and though there is a great multitude, there is no confuſion. But the ſingularity of it is, that in the groupe below, he has contrived to introduce himſelf looking at the reſt, and has given himſelf ſo much room, that he appears to very great advantage. He might be pardoned for his vanity in introducing it, becauſe he was a handſome luſty man, with a countenance indicating cheerfulneſs and vivacity. He was always ſaid to be a very agreeable companion. I remember being introduced to him when I was a boy, and much gratified with the notice he took of me, having even then conceived very highly of his powers, his performances being ſo frequently ſeen by me. The mere portrait did not ſuffice for him, when he was left to himſelf. One of his productions is the figure of a man in his waiſtcoat, in a diſtillery, managing the liquors, with all the proper utenſils about him, and a full view of the place. It was done for one Corbey, a ſervant (though, as it afterwards proved, not a grateful one) of his friend Mr. Aſhley. Having reſided in Covent Garden for ſome years, he removed to a houſe in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, which had been built by Inigo Jones, and was then the property of the celebrated Carteret Webb, eſq. whoſe widow afterwards married capt. Beaver, of Farnham, in Surrey, who had a brother, a brave man, killed at the Havanna. Here was completed a deſign,

* He was a native of Northampton, and the ſchool-fellow of the very learned Dr. Gill. He ſettled in London as a wholeſale dealer in cheeſe; but this occupation not ſuiting his turn, he opened a houſe on Ludgate Hill, for ſelling punch at a reduced price, which would have been greatly productive, had he not contracted a taſte for litigation, which involved him in many tedious and expenſive law-ſuits. He married, in the year 1720, a very worthy woman, the daughter of a Mr. Joſeph Harris, a reſpectable weaver in Spitalfields, who laid the firſt ſtone of Spitalfields church, being churchwarden, in 1723. He was an intelligent cheerful man, extremely well verſed in the hiſtory and laws of his country, and looked upon by thoſe that knew him beſt to be intimately acquainted with every remarkable tranſaction in the Hiſtory of London. His houſe was reſorted to by ſeveral perſons eminent for their parts, as Heſiod Cooke, Dr. Nugent, and Hogarth, &c. Dryden Leach, the celebrated printer, once rode for him. He died in 1774, univerſally regretted.

which at the time attracted the attention of the ſcholar, the antiquarian, the man of virtue. This was a collection of gems, beautifully and neatly engraved (making allowances for the improvement in the arts, ſince) in two volumes quarto, publiſhed by ſubſcription. To this work was prefixed a pleaſing explanation of ſome parts; but, for ſome cauſe or other, not the whole. I can ſpeak to the firſt volume, which I repeatedly ſaw. It conſiſted of engravings from the moſt curious foreign cabinets. The ſubjects are chiefly mythological. With the head of Meduſa I was much ſtruck; at a ſmall diſtance, her head ſeemed adorned with the moſt beautiful ringlets, but, on a nearer approach, they were found to be large ſnakes, dexterouſly entwined. This work was much patronized at firſt, and, I believe, it went through a ſecond edition; but I have not heard any thing of it for ſome years paſt, more modern works having engaged the public attention. For this I am the more concerned, as it appeared a performance calculated to form a taſte for mythological reading, which may be ſaid to lay a foundation for ancient hiſtory, the importance of which is too obvious to be diſputed. About this time Grimaldi was his pupil, of whom it is ſufficient to ſay, that he has done no diſgrace to his maſter in one pleaſing walk of painting.

At length, this lover of the arts was obliged to ſurrender his life into the hands of his Maker, about his 60th year, in 1768. His widow afterwards married, firſt, Mr. Aſhley, junior, and then, on his deceaſe, a Mr. Robinſon. Had Worlidge lived a few years later, his merit would undoubtedly have met with a more adequate return.

LIBRA.

LIFE OF BODE, THE GERMAN TRANSLATOR AND MUSICIAN.

JOHN JOACHIM CHRISTOPHER BODE was born in the year 1730, at Barum, a village in the dukedom of Brunſwick. His father, on leaving his cottage in that village, enliſted as a ſoldier at Brunſwick, where, however, he worked alſo as a day-labourer. After ſome years' ſervice, he obtained his diſcharge, and worked as a day-labourer to a tile-maker at Little Scheppenſtedt, not far from Brunſwick. The young Bode, during this time, lived with his grandfather, at Barum, where he was a ſhepherd's boy, and for his aukwardneſs in every part of his buſineſs and rural affairs, was called by the whole family Stupid Chriſtopher. Notwithſtanding this diſcouragement, he preſaged to himſelf a better deſtiny. By means of his mother, at the age of fifteen years, he obtained his requeſt, to be ſent to Brunſwick, where, on account of his inclination to muſic, he was put under a muſician, in whoſe family he was obliged to perform the meaneſt occupations. By ſtealth only, and at night, was he able to gratify his deſire for reading; and the adventures of Simpliciſſimus afforded him the greateſt entertainment. His muſical talents were gradually expanded, and at the end of ſeven laborious years, he became a hautbois performer at Brunſwick. To improve himſelf on his favourite inſtrument, the baſſoon, after having obtained leave of abſence for a year, he went to Helmſtadt, where he received inſtructions for this inſtrument, from the celebrated Stobye. Here he became the friend of Stockhauſen, then a maſter of arts, by whoſe converſation, his mind was firſt prepared for ſcience: and Bode himſelf uſed to call the Helmſtadt univerſity the cradle of his genius, and never remembered it without the moſt thankful emotions. Upon his return to Brunſwick, he felt a diſappointment in not being received, as he expected, into the chapel of the court, on which account, he took his leave of the place, went to Zell, and entered there, as an hautbois performer, into the Hanoverian ſervice. Here he purſued his ſtudies with ſtill greater zeal; and in 1756, he went to Luneburg, where his friend Stockhauſen had been appointed to the place of corrector; and in the following year he proceeded to Hamburgh, where Dr. Olde and the preacher Alberti patronized him, and introduced him into the beſt families, as a teacher of language and muſic. Here alſo he was much careſſed as a lively and intereſting companion; and in 1759, was firſt known as an approved tranſlator from the Engliſh and French languages, by the Letters of father Alphonſo, and the inſpired Brahmins. He was employed alſo in the theatre; and in the years 1762, 1763, undertook to be editor of the Hamburgh correſpondents, and was alſo active in all muſical entertainments. Here he married a young lady of a reſpectable family, who had been his ſcholar, but he loſt her by death in the firſt year of their nuptials. By this marriage he became poſſeſſor of ſome conſiderable property,

property, of which he gave back, from a nobleneſs of mind, much more than any one could in ſtrict juſtice have required. He now ſet up a printing-preſs with a view chiefly to the new theatrical undertaking, in which he had for ſome time Leſſing for his colleague. This laſt undertaking, however, ſoon fell to the ground, and a deſign was formed to eſtabliſh a book-ſhop for the learned. Unfortunately, theſe two worthy-men were very little acquainted with the mechanical part of the book trade, and in a ſhort time the partnerſhip was diſſolved.

The dejection of mind which theſe diſappointments might have occaſioned, was taken off by the tranſlation of Sterne's Sentimental Journey and Triſtram Shandy, which he undertook by the ſuggeſtion of his friend Leſſing, whoſe tranſlation of Noverre's Letters on the Art of Dancing he completed, and at the ſame time gave a tranſlation of de l'Abbayé's Treatiſe, in French, on Agriculure. Humphrey Clinker he tranſlated for the bookſeller Reich, and ſucceſſively he gave tranſlations of the Vicar of Wakefield, ſome Engliſh plays, a little original manuſcript on the poor, and a mode of providing for them, Yorick's Letters to Eliza, and the two laſt volumes of Burney's Muſical Journal, improved with many additions of his own. In the weekly paper, called the Companion, which, however, had not a very long run, he took the greateſt part; he alſo ſuperintended the publiſhing of the German Extracts from the Engliſh paper the Adventurer. In 1778, he accompained the counteſs dowager of Bernſtorf to Weimar, where he lived to her death in the moſt agreeable manner for one of his literary turn, in a liberal independance, as the gueſt, the friend, and counſellor of this amiable woman. After her death, he publiſhed a new tranſlation of the weekly paper the World; of the Penſador da Clavijo, out of the Spaniſh; of the Incas of Marmontel; of Tom Jones, in which, however, he could not waſte much time or patience; of the hiſtory of the 39 years' impriſonment of La Terde, which he prepared in Paris, after his journey thither in 1787; and his laſt beſt work was his maſterly tranſlation of Montaigne. In no other of his tranſlations did he employ ſo much time or labour: in this work, to uſe the expreſſion, he has excelled himſelf, and his merits in German literature are the greateſt. No other employment was ſo well ſuited to his turn, and it procured him the higheſt enjoyment. He ſympathized with his author, whoſe humour, ſingularities, and ways of thinking, correſponded entirely with his own. In the autumn of 1793, he made a viſit to Lower Saxony, to caſt the laſt look on his native country. Here his ſtrength began to fail, and yet he made preparations for a tranſlation, which he had long projected, of the works of Rabelais. With this intent, ſome weeks before his death, he placed Luther's Table Talk and Hans Sackſen's works on his table; but his purpoſe was deſtroyed on the 13th of December, when death, ſuch as he had wiſhed, without any appearance of the decay of his natural powers, put an end to his labours. Yorick's humour, with his beſt ſentiments, and a goodneſs of heart, are the ſtriking features of Bode's works, for he was ſomething more than a good tranſlator. He was a good man, full of enthuſiaſm for the rights of man, for his country, and his friends, and ever ſtudious to benefit mankind.

Anecdotes of Persons connected with the French Revolution.

Dumourier.

DUMOURIER poſſeſſes ſingular acquirements: he is a good orator, an able politician, an excellent writer, and one of the beſt generals of his age. His father, alſo, was a man of talents, and by inſiſting that he ſhould never learn any thing by heart, prevented him, according to his own account, from ever forgetting any thing!

It has been generally ſuppoſed that he acquired an immenſe ſum of money during the revolution; but he ſolemnly declares this to be a cruel and unjuſt aſperſion; and boaſts that he is now indebted to his *pen*, as he was formerly to his *ſword*, for his ſupport.

He has an uncommon facility at compoſition, writes with elegance upon all ſubjects, and is intimately acquainted with every thing relating either to the politics or the wars of Europe. He received a ſum equal to 500l of our money, for his life, from a bookſeller at Hamburgh, in the neighbourhood of which city, and within its territory, he now reſides, with

Mad. Genlis—Sillery—Brulart,

who occupies part of the ſame houſe, and, like himſelf, is employed in writing. This celebrated lady is well known as an author, and has lately publiſhed a new

work, relative to the "age of chivalry," called *Les Chevaliers du Cygne*. Her husband was a member both of the national assembly, and the convention, and the intimate and particular friend of the duke d'Orleans, since known by the name of M. Egalité.—The wife was the preceptress of the Orleans family, and is allowed to have inspired the young men with noble ideas. She always inculcated that birth was accidental, hereditary distinction transitory, and that the only things which a good man can deem certain, are his knowledge and his virtues. Both her pupils conducted themselves like heroes at the battle of Jemappe, and are now the martyrs of their father's crimes, and their own friendship to Dumourier. Along with Madame Genlis and M. Dumourier resides—

M. Valence,

who rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. His forehead is scarred with wounds one of which, inflicted by an oblique stroke of an Austrian hussar's scymitar, peeled off the skin in such a manner, as to roll it like a bandage over his eye. This occurred when he was charging the enemy at the head of a detachment of cavalry. He is a brave soldier; and although the actions of Pichegru and Jourdan have obliterated, in some degree, those of Dumourier and Valence, the two latter must be allowed to have formed the troops that have since acquired the former most, if, not all, their glory. It was in the same manner that Phillip prepared for the victories of Alexander.

Abbé De Calonne.

The abbé, who enjoyed great influence, while his brother held the high office of comptroller-general of the finances in France, is at present the editor of the *Courier de Londres*, formerly the *Courier de l'Europe*. He possesses a portion of the talents so conspicuous in his family.

M. de Calonne.

This *ci-devant* comptroller-general, who still terms himself "*ministre d'état*," acquired much celebrity both before and since the revolution. His talents raised him from a subordinate situation, to a place of high trust and confidence under the monarchy. He was a great favourite with the queen, and is accused by his enemies of having administered to the dissipation of her majesty, and the king's brothers, particularly the count d'Artois, who now assumes the title of *Monsieur*, or first prince of the blood. The *deficit*, first publicly pointed out by Necker, sprung from frequent hostilities without, and a contaminating and debasing corruption within, the kingdom. Calonne's peace administration, and Necker's war *without taxes*, necessarily led to the assembling of the *notables*. The notables begat the states-general, the states-general begat the national assembly, the national assembly begat the constituting assembly, and that begat the republic.

After selling a most superb collection of pictures for the common *cause*, M. de Calonne still supports it, and his brother, by means of his writings in the Courier de Londres. "*Mon frère*," says he, in his last able pamphlet, "*est du nombre des émigrés qui travaillent pour subsister. Il s'est livré à une corvée fastidieuse, afin de n'être charge à personne. Loin de rougir d'en être réduit là, on doit s'en glorifier.*"

Among a number of important (some, perhaps, may be inclined to think them *paradoxical* assertions) he insists, that France still possesses nearly three times the quantity of circulating specie in Great Britain; that she raises, *communibus annis*, one eighth corn more than sufficient for the maintenance of her own inhabitants, and that the whole public debt contracted by the emission of the *assignats*, now converted into *mandats territoriaux*, might be cancelled for about one third of what the last campaign cost this country!

M. D'Ivernois,

is not only a native, but a *citizen*, of Geneva, terms not hitherto synonymous, but which have become the same since the last revolution in this little, but interesting, republic; which, during its troubles has been lessened, with more wit than liberality, to a *puddle in a storm!* He asserts, that the depreciation of assignats will occasion the ruin of the republic, and the reintroduction of monarchy.

Mirabeau, Miranda, Wilkes.

These three very celebrated men met one day, by invitation, at the house of a respectable gentleman in Chesterfield-street, May-fair. Mr. H. after dinner expected great entertainment from his guests; but, unfortunately for him, the orator and the general had a violent dispute relative to some trifling subject, which rendered the early part of the evening uncomfortable. To complete the mortification, they both soon after attacked John Wilkes, on

the barbarity and inhumanity of the Engliſh nation; an inſtance of which they gave, in *the execution of ſeveral young men, for trifling offences, in the courſe of that very morning!* The hoary patriot retorted the charge, and turning towards Mirabeau (it was before the revolution) ſarcaſtically aſked him, what he thought of the very *humane* mode of breaking on the wheel, as practiſed at the *Grève*, when the *nobleſſe* were accuſtomed to beſpeak ſeats at particular windows, as if they had been going to a comedy!!!

M. Demorande

was formerly editor of the *Courier de Londres*. He came over to this country, and publiſhed a book that made great noiſe, called *Le Gazettier Cuiraſſé**, containing a variety of ſcandalous anecdotes of the miſtreſſes of that very contemptible and debauched monarch, Louis XV.

The French court being determined upon revenge, ſent over an *exempt*, with orders to ſpare neither trouble nor expence to ſecure the *libeller*, and convey him to the Baſtille. On his arrival in England, in the character of a gentleman who had fled from perſecution, he found means to get introduced to M. Demorande, and affecting to compaſſionate his ſituation, as a perſon expoſed to the malice and intrigues of the French miniſtry, proffered him the loan of a ſum of money. This was accepted by M. D. with many expreſſions of gratitude; but he completely outwitted his countryman, although one of the moſt ſkilful officers belonging to the police of Paris; for he applied to Sir J. Fielding, and ſo frightened this ſatellite of Madame du Barré, that he was happy to eſcape *re infecta*.

Soon after the commencement of the American war, M. D. received a penſion from lord North of about 300l. a year, in conſequence of which he reſigned the editorſhip of the French newſpaper, and retired to Stanmore, in Middleſex, where he took a ſmall houſe in the cottage ſtyle, and cultivated a beautiful flower garden, which was furniſhed with a fine collection of foreign roots.

When the French revolution took place, he returned, after a long abſence, to Paris, and publiſhed a weekly gazette, called *l'Argus Patriote*. He entertained a violent diſlike to Briſſot, whom he hated both perſonally and politically, and endeavoured to injure him in the eſteem of his countrymen, but without effect. This circumſtance perhaps, and this alone, ſaved his life under the *monarchy* of Robeſpierre. He now repairs daily to the *palais royale* on crutches, and, being a man of ſome eloquence, entertains thoſe around him with his opinion of the events of the times, and the great men of the day.

Brissot.

This very celebrated man, while in England, lodged in Brompton-row, in the ſecond or third houſe on the right hand ſide. On his publiſhing a very able diſſertation on *Criminal Law*, he ſent a copy to Mrs. Macauley Graham, who invited him to her houſe, had him often at her table, and entertained a great eſteem for him. From that reſpectable lady, he received a letter of introduction to general Waſhington, by whom he was well received, and ſo fond was he of the Atlantic continent, that to the day of his unjuſt execution, he always wiſhed that he had been born the ſon of an American peaſant. While in England, he wrote many articles in the *Courier de Londres*. M. Briſſot retained his ancient ſimplicity of manners. He was never intoxicated with power, nor did he ever ſuffer his mind to be debaſed by avarice. Robeſpierre and his aſſociates knowing what effect ſuch a charge would have upon the people, accuſed him of wallowing in riches:—when his wife was arreſted, ſhe was employed in mending his linen, and nurſing their offſpring!

The Duke de Harcourt.

This nobleman, who has founded a friendly aſylum at Nuneham, under the hoſpitable roof of an Engliſh peer of the ſame name; is deſcended from one of the moſt ancient families in France.

Previous to the Revolution, he was lieutenant-general of the province of Normandy, and it is owing to his influence, that Cherbourg, which was ſituated within his government, became a port of ſome conſideration. He alſo patroniſed the ſyſtem of cones, by means of which it was intended that the ſea ſhould be ſhut out from the inner harbour, and the channe

* *Le Gazettier Cuiraſſé: ou Anecdotes ſcandaleuſes de la cour de France. Imprimé à cent lieues de la Baſtille, à l'enſeigne de la Liberté. MDCCLXXII.* From this, which has become a ſcarce tract, I ſhall here give a quotation, in which the author expreſſes a wiſh, that has ſince been in part verified: "Il ſerait bien à ſouhaiter en France qu'il y eut quèlques milliers de moines en uniforme de grenadiers, & quelques centaines d'abbés à leur tête; ils ſeroient plus utiles à l'état avec un mouſquet, ou un hoyau à la main, qu'avec le goupillon dont ils arroſent les imbecilles." Note, p. 15. His prophecy that Madame du Barré would periſh by the hands of the executioner, has proved but too true.

channel fleet of France ride in ſecurity, within a gigantic maſs of ſtone, encircled, and ſupported by means of immenſe wooden ribs, and maſſy iron cramps. The ſcheme in part failed, but it was grand and ſublime, and France at the peace, will undoubtedly complete the original outline.

The duke was a great favourite at the court of Louis XVI, and poſſeſſed the confidence of that monarch. Being a man of great knowledge, and attached to literature, his majeſty, with the queen's conſent (for he never did any thing without conſulting her) appointed him governor to the dauphin. He was lucky enough to eſcape, with his whole family, at the beginning of the troubles, and has remained in England ever ſince.

THE DUCHESS DE POLIGNAC.

Gabrielle—Yellande—Martine de Palaſtron, afterwards ſo celebrated as ducheſs de Polignac, and *confidante* to the queen, was one of the moſt beautiful women in France. Marie Antoinette loaded her own and huſband's family with honours, penſions, places, &c. and when in her company, her majeſty was accuſtomed to exclaim '*Je ne ſuis plus la reine, je ſuis moi!*'

This beautiful woman, whoſe large blue eyes, expreſſive features, elegant perſon, and refined wit, formed a central point, around which all thoſe who wiſhed to riſe at court (and this included the whole body of the nobility, and all the dignified clergy) rallied, as to a common centre, died at Vienna, of a *broken heart!* What terrible diſaſter could occaſion this cataſtrophe? It was the retreat of the Pruſſians from Champagne; a retreat which ſaved her native country from ſubjugation and diſmemberment!

A mezzotinto print of this unfortunate lady was publiſhed in 1792. The likeneſs is not badly hit off, but it is not flattering. What artiſt could delineate the moſt lovely and charming woman of the age?

M. MIRANDA

was born in Mexico; for his colleague, Dumourier, commits an error when he terms him a Peruvian! Notwithſtanding the jealouſy with which the Spaniards were accuſtomed to treat the native Americans, this gentleman found means to obtain a colonel's commiſſion, and was employed by the governor of Guatimala, in ſeveral confidential ſituations. He is thought very early in life to have entertained the generous reſolution of emancipating his countrymen from thraldom, and to this is attributed his precipitate retreat from New Spain. Since that time, he has been, until of late, literaly a WANDERER. In the courſe of his travels, he has viſited every part of Europe, and been more than once in England. Being poſſeſſed of taſte, learning, and a claſſical ſtyle, he was enabled to collect, and to narrate a variety of anecdotes and obſervations relative to the manners, policy, laws, learning, and above all, the military eſtabliſhments, of every nation.

No ſooner had the French Revolution taken place, and a foreign war become inevitable, than he repaired to Paris from St. Peterſburg, where he was in great favour with the empreſs, who endeavoured, but in vain, to attach him to her perſon and ſervices. By means of Petion, he obtained the rank of major-general, and very ably and effectually ſeconded the efforts of Dumourier in Belgium. Being an excellent engineer, he diſplayed great military ſcience in the art of attack; in ſhort, he ſoon became reſpected in the army, and popular in the capital. When the *hero of Jemappe* penetrated into Holland, he was appointed to the important command of the army deſtined to attack Maeſtricht; the attempt indeed proved abortive, but as this evidently proceeded from the negligence of the general at the head of the *covering* army, his laurels were not blighted by the event.

The conduct of Dumourier, as ſoon as he began to experience a reverſe of fortune, became ſuſpicious, and his frequent conferences with the Auſtrian general, which ended at length in his entire defection, rendered all the patriots in the army jealous of him. Miranda inſtantly communicated his fears to his friend Petion, at that time a member of the committee of public ſafety, and orders were ſoon after iſſued to arreſt the commander in chief. This circumſtance ſaved the life of Miranda, for Dumourier attributed the loſs of the battle of Nerwinden to him, and ſtill blames him in his hiſtory. To this the other has made a reply, equally able and animated.

No ſooner had the party of the Gironde been overwhelmed by the energy of the *Mountain*, an energy which, although often unjuſtly directed, muſt be acknowledged to have ſaved France, than Miranda was impriſoned. He was liberated at the general *gaol-delivery* on the execution of Robeſpierre; he took an active part againſt the ſections of Paris, during the laſt inſurrection, and he has once more been put under arreſt by order of the Directory.

[*To be continued.*]

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE LASS OF FAIR WONE.

From the German of BÜRGER.

BESIDE the parſon's bower of yew
Why ſtrays a troubled ſpright,
That peaks and pines, and dimly ſhines
Thro' curtains of the night?

Why ſteals along the pond of toads
A gliding fire ſo blue,
That lights a ſpot where grows no graſs,
Where falls no rain nor dew?—

The parſon's daughter once was good,
And gentle as the dove,
And young and fair——and many came
To win the damſel's love.

High o'er the hamlet, from the hill,
Beyond the winding ſtream,
The windows of a ſtately houſe
In ſheen of evening gleam.

There dwelt in riot, rout, and roar,
A lord, ſo frank and free,
That oft, with inward joy of heart,
The maid beheld his glee—

Whether he met the dawning day,
In hunting trim ſo fine,
Or tapers, ſparkling from his hall,
Beſhone the midnight wine.

He ſent the maid his picture, girt
With diamond, pearl, and gold;
And ſilken-paper, ſweet with muſk,
This gentle meſſage told:

"Let go thy ſweethearts, one and all;
Shalt thou be baſely woo'd,
That worthy art to gain the heart
Of youths of noble blood?

The tale I would to thee bewray,
In ſecret muſt be ſaid:
At midnight hour I'll ſeek thy bower;
Fair laſs, be not afraid.

And when the amorous nightingale
Sings ſweetly to his mate,
I'll pipe my quail-call from the field;
Be kind, nor make me wait."

In cap and mantle clad he came,
At night, with lonely tread;
Unſeen, and ſilent as a miſt,
And huſh'd the dogs with bread.

And when the amorous nightingale
Sung ſweetly to his mate,
She heard his quail-call in the field,
And, ah! ne'er made him wait.

The words he whiſper'd were ſo ſoft,
They won her ear and heart:
How ſoon will ſhe, who loves, believe!
How deep a lover's art!

No lure, no ſoothing guiſe, he ſpar'd,
To baniſh virtuous ſhame;
He call'd on holy God above,
As witneſs to his flame.

He claſp'd her to his breaſt, and ſwore
To be for ever true:
"O yield thee to my wiſhful arms,
Thy choice thou ſhalt not rue."

And while ſhe ſtrove, he drew her on,
And led her to the bower
So ſtill, ſo dim—and round about
Sweet ſmelt the beans in flower.

There beat her heart, and heav'd her breaſt,
And pleaded every ſenſe;
And there the glowing breath of luſt
Did blaſt her innocence.

But when the fragrant beans began
Their fallow blooms to ſhed,
Her ſparkling eyes their luſtre loſt;
Her cheek its roſes fled:

And when ſhe ſaw the pods increaſe,
The ruddier cherries ſtain,
She felt her ſilken robe grow tight,
Her waiſt new weight ſuſtain.

And when the mowers went afield,
The yellow corn to ted,
She felt her burden ſtir within,
And ſhook with tender dread.

And, when the winds of autumn hiſt
Along the ſtubble field;
Then could the damſel's piteous plight
No longer be conceal'd.

Her ſire, a harſh and angry man,
With furious voice revil'd:
"Hence from my ſight! I'll none of thee—
I harbour not thy child."

And faſt, amid her fluttering hair,
With clenched fiſt he gripes,
And ſeiz'd a leathern thong, and laſh'd
Her ſides with ſounding ſtripes.

Her lily ſkin, ſo ſoft and white,
He ribb'd with bloody weales;
And thruſt her out, tho' black the night,
Tho' ſleet and ſtorm aſſails.

Up the harſh rock, on flinty paths,
The maided had to roam:
On tottering feet ſhe grop'd her way,
And ſought her lover's home.

"A mother thou haſt made of me,
Before thou mad'ſt a wife:
For this, upon my tender breaſt,
Theſe livid ſtripes are rife:

Behold"—And then, with bitter ſobs,
She ſank upon the floor——
"Make good the evil thou haſt wrought;
My injur'd name reſtore."

"Poor ſoul; I'll have thee hous'd and nurs'd;
Thy terrors I lament.
Stay here; we'll have ſome farther talk—
The old one ſhall repent—"

"I have no time to reſt and wait;
That ſaves not my good name:
If thou with honeſt ſoul haſt ſworn,
O leave me not to ſhame;

But

But at the holy altar be
Our union ſanctify'd;
Before the people and the prieſt
Receive me for thy bride."

"Unequal matches muſt not blot
The honours of my line:
Art thou of wealth or rank for me,
To harbour thee as mine?

What's fit and fair I'll do for thee;
Shalt yet retain my love—
Shalt wed my huntſman—and we'll then
Our former tranſports prove."

"Thy wicked ſoul, hard-hearted man,
May pangs in hell await!
Sure, if not ſuited for thy bride,
I was not for thy mate.

Go, ſeek a ſpouſe of nobler blood,
Nor God's juſt judgments dread---
So ſhall, ere long, ſome baſe-born wretch
Defile thy marriage-bed.---

Then, traitor, feel how wretched they
In hopeleſs ſhame immerſt;
Then ſmite thy forehead on the wall,
While horrid curſes burſt.

Roll thy dry eyes in wild deſpair---
Unſooth'd thy grinning woe:
Thro' thy pale temples fire the ball,
And ſink to fiends below."

Collected then, ſhe ſtarted up,
And, thro' the hiſſing ſleet,
Thro' thorn and brier, thro' flood and mire,
She fled with bleeding feet.

"Where now," ſhe cried, "my gracious God!
What refuge have I left?"
And reach'd the garden of her home,
Of hope in man bereſt.

On hand and foot ſhe feebly crawl'd
Beneath the bower unbleſt;
Where withering leaves and gathering ſnow
Prepar'd her only reſt.

There rending pains and darting throes
Aſſail'd her ſhuddering frame;
And from her womb a lovely boy,
With wail and weeping came.

Forth from her hair a ſilver pin
With haſty hand ſhe drew,
And preſt againſt its tender heart,
And the ſweet babe ſhe ſlew.

Erſt when the act of blood was done,
Her ſoul its guilt abhorr'd:
"My Jeſus! what has been my deed?
Have mercy on me, Lord!"

With bloody nails beſide the pond,
Its ſhallow grave ſhe tore:
"There reſt in God; there ſhame and want
Thou canſt not ſuffer more:

Me, vengeance waits. My poor, poor child,
Thy wound ſhall bleed afreſh,
When ravens from the gallows tear
Thy mother's mould'ring fleſh."

Hard by the bower her gibbet ſtands:
Her ſkull is ſtill to ſhow;
It ſeems to eye the barren grave,
Three ſpans in length below.—

That is the ſpot where grows no graſs;
Where falls no rain nor dew:
Whence ſteals along the pond of toads
A hovering fire ſo blue.

And nightly, when the ravens come,
Her ghoſt is ſeen to gilde;
Purſues and tries to quench the flame,
And pines the pool beſide.

[*For an account of* Bürger, *ſee the laſt Number of this Magazine.*]

THE LOVER'S PETITION.

A NEW SONG.

YE Angels who hover o'er beauty and worth!
O! hear for my Phillis my tender petition:
Tho' deſtin'd to live 'mid the low ſons of earth,
She is worthy to ſhare your exalted condition.
Attend to her lover, and grant him his boon,
Nor envy her graces, ſo like to your own.

While the heart-cheering ſunſhine which flows from her eyes,
In abſence's ſaddening cloud is withdrawn:
While on Cam's dreary banks are repeated my ſighs,
And I ſteel my ſad breaſt againſt comfort's ſweet dawn:
May her hours be with life's pureſt harmony bleſt!
And mirth gild her days, and her nights ſoothing reſt!

Yet, ye guardians of Beauty! o'er life's dreary tide,
While my angel is wafted with proſperous gales,
May her thoughts, may her wiſhes, but now and then glide
O'er the wretch, who her abſence in ſorrow bewails!
To Solitude's haunts may ſhe now and then ſteal,
And tell to the Zephyrs the delicate tale!

If thus on her victim e'er a thought ſhe employ,
O tell her, nor Bacchus's mirth-ſpreading bowl,
Nor another's weak beauty, her claim ſhall deſtroy,
Or ſteal her dear memory's charm from my ſoul:
Tho' Science's graces I labour to woo,
To her, and her only, my boſom is true.

Then haſten, kind Cupid! that day of bright bliſs,
When Phillis, ſweet Phillis, ſhall fly to my arms;
When chaſtity's law ſhall permit my fond kiſs,
And crown me proud lord of her conquering charms!
With her life's calamities calmly I'll brave,
And ſigh for no bleſſing on this ſide the grave.

Trinity Col. Cambridge. LAYCEY.

THE

THE REMONSTRANCE AND PETITION OF ROVER,

A POOR DOG.

HARD-hearted, four, unpitying *Dent*—
Will thy ſtern ſpirit ne'er relent?
The curſe of man and dog!
Tir'd, for a while, with Negro banging,
Thou'dſt take a turn at ſpaniel hanging,
And flog, and hang, and flog.

O! thou haſt got a dainty heart!
Go to Jack Ketch, and learn his art;
Halters are pretty trifles;
Learn how to pull a kicking leg,
Tuck up a puppy on a peg,
Or give a hound the ſtifles.

And yet that heart, which, hard as ſtone,
Felt nothing for poor Mungo's moan,
Is grown ſo mighty tender,
That an old wedder cannot bleed,
But Dent abhors th' unrighteous deed;
Of flocks the ſtout defender.

For Lambs are ſuch ſoft paſtoral creatures,
And have ſuch dear bewitching features;
What mortal can withſtand 'em?
'Tis their white coats this mercy brings,
Had Nature dy'd them *black*, ſweet things,
We might have kill'd at random.

Now, Lambkins, ye may ſafely ſtray;
This pious ſhepherd guards your way:
How jealous for his Mutton!
Curſe on the dog who picks a bone.
Scarcely three ſhillings can atone,
Or ſave thy weazand, Glutton.

When Pitt, to ſave theſe harmleſs dears,
Has pull'd *his Houſe* about our ears,
Away we Curs muſt ſcamper.
E'en Daſh*, the guard of Holwood geeſe,
Who, like his maſter, loves to fleece,
No more his guts muſt pamper.

Three ſhillings for your dog per ann!
Good maſter, ſave me—if you can;
The threat'ning nooſe throw by:
O think how many thieviſh curs,
Though cloth'd, perhaps, in richer furs,
Want hanging more than I.

Ah, let me live!—not great the coſt;—
If dogs *all* die, the State is loſt,
For Pitt muſt have his taxes:
And ſhou'd *we* ſlip his fingers thro',
From Cats he'll ſqueeze a ſhilling too,
To ſave from cords and axes.

Not much of ſervice can I boaſt;—
Humble, and faithful at my poſt;
Kind ſir, then pray relent.
But if my neck cannot be ſpar'd,
I die,—ye cruel fates, how hard,
I die by an *ill-Dent*†.

* Mr. Pitt's dog.

† A ſudden ſtroke, vulgarly ſuppoſed, of witchcraft, and portentous death.

THE PROSTITUTE.

AS trav'llers thro' life's varied paths we go,
What ſights we paſs of wretchedneſs, and woe!
Ah, deep, and many is the good man's ſigh
O'er thy hard ſuff'rings, poor Humanity.

What form is that which wanders up and down?
Some poor unfriended orphan of the town!
Heavy indeed hath ruthleſs Sorrow preſt
Her cold hand at her miſerable breaſt!
Worn with diſeaſe, with not a friend to ſave,
Or ſhed a tear of pity o'er her grave;
The ſickly luſtre leaves her faded eye;
She ſinks in need, in pain, and infamy!

Ah, happy innocent! on whoſe chaſte cheek
The ſpotleſs roſe of virtue bluſhes meek;
Come, ſhed, in mercy ſhed, a ſilent tear,
O'er a loſt ſiſter's ſolitary bier!
She might have bloom'd, like thee, in vernal life!
She might have bloom'd, the fond endearing wife—
The tender daughter! but Want's chilling dew
Blaſted each ſcene Hope's faithful pencil drew!
No anxious friend ſat weeping o'er her bed,
Or aſk'd the bleſſing on her little head!
She never knew, tho' Beauty mark'd her face,
What beggars woman-kind of every grace!
Ne'er claſp'd a mother's knees with fond delight,
Or liſp'd to Heaven her pray'r of peace at night!
Alas! her helpleſs childhood was conſign'd,
To the unfeeling mercy of mankind!

March 3. L.

ELEGY,

WRITTEN TO DISSUADE A YOUNG LADY FROM FREQUENTING THE TOMB OF HER DECEASED LOVER.

Noſtros non rumpit funus amores.
Luc. Phar. lib. 5.

——Neque unquam
Solvitur in ſomnos, oculiſve aut pectore noctem
Accipit. Vir. Æn. lib. 4.

NOW thro' the duſky air, on leaden wings,
Sails the ſad night, in blackeſt clouds array'd;
Hark! in the breeze the gathering tempeſt ſings;
How drear it murmurs in the ruſtling ſhade!
Loud, and more loud, is heard the burſting ſound
Of thunder, and the peal of diſtant rain;
While lightnings, gliding o'er the wild profound,
Fire the broad boſom of the daſhing main.
Now dies the voice of village mirth; no more
Is ſeen the friendly lantern's glimmering light;
Safe in his cot, the ſhepherd bars his door
On thee, Eliza! and the ſtorm of night.
In yon ſequeſter'd grove, whoſe ſullen ſhade
Sighs deeply to the blaſt, doſt thou remain,
Still faithful to the ſpot where he is laid,
For whom the tears of *beauty* flow in vain!

Ah, left alone beneath the dreadful gloom,
Companion of the tempeſt! left alone!
I ſee thee, ſad-reclining o'er the tomb,
A pallid form, and wedded to the ſtone!

Ah! what avails it, Sorrow's gentleſt child,
To wet th' unfruitful urn with many a tear;
To call on Edward's name with accents wild,
And bid his phantom from the grave appear?

No gliding ſpirits ſkim the dreary ground,
Dreſs the green turf, or animate the gloom;
No ſoft aerial muſic ſwells around,
Nor voice of ſadneſs murmurs from the tomb.

Cold is the breaſt that glow'd with love, and pale
The cheek that, like the morning, bluſh'd before:
Mute are the lips that told the flattering tale,
And rayleſs is the eye that flatter'd more.

Deep, deep beneath the dark myſterious grave,
Thy tears he ſees not, nor can hear thy ſighs:
Deaf is thine Edward, as the Atlantic wave,
Cold as the blaſt that rends the polar ſkies.

Oh! turn, and ſeek ſome ſheltering, kind retreat;
Bleak howls the wind, and deadly is the dew:
No pitying ſtar, to guide thy weary feet,
Breaks thro' the void of darkneſs on thy view.

Think on the dangers that attend thy way;
The gulf deep yawning, and the treacherous flood;
The midnight ruffian prowling for his prey,
Fiend of deſpair and darkneſs, grim with blood!

But, oh! if thoughts terrific fail to move,
Let Pity win thee back to thine abode;
Melt at a ſiſter's tears, a mother's love.
Aw'd by the voice of Reaſon, and of God!

Chriſt Coll. Cam. NICHOLAS BULL.

DOCTOR A— TO DOCTOR E—.
WRITTEN IN 1793.

Quid bellicoſum Cantaber, &c. HOR.

COME, a truce, my dear friend, to the politic ſtrain;
Enough of reforming, and Burke, and Tom Paine;
Leave the French to their fate, the Allies to their plunder;
And ceaſe at man's folly and madneſs to wonder.
What, alas! can we do? we may ſhut out our lives,
And plague with long faces our children and wives.
But to root from our iſle half the ills that infeſt her,
Aſks a Herculus' ſtrength, and the years of a Neſtor.
The ſpring-days of youth, how they gallop away!
See, my head is grown bald, and your hair is turn'd grey.
The Loves and the Graces take wing with the ſwallow,
And ſport, joy, and frolic, are ca'er to follow.
Oh! let us arreſt them, ere yet they are gone!
A forehead of frowns will but haſten them on:
If ſhort be our ſpan, be contracted our troubles,
For a bubble of care is the worſt of all bubbles.
How I long all at eaſe on the turf to be laid,
Where high o'er my head waving trees mix their ſhade;
Where flowers all around their rich fragrance impart,
And thro' the rapt ſenſes joy flows to the heart.
Here Anacreon and Horace the hours ſhall prolong,
And teach me that life is no more than a ſong;
Or a friend of my youth ſhall partake the full bowl,
While a gale of paſt pleaſure waſts bliſs thro' the ſoul.
In the midſt of our chat, if ſome charmer be ſeen,
With treſſes looſe-flowing, to trip o'er the green,
We'll challenge her health in a glaſs running o'er,
And join the dear name with our Chloes of yore.
Such the gay-coloured draught of my ſummer deſires,
While Fancy but paints as Remembrance inſpires;
But once give her flight, and all bounds ſhe forſakes,
And joins your blithe troop in a *Tour to the Lakes.*

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF A DECEASED FRIEND.

(By Mr. ROSCOE, of LIVERPOOL, *Author of the Life of Lorenzo de Medici.*)

To enjoy the Rewards of a happier State,
And to live in the Memory of his ſurviving Friends,

On the Fifth Day of December, 1795, departed this Life

EDWARD ROGERS,

Of EVERTON, *Merchant, aged* 45 *Years.*

MORTAL, from yon lower ſphere,
Ere eternal joys thou ſhare,
Are thy earthly duties done,
Huſband, father, friend, and ſon?

Haſt thou o'er a parent's head,
Drops of filial fondneſs ſhed?
What the pleaſure—haſt thou prov'd,
'Tis to love and to be lov'd?

Haſt thou, with delighted eyes,
Seen thy num'rous offſpring riſe?
Haſt thou in the paths of truth
Led their inexperienc'd youth?

Didſt thou e'er in ſadneſs bend,
O'er the ſorrows of a friend?
Didſt thou haſten, unappall'd,
When thy ſinking country call'd?

Huſband, father, friend, and ſon,
Well thy journey haſt thou run;
Life has known its beſt employ,
Sown in virtue, reap'd it joy.

A CORRECT

A CORRECT LIST OF
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New

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Theſe canzonnets, we have no doubt, will become very popular. The words are well choſen, and judiciouſly ſet, with the marked ſimplicity of ſtyle, peculiar to Mr. Shield.

The favourite Divertiſement, the Banquet, compoſed by Signior *Onorati*, as danced at the King's Theatre, ſelected, &c. by I. *Mazzinghi*, Op. 22, 5s. *Goulding.*

This little divertiſement has been well received at the Opera Houſe; the effect of its performance produced tranſports of applauſe, the muſic is light and airy.

Per Vivere Contento; ſung by Signior Viganoni, at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, in the Opera of I Due Gobbi, compoſed by Signior *Per.* Price 1s. 6d.

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Donzelle Semplici, a favourite Song, as introduced and ſung by Madame Banti, at the King's Theatre, in the Haymarket, in the Opera of Iphigenia in Tauride, compoſed by Mr. *Gluck*, arranged with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte. Price 3s.

Gluck, a compoſer well known to Engliſh audiences, has, in the ſong before us, equalled his uſual grand ſtyle. Madame Banti, by her ſuperior execution, did great juſtice to her author, and this piece may be expected to become a favourite among Engliſh ladies.

Haydn's Overture, performed at Solomon's Concert, adapted for the Piano Forte, by *Duſſek. Longman and Broderip.*

The frequenters of that concert are well acquainted with the merit of this great man's compoſitions.

NOTICE OF WORKS IN HAND.

Literature.

WE are authoriſed to inform the public, that the Second Volume of Dr. Geddes's *New Tranſlation of the Bible* is, in ſpite of repeated obſtacles, now in the preſs, and will certainly be publiſhed in the courſe of this year. He deſires us to ſay, that ſubſcriptions for the work are ſtill received by himſelf and his booksellers.

Dr. Harwood, Anatomical Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Cambridge, has begun to print his work entitled, "*Anatomy and Phyſiology, human and comparative.*" It will be publiſhed in two volumes, quarto. The ſtructure of the human body, and all the different claſſes of animals, will be inveſtigated in this work, and their ſeveral organs will be compared with the correſponding parts in the human ſpecies. It will be adorned with a great variety of plates.

Mr. Samuel Ireland is preparing an Anſwer to Mr. Malone's Inquiry relative to the MSS. aſcribed to Shakſpeare, which will be laid before the public with all poſſible ſpeed. In regard to the ſource of theſe papers, we underſtand two gentlemen of high reſpectability, choſen by a committee, are to be informed from whence they came, to whom they belong, by whom they were diſcovered, and in what place and manner, and theſe particulars are then to be made public, with the reſervation only of the name of the original poſſeſſor.

The Third Volume of an Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, by the Rev. Joseph Milner, of Hull, is in the Univerſity preſs, at Cambridge.

A curious original Greek Lexicon will ſhortly make its appearance, from the MSS. of the late Dutch critic, Hoogeveen, editor of Vigerus de Idiotiſmis Græcis, and other works on the Greek language. This Lexicon will not proceed according to the initials, but the terminations of words.

The Complete Treatiſe of Aſtronomy, by the Rev. Mr. Vince, of Cambridge, will be publiſhed next October. The firſt volume is nearly completed.

A Student of St. John's, Cambridge, is preparing an Hiſtory of Graſſes, or an Inveſtigation of their *properties, uſes and manner of cultivation*, &c. &c. to be illuſtrated with a plate of each genus.

Geſner's Horace, by Zeunius, from the German edition, is now printing, at the Univerſity preſs, Glaſgow.

The Life of the *Firſt* Earl of Shaftſbury,

bury, from the Papers left by Mr. BENJAMIN MARTYN, author of the tragedy of *Timoleon*, is propoſed to be publiſhed by ſubſcription. This work was written under the immediate auſpices of the late Earl of Shaftſbury, and will doubtleſs abound with valuable and intereſting particulars. It will be put to preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers have been obtained.

Mr. LAURENCE, the writer on veterinary ſubjects, is at preſent employed upon a philoſophical and practical Treatiſe on Horſes. Humanity to the brute creation will be one of its meritorious objects.

DIDOT is preparing, at Paris, a new edition of Norden's Travels, in three quartos. LANGLES, the preſent guardian of the Eaſtern Manuſcripts, ſuperintends this edition. At the end of the third volume will be added the Remarks made by TEMPLEMAN, in his Engliſh tranſlation, enriched by the notes of Langles, from Abulfeda, Abdeolatif, and Magrizy. The type was made by Vetray, and was formerly uſed in the royal preſs, in the Louvre. The maps are to be engraved afreſh, by Brion, and Norden's Arabic names are to be retained.

LE BRUN's Odes have lately been publiſhed by the Committe of Inſtruction; and the poet has been rewarded with apartments in the Louvre.

RUSSIA is not ſo loſt to literature as the world may imagine. The publiſhing of a Monthly Magazine in that empire is a proof of the increaſe of readers in the middle claſſes of life. A ſociety, conſiſting of eight men of letters, has been formed, which is to publiſh, monthly, at Dorpat, in Livland, a magazine, under the title of the "Livland Library, for the extenſion of uſeful knowledge, and particularly that of our own country."

USEFUL ARTS.

By letters juſt received in England, from Dr. PRIESTLEY, it appears, he is proſecuting his experiments in America with conſiderable ſucceſs, and has lately made ſome intereſting communications to the Philoſophical Society at Philadelphia. In a future Number we ſhall take an opportunity of preſenting theſe to the public.

LOESCHER, formerly a lead miner in Bohemia, and at preſent in the ſame employment at Friburg, has announced to the public that he has invented an hydraulic machine, which, by means of two bellows, conveys water to a very conſiderable height. In this machine nothing is in motion but the bellows. All the wooden and metal parts are at reſt: air and water go up together. Whoever wiſhes to ſee this machine in action, and can agree with the inventor on the terms, may have the whole of the ſecret explained to him. The amateurs of mineralogy may be alſo ſupplied with all ſorts of models of machines employed in mining, and with various ſpecies of cryſtalizations, by application to him, at Friburg, either in perſon or by letter.

POLITE ARTS.

That in many branches of ſcience this little iſle has for ages boaſted of characters as diſtinguiſhed for their talents as thoſe of any quarter of the globe, the biography of our country abundantly teſtifies. In philoſophy, Sir Francis Bacon; in aſtronomy, Newton; and in poeſy, Shakſpeare, the boaſt of Britain and of Nature, have been deſervedly placed at the head of each different claſs. But with all theſe marks of mind in other ſciences, and all our celebrity in other arts, the Abbé Winckleman, and many other writers, have boldly aſſerted, that in *painting* the Engliſh would never go beyond a portait. The BOYDELLS' SHAKSPEARE GALLERY, and MACKLIN'S POETS' GALLERY have anſwered, and refuted them. The firſt of theſe magnificent exhibitions, which does equal honour to the proprietors and the painters, retains its wonted ſuperiority; the ſecond, after being a ſhort time cloſed, for a new arrangement, &c. was, about the middle of April, again opened for public inſpection, with the addition of ſix very capital pictures, by LOUTHERBOURG, OPIE, and NORTHCOTE. Theſe, added to above eighty other delineations, many of them by the firſt artiſts in this country, arranged with equal judgment and taſte, render this a peculiarly pleaſing, as well as an uncommonly ſplendid exhibition.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The annual diſplay of paintings is highly honourable to the artiſts of this country; and the exhibition, on the whole, is conſidered as the beſt ſince the time of the late Preſident. *A particular account will be given in our next.*

In Engraving, our artiſts have greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves. The long expected print of Major Pearſon's Death is now publiſhed, and comes in the very firſt claſs, as, in truth, it ought; for, including the picture, &c. it has coſt the proprietors

five

five thouſand pounds—an expence unparalleled in the hiſtory of engraving.

Mr. BROWNE has finiſhed, and Meſſrs. BOYDELL's have publiſhed, the largeſt landſcape ever engraved in the kingdom, from a picture by BOLF.

Two of the prints engraving by EARLOM, from Hogarth's admirable ſeries of *Marriage Alamode*, are nearly ready for delivery.

A characteriſtic and ſpirited copy, in ſtroke engraving, has been juſt publiſhed, from a print by Hogarth, of which, it ſeems, there are only the two impreſſions in the poſſeſſion of Mr. JOHN IRELAND. This very ſingular engraving, which, to collectors and connoiſſeurs, muſt be highly intereſting, ſhows the powers of this great painter of the paſſions in a new point of view. It is a ridicule of the abſurd repreſentations which the ancient painters made of Sacred Beings, their ridiculous perſonification of the Deity, &c. Mr. John Ireland (well known as the ingenious author of *Hogarth Illuſtrated*, in two vols.) has left one of the original prints at the Shakſpeare Gallery; and this print, as we are informed in one of his advertiſements, he obtained from the executrix to Hogarth's widow.

RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE.

Saturday, April 2.

VORTIGERN.

WE have already announced the eagerneſs of the public, and the preparations at this houſe to gratify the curioſity excited by this drama. The company aſſembled on the occaſion was numerous and reſpectable, although few ladies were preſent; and it was requeſted, by means of a handbill, "that the play might be attended to with that candour that has ever diſtinguiſhed a Britiſh audience."

Fable.] Conſtantius, king of the Britons, adopts Vortigern, one of his chieftains, as his coadjutor. The latter, not content with *half* a crown, murders his benefactor by aſſaſſins, and imputes this atrocious crime to certain foreigners then at court. After this, he endeavours to cut off the two ſons of the late king, but they eſcape into Scotland, and their cauſe is there warmly eſpouſed by the ſovereign of that country, who ſends them into England with a large army. In this diſtreſs, Vortigern calls in the aſſiſtance of Hengiſt, king of the Saxons. In the mean time, Aurelius, ſon of the murdered Conſtantius, becomes enamoured with Favia, the daughter of the uſurper, who, with her brother Paſcentius, eſcapes to the borders, and takes refuge in the Scottiſh camp. In the enſuing engagement, the Saxons prevail, and their chieftain, Hengiſt, conceives the idea of becoming maſter of the kingdom, by means of his daughter Rowena, with whoſe charms the doating Vortigern is captivated to ſuch an uncommon degree, notwithſtanding his conſort is ſtill alive, that he orders her to be proclaimed queen of England. This conduct having irritated his own ſons, and excited the indignation of the barons, who were jealous of the reſpect ſhown to foreigners, they arm their followers, defeat the allied army, and kill Hengiſt. On this, Rowena poiſons herſelf, and Vortigern, the uſurper, being defeated in ſingle combat by Aurelius, the eldeſt ſon of the late king, is ſaved by the interpoſition of his own daughter Favia, who is united to the conqueror.

The outline of the fable, ſo far as it relates to the calling in of the Saxons, is borrowed from a memorable event in our hiſtory, and affords ample ſcope for incident, paſſion, and pathos. The audience liſtened for a conſiderable time with great attention and liberality; but at laſt an *unfortunate laugh*, infinitely more fatal than a thouſand hiſſes to a new tragedy, having been ſomehow excited, the theatre aſſumed one continual ſimper during the whole night.

By many of the critics this play has been conſidered as a *paſticcio*; in other words, the dialogue is deemed by ſome to be a compilation, not only from Shakſpeare himſelf, but alſo from later writers. Paſcentius's "Progreſs of Mortality," is given as a familiar inſtance of the firſt, and the paſſage containing a poetical deſcription of Death's progreſs, is thought to afford an example of the latter charge.

The following quotation will afford an oppertunity for the candid and unprejudiced to decide for themſelves:

ACT V. SCENE II.

Vortigern. Time was, alas! I needed not this ſpur,
But here's a goading and a ſtinging thorn—

That doth unſtring my nerves. O! conſcience, conſcience,
When thou did'ſt cry, I then did ſtop thy mouth,
And thruſt upon thee dire ambition.
O! I did think that kings indeed were gods,
But I was ſore deceived; for as I paſs'd
And travers'd in proud triumph the Baſſe-Court,
There I ſaw death, clad in moſt hideous colour;
A ſight it was that did appal my ſoul,
Yea curdled thick this maſs of blood within me.
Full fifty breathleſs bodies ſtruck my ſight,
And ſome with gaping mouths, did ſeem to mock me;
Whilſt others ſmiling in cold death itſelf,
Scoffingly bad me look on that which ſoon
Would wrench from off my brow this ſacred crown,
And make me too, a ſubject like themſelves.
And to whom? to Death, thou King of Kings,
That haſt for thy domain the world immenſe:
Churchyards and charnel-houſes are thy haunts,
And hoſpitals thy ſumptuous palaces;
And when thou would'ſt be merry, thou doſt chooſe
The gaudy chamber of a dying king.
O! then thou doſt ope wide thy boney jaws,
And with rude laughter, and fantaſtic tricks,
Thou clap'ſt thy rattling fingers to thy ſides:
And, when this ſolemn mockery is ended,
With icy hand thou tak'ſt him by the feet,
And upward ſo, till thou doſt reach the heart,
And wrap him in the cloke of laſting night.—

The critics have faſtened on the following paſſage:

"——— Time, like a jarring viol
"Now wears a dreary aſpect."

This undoubtedly is a mixed metaphor, but there are many ſimilar ſlips in the original Shakſpeare, and this his warmeſt admirers never have diſavowed.

It muſt be allowed to have been an unfortunate circumſtance that Mr. Whitfield, wholly unable to recite, was obliged to *read* the prologue. The epilogue was delivered, with much point and humour, by Mrs. Jordan. Mrs. Powell, in the character of Edmunda, deſerved great commendation, as ſhe appeared to be in *earneſt*, a ſpecies of praiſe to which others did not ſeem ambitious to aſpire. On an occaſion like the preſent, an actor ought not to exhibit any opinion of his own; he ſhould perſonify his character, and deport himſelf with his accuſtomed ſpirit and energy. On the ſubject of the authenticy of this play, we decline to enter in this place, as a report will ſoon be made to the public from a committee now ſitting expreſsly for this purpoſe.

Wedneſday, April 13th. The SMUGGLERS, a muſical piece, written by a member of the corporation of London (Mr. Birch, of Cornhill) for the benefit of Mr. Banniſter, jun. The airs ſung by Miſs Leake, Mr. Dignum, and Maſter Walſh, were much admired. The fable contains ſome ſevere but juſt animadverſions on the wretches, who, to the diſgrace of humanity and civilization, plunder thoſe whom the mercileſs elements have ſpared. The characters of *Shingle* and *Sample* are but too often realized towards the weſtern extremities of the iſland.

In the courſe of this evening, the houſe witneſſed the exertions of Mr. Banniſter, jun. as *Sir Fretful Plagiary*, in the *Critic*, for the firſt time. This was an arduous undertaking, as nature had wonderfully adapted the *face* of Parſons to the character; but Mr. Banniſter, who unites great knowledge of his art, with an uncommon ſolicitude to pleaſe, ſucceeded to his utmoſt wiſhes.

Thurſday, April 21. Miſs Lee, the fair author of the intereſting novel called the Receſs, and ſeveral other popular works of a ſimilar kind, in the courſe of this evening preſented a new tragedy to the public. It is called ALMEYDA, QUEEN OF GRENADA. The plot is laid in Spain, at a time when the greater part of that country was in the poſſeſſion of the Moors, and eaſtern manners and ſentiments were of courſe prevalent. Mrs. Siddons, who perſonified the heroine of the piece, ſupported the character allotted to her with a dignified propriety. It was of a mixed and therefore difficult nature, for ſhe had to pourtray the various tranſitions of pride, ſuſpicion, and ſelfiſhneſs, that by turns took poſſeſſion of the boſom of Almeyda.

The character of Alonzo was a mere outline, not ſufficiently filled up for ſtage effect; it was rather a ſketch for the cloſet, and might have there ſucceeded better. Mr. Kemble exerted himſelf in order to give it every degree of effect it was capable of attaining, and, ſo far as depended on himſelf, he was ſucceſsful. Like all the recent plays, this was by far too long, being encumbered, and, indeed, enfeebled, by the tediouſneſs of the dialogue.

Miſs Lee is ſaid to have taken Horace's advice, as to the length of time ſhe has kept this tragedy in her poſſeſſion. The epilogue, which is ſaid to be from the pen of her ſiſter, was recited by Mr. King, with conſiderable effect, and the tragedy announced for future repreſentation amidſt general applauſe.

COVENT-

COVENT-GARDEN.

Saturday, April 9. A new comic opera, called *The Lad of the Hills*, or *The Wicklow Gold Mine*. Mr. O'Keefe has here given an additional ſpecimen of his talents for the *whimſical*, in a drama abounding with eccentric characters, and humorous dialogue. The incident of the gold mine lately diſcovered in our ſiſter iſle, affords a fair opportunity for erecting a popular and intereſting plot, and the peculiarities of the national character, manners, and accent, are here happily delineated and combined.

The muſic is in part compiled; the overture and accompaniments are by Shield. Many of the ſcenes were new, and appropriate; and the piece, when properly curtailed, by being cropped of ſome of its luxuriances, bids fair to become popular, as indeed moſt of the operas written and compoſed by the preſent maſter have been.

OPERA.

Saturday, April 2d.—The third repreſentation of the comic opera called, *I Due Gobbi*, with the dance of *le Bouquet* after the firſt act. At the end of the opera, a new ballet, called *Alonſo e Cora*, by Didelot, Roſe, Pariſot, and Hilligſberg. The ſtory is taken from Marmontel's Hiſtory of the Incas of Peru, a ſubject well adapted to this ſpecies of repreſentation. On this occaſion, the pantomime part was abridged, to give more time for the dancing, which is a ſpecies of amuſement that has become ſurpriſingly popular during the preſent and former winters. The ſcenery, action, and every thing conſtituting what is technically called the *ſpectacle*, were uncommonly brilliant. Didelot and Roſe, who had the chief characters in the ballet to ſuſtain, afforded great entertainment to the audience, as was teſtified by their frequent plaudits; and the latter ſeemed to exclaim in the words of the original author, "*Je voudrois tout penſer & j'oſerois tout dire.*" The theatre was, as uſual, crowded with beauty and faſhion.

Tueſday, April 5th.—*I Due Gobbi.* End of the opera, the ſecond repreſentation of the new ballet, called *Alonſo e Cora*, compoſed by *Onorati*.

Friday, April 7th.—The tragedy of *Iphigenia en Tauride*, for the benefit of Madame Banti, or as ſhe is termed in the faſhionable world, *the Ba-anti*. This opera, well known on the Italian ſtage, was acted this night for the firſt time to a crowded and brilliant audience. The compoſition is excellent, and the effect grand, as it unites all the various attractions that can delight either the eye or ear; the ſcenery being beautiful, the dancing exquiſite, and the muſic approaching to the ſublime. It is to be lamented, however, *that the* RIDICULOUS, SILLY, *and* ABSURD *cuſtom, of crowding the ſtage, too long prevalent at this theatre, intercepted much of the charms of the exhibition, as the audience was not only deprived of a full view of the characters, but the working of the ſcenery greatly retarded.* The advertiſement, in order to prevent this practice, was wholly diſregarded; but does *not* the manager poſſeſs power and ſpirit enough to enforce his own regulations? An engraved *print*, from the *burin* of Bartolozzi, who is about to leave this country, was preſented with each box and pit ticket.

Saturday, April 16th.—A new comic opera, called *La Modiſta Raggiratrice*, was performed for the firſt time at this theatre, to a very numerous and ſplendid audience. The muſic is by Paeſiello, and poſſeſſes all that melody, ſo characteriſtic of the works of this great maſter. Many of the airs were *encored*, and the whole was received with great, and, indeed, univerſal applauſe. Viagnoni, to whoſe ſtyle the compoſition was admirably ſuited, exhibited his talents on this occaſion to the greateſt advantage.

N. B. The *Dilettanti* have been much entertained during the preſent month, with two very ſingular duels. The firſt, which was *intended* to have taken place between Didelot and Onorati, was prevented by the Bow-ſtreet officers, *who croſſed over, figured in*, and *changed partners*. The ſecond, which aſſumed a more ſerious aſpect, was between young Cramer, the harpſichord player, and Jernovvicchi, the famous performer on the violin. This alſo was adjuſted by the *dulcet ſounds* of a magiſtrate, who actually converted diſcord into harmony, and obliged the two rival muſicians to play in uniſon. The town, as of old, exclaims:

"'Tis odd, ſuch difference ſhould be
"'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee!"

LAW REPORTS.

Operation of the Bankrupt Laws on Property Abroad, belonging to Bankrupts resident in England.

A Queſtion which has been long depending, and frequently agitated in the different courts of Weſtminſter Hall, of very material importance to the trading part of the community, has lately received the deciſion of the court of Exchequer chamber, on a writ of error on a judgment of the court of King's Bench.

Blanchard and Lewis, reſident in England, previous to the year 1784, contracted a debt with the houſe of Philips and Crammond, carrying on trade and commerce at Mancheſter, under the firm of Philips and Co. Previous to the 23d of October, 1784, Blanchard and Lewis became bankrupts; previous to the bankruptcy, William Crammond, one of the partners in the houſe of Philips and Co. went to America, for the purpoſe of tranſacting in that country the commercial concerns of that houſe, and continued there till after the bankruptcy; on hearing of it, he commenced an action in the court of common pleas in Philadelphia, according to the laws and cuſtoms of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, againſt the bankrupts in England, for the recovery of the debt due to himſelf and partners; and, on the 23d of October, 1784, which was after the proviſional aſſignment of the effects of the bankrupts, cauſed to be attached, by proceſs out of that court, property which had belonged to the bankrupts, in the hands of ſeveral perſons reſident in Pennſylvania; and, on the 1ſt of June, 1786, recovered judgment againſt the bankrupts, for the debt and damages demanded in the action, the ſum of 2639l. 18s. 3d. currency; being equal to 1403l. 0s. 6d. ſterling, and alſo coſts of ſuit; and by virtue of ſuch attachment and judgment, received the ſum recovered of the garniſhees, that is, of the perſons in whoſe hands the property was attached.

Hunter and others, who were appointed aſſignees of Blanchard and Lewis, brought an action in the court of King's Bench, againſt Philips and Co. to recover this money as ſo much money had and received to their uſe. The jury found a ſpecial verdict, ſtating the circumſtances above mentioned. The ſame queſtion, on a ſimilar ſtate of facts, having ſometime before occurred in a caſe ariſing out of the ſame bankruptcy, and the court having in that caſe, after full conſideration, given judgment in favour of the aſſignees, decided in the ſame manner now, without argument; on which a writ of error was brought in the Exchequer chamber, where, after ſolemn argument, the judgment was affirmed, the chief juſtice of the common pleas alone diſſenting.

Independently of the reference to deciſions in former caſes, as authorities in the preſent, the reaſoning of the judges, who thought the judgment right, was to the following effect:—

The general queſtion, they ſaid, ariſing on the facts which appeared on the record, was, whether a perſon becoming in England a creditor of a bankrupt alſo in England, and having recovered, in a foreign country by proceſs of attachment, a debt due to the bankrupt there, was entitled to retain the money ſo recovered to his own uſe, or whether he had not received it to the uſe of the aſſignees? It was found by the ſpecial verdict, that the bankrupts were Engliſh traders, that the defendants were partners in an Engliſh houſe; that the debt from the bankrupts to the defendants was contracted in England; that the bankrupts, as well as the defendants, were reſident in England, and that Crammond, who on this verdict muſt alſo be taken to be an Engliſh ſubject, went from this kingdom to America for this ſpecial and temporary purpoſe of tranſacting buſineſs for the Engliſh houſe at Mancheſter, in which he continued to be a partner.—The caſe, therefore, muſt be conſidered as ariſing between Engliſh ſubjects upon Engliſh property. When the debt was contracted, all the parties were as much ſubject to the bankrupt laws, as to the other laws of England under which they lived. It could not be diſputed that previous to the bankruptcy, the bankrupts themſelves might have transferred or aſſigned this property, though abroad, as abſolutely as if it had been in their own tangible poſſeſſion in this country; and it ſeemed that the aſſignees under the commiſſion were entitled, by operation of law, to do with it after the bankruptcy, what the bankrupts themſelves might have done before. The great principle of the bankrupt laws was, that no creditor ſhould be permitted to acquire an undue preference, and by ſo doing prevent an equal diſtribution among all the creditors. It followed

from

from hence that the whole property of the bankrupt must be under their controul, without regard to the locality of that property, except in cases which directly militated against the particular laws of the country in which it happened to be situated. No creditor, whose debt was contracted within the sphere of operation of those laws, and who had notice of the insolvency of the debtor, could recover any part of the common fund for his own particular advantage; after an assignment had taken place, his interest was transferred to the assignees, and if he did recover, he must account to the other creditors for the sum received. If the bankrupt laws were circumscribed by the local situation of the property, a door would be opened to all the partiality and undue preference which they were framed to prevent; property might be sent abroad with that unjust view, immediately previous to an act of bankruptcy, and in contemplation of it. If the personal property of merchants employed in the course of their dealings in foreign countries, were to be taken by an individual creditor going from hence for that purpose, and not to be distributable among the creditors at large, such merchants would be materially affected in their credit at home. The laws of the country, indeed, where the property was situated, had the immediate controul over it, in respect to its locality, and the immediate protection afforded it; yet the country where the proprietor resided, in respect to another species of protection afforded to him and his property, had a right to regulate his conduct relating to that property. This protection afforded to the property of a resident subject, which was situated in a foreign country, was not imaginary, but real. The property which this country protected, it had a right to regulate; and, in fact, our bankrupt laws had made such regulations. The st. 13 El. c. 7, enabled the commissioners to take the bankrupt's money, goods, &c. and debts, *wheresoever they may be found or known*. This expression seemed to extend beyond the debts and effects of a trader locally confined within this kingdom. In a country, a great part of whose commercial capital was employed abroad, it was peculiarly proper that such capital over which the trader had a disposing power, though situated out of the kingdom, should be considered as referable to the place of residence of the owner. The st. 1 J. I, c. 15, s. 13, which enables the commissioners to assign debts due to the bankrupts, directed that the same should not be *attached as the debt of the bankrupt*, according to the custom of the city of London, or *otherwise*. The assignment being made by the authority of parliament, every subject of the kingdom was a party to it, inasmuch as he was *a party and consenting to an act of parliament*; and having joined in the assignment, he could not be permitted to controvert it, by attaching the debt in the hands of the debtor; and if by means of an attachment he received the money, it was received to the use of the assignees. The words of the statute extended to all foreign attachments, both at home and abroad, in countries whether subject to the crown of Great Britain, or independent on it. As debts due to the bankrupts from the subjects of foreign countries passed under the assignment, the attachments must be considered as coextensive with the debts mentioned in the statute. It had been objected, that the judgment in Pennsylvania was final and conclusive, and bound the property. That it must be so understood between the debtor, of whom the debt was recovered by the attachment, and the original creditor, that is, the bankrupt and his assignees, was not to be disputed. But as the recovery of the plaintiffs in error, otherwise than for the use of the defendants, the assignees, would be in violation of an act of parliament, such recovery must be taken to be for the use of the latter. In the present action, indeed, the judgment of the court in Pennsylvania was affirmed; and another objection had been made, that the residence of Crammond in America enabled him to recover his debt, without accounting for it to the assignees. To this the answer was, that *no* residence in foreign parts could exempt a British subject from the operation of an act of parliament, much less an *occasional* residence. It was also objected to the assignees, that they did not state their claim in the foreign court, which they ought to have done, instead of bringing their action here. It was not, however, stated in the verdict that they had notice of the proceedings there. No English subject could be affected by the proceedings in a foreign court, without clear and direct notice; for however, from a *presumption* of notice, they were bound by the proceedings in our *own* courts, no such presumption could be raised with respect to *foreign* courts. To the objection, that in many instances the bankrupt laws of this country did not

operate in another; it might be answered, that though to some purposes they did not, yet to all civil purposes they did, when such purposes were neither repugnant to the law of the particular state, nor to the general law of nations: and it was on wise principles that foreign states acknowledged, and acted according to the different civil relations which subsisted between men in their own country. If, then, there were no law of the particular state, nor any law of nations which forbade the operation of the English bankrupt laws on the personal property of an English subject, wherever it was found, there was nothing to restrict the comprehensive words of the statutes 13 El. and 1 J. I, but an implied power in a foreign country, to declare that an English subject becoming bankrupt, should notwithstanding continue to be invested with all his rights, and in the enjoyment of all his property, in defiance of those laws to which he owed submission. But such a power could not be assumed by any foreign state, nor ought this country to make, to any, so important a surrender.

Proof of Debts under a Commission of Bankruptcy.

One Ralph had drawn a promissory note in favour of one Barnard or his order; Barnard negociated the note, which was dishonoured by Ralph, the drawer, when it became due; Ralph afterwards became bankrupt, and a commission was issued against him; Barnard then paid the note to the holder, and offered to prove it as a debt under the commission, about the end of January last.—The commissioners, on the authority of the case of Brooks v. Rogers, in Henry Blackstone's Rep. Com. Pleas, 640, and of the case of Howis v. Wiggin, 4 Term Rep. 714, refused to admit it.—We mention this case, because we think it probable, from the importance of the question to the mercantile interest, it may probably be the subject of discussion in a superior court.

Right of the Editors of Newspapers to publish the Proceedings of Courts of Justice.

Some time ago, an application was made to the Court of King's Bench, for an information against a magistrate of the name of Curry.—The affidavit on which this application was founded, contained matter of an offensive nature to Mr. Curry.—An account of what passed in Court on the occasion was published in the Times: Mr. Curry, supposing this account to be a libel against him, brought an action, in the Common Pleas, against Mr. Walter, the editor and proprietor of the paper.—The cause having been brought before a jury, and both parties having gone through their case, Chief Justice Eyre summed up to the following effect.—"I take the question, said he, to be reduced to this: Whether there has been a publication of libellous matter which can be made the subject of an action? To make it the subject of an action, the publication must be in itself unlawful. This matter certainly imputes, in a general view, scandal to the party; but the publication of what passed in the Court of King's Bench, in a judicial cause, can never in itself be considered as an unlawful publication which can bear an action. Let us go one step farther, and suppose that any man were to write the transactions of the Court of King's Bench of that day, which would include an account of this motion: on the same principle that it was not an unlawful publication in the Court of King's Bench, I think it must be said, that such a written account would not be an unlawful publication, because this motion in the Court of King's Bench, was what all the world did or might hear and know; and therefore I imagine a representation of it in writing could hardly be deemed an unlawful publication; a more general representation of it in a newspaper is but carrying it one step farther; and as at present advised, it appears to me on that principle, that a true representation in a newspaper of that which has passed in a court of justice, cannot be deemed an unlawful publication; and I think that will go to the ground of this action. But for the sake of a subject touched on by the counsel on both sides (how far a malicious intention is necessary to support an action for a libel?) I will go one step farther; I have said, if a true representation of what passed in a court of justice be made in a newspaper, it will hardly be considered as an unlawful publication. But let those who undertake to inform the public of what passes in courts of justice, beware of misrepresentation. For if, in order to gratify the curiosity and avidity of the public, they will load their papers with accounts which they collect from courts of justice; if they will write curiously, if they will state, as matters of fact, what was only stated hypothetically, or state more than really did pass in court, I am of opinion the publication

tion will be criminal, and the editor muſt anſwer in damages without being allowed to ſay, he did not intend to abuſe or ſcandalize the party. A man who publiſhes a falſehood of another, does by that means ſcandalize him, does him an injury, and muſt make ſatisfaction for it, becauſe he has done it; and he cannot ſhelter himſelf under any intent he had upon which he may inſiſt he is innocent. It is not ſufficient for him to ſay, I did this in the courſe of my trade and buſineſs, and I had no perſonal knowledge of the party complaining: I employed my printers to print it, and other perſons I employed to diſperſe it, and all this had happened without any intention of mine.

"The man, who employs ſuch people, employs them at his peril, and if they do not collect what is true, and he publiſhes it, he muſt anſwer for every man who is ſcandalized by ſuch a publication.

"The peace and good order of ſociety, and the general ſtate of the law require that it ſhould be ſo underſtood. He may ſay he is innocent, but he has inflicted the wrong, and having done that, he muſt make ſatisfaction. That this is ſo, with regard to all civil conſequences and civil purpoſes, is the cleareſt thing in the world. This will alſo go a good way into the criminal law: a man who has plainly and directly broken the law, is not to ſhelter himſelf under the idea that his mind was innocent, and did not intend the injury; he has done it, and muſt therefore make atonement: a man might commit murder, and think he was ſerving God in the doing of it, and if this plea were to avail, he might ſay, my intentions were pure and upright."

Outlawry.

We are under the neceſſity of poſtponing the diſſertation on outlawry, as relating to the important caſe of Mr. Perry, till the next month.

ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON.

From the 20th of March to the 20th of April.

INSTEAD of mentioning in a curſory manner the ſeries of diſeaſes which prevailed during the laſt month, I think it may be uſeful and ſatisfactory to exhibit a tabular view of all the the caſes preſented to my own obſervation; as by that means, the proportion of acute to chronic complaints, and of the former to each other, will at once appear. Such a liſt being made on a tolerably extenſive ſcale, may, in ſome degree, ſerve as a ſpecimen of general practice. In order to obtain a complete and accurate account of the prevailing diſeaſes, it would be neceſſary that the practitioners who ſuperintend the numerous medical inſtitutions in this metropolis, ſhould publiſh, monthly or quarterly, the reſult of their experience, which would be particularly valuable, as their obſervations muſt be made among the claſs of people moſt expoſed to the viciſſitudes of the ſeaſons, and to other cauſes of diſeaſe.

In the ſubſequent table, the diſorders of infants under two years of age are put down ſeparately.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Caſes.
Inflammatory ſore throat	4
Aphthous ſore throat	3
Catarrh	36
Hæmoptoe, or ſpitting of blood	4
Pulmonary conſumption	11
Ophthalmia	1
Acute rheumatiſm	6
Gout	1
Contagious fever	11
Synochus lentus, or ſlow fever	4
Small pox	5
Meaſles	3

CHRONIC DISEASES.

* Aſthenia	15
Hyſteria	1
Chorea (St. Vitus's Dance)	1
Epilepſy	2
Hydrocephalus	1
Cough, and chronic dyſpnœa	13
Dyſpepſia, or Indigeſtion	11
Jaundice	1
Chloroſis	6
† Gaſtrodinia biloſa	8
‡ Enterodinia	10
Obſtipatio	2
Diarrhea	6
Tape-worm	1
Abortion	1
Anaſarca	5
Encyſted dropſy	1
Fluor albus	5
Gravel and dyſury	4
Chronic rheumatiſm	12
Sciatica	3
Rheumatic tooth-ach	4
Paralyſis	2

* Sauvages Noſology, cl. 6. ord. 4 g. 21.
† Do. cl. 7. ord. 4. 20.
‡ Do. cl. 7. ord. 4. 21.

Schrophula

Scrophula	6
Lichen	2
Itch, and Prurigo	8
Purpura, or landſcurvy	3
Dry or ſcaly tettar	5
Impetigo or humid tettar	1
Shingles	1

PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Tertian	4
Quotidian	1
Hectica ſenilis	2
Adoleſcentium	3
Hemicranium, or periodical head-ach.	1

DISEASES OF INFANTS.

Hooping cough	5
Catarrhal fever	8
Meaſles	6
Small pox	4
Thruſh	2
Cruſta lactea	1
Scalled-head	4
Papulous eruptions	6
Tabes meſenterica	3
Prolapſus ani	1
Worms	4
Convulſions	3

The aphthous ſore throat, mentioned in the above liſt of acute diſeaſes, was attended with an elongation of the uvula and velum pendulum palati, with a quick, weak pulſe, great languor and debility, and numerous ſmall ulcerations on the tongue, fauces, and inſide of the cheeks. This complaint has occurred frequently ſince the diſappearance of the ſcarlatina anginoſa: it appears to be infectious, but has not in any inſtance proved dangerous.

Two of the caſes of hemoptoe in which blood-letting, cupping, bliſters, &c. were timely employed; terminated without producing any confirmed ulcerations of the lungs; although they were, for more than a fortnight, attended with a hard cough, thick fetid expectoration, hectic fever, and diarrhæa.

The caſes of pulmonary conſumption were not recent ones: that diſeaſe is, at ſome ſeaſons, much aggravated, particularly when the wind blows from the eaſt or north-eaſt quarters, as during the laſt month. The cough, fever, and difficulty of breathing increaſe, and are attended with violent pain or ſtitches in the ſide, with profuſe night-ſweats, and diarrhæa. Theſe ſymptoms being occaſionally palliated by medicines and regimen, perſons in low life ſtruggle with the diſorder, amid their occupations, and prolong a miſerable exiſtence for ſeveral years.

Of the contagious fevers, only one terminated fatally. The patient was a girl, fourteen years of age; ſhe took the fever from her brother, and died at the end of the firſt week, in conſequence of a violent hemorrhagy from the noſe. A young man of ſeventeen had two or three returns of a ſimilar hemorrhagy, within the firſt ten days of the fever; but is at preſent recovering. Seven out of the eleven caſes of this diſeaſe, were in one family. The infection ſeemed to ariſe from an infant who died about the ſixth day of the confluent ſmall-pox, attended with an eruption of purple ſpots, and a hemorrhagy. Every individual of the family was taken ill of the fever on the ſeventh night after the death of the child. An antimonial emetic immediately was given to each of them, and a doſe of calomel the next morning. In the children, and ſervants, the fever was brought to a criſis on the fourth day. The father and mother, who had aphthous ulcerations in the fauces, began to recover on the fourth day of the diſeaſe.

The meaſles were, in general, much more ſevere laſt month, than in January and February. They were ſucceeded in children, by obſtinate coughs, and difficulty of breathing, with febrile ſymptoms long continued; by glandular ſwellings, and eruptions of painful inflamed puſtules, ſome of them being nearly as large as boils.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, April 26.

STOCKS have fallen nearly three per cent. ſince our laſt; an event to be attributed to the new loan of ſeven millions and a half being brought into the market, and to the failure of the negociation for Peace.

BANK STOCK, at the opening, 21ſt ult. was at 168⅝, and has ſince fallen to 164¼, at which price it left off this day, the 26th April.

5 PER CENT. ANN. were at par on the 30th of laſt month—fell till 13 inſt. to 99—at which price they have continued with trifling fluctuation.

4 PER CENT. CONSOLS. opened, on the 6th ult, at 83⅝—and fell till 13th to 81¾—roſe on the 20th to 82¼—and have ſince fallen to 82⅛.

3 PER CENT. CONSOLS. were, on 31ſt March, at 69⅛—fell till 30th of the preſent month to 66¾—roſe again till 21ſt ult, to 67⅛—and have ſince fallen to 66⅝.

NEW OMNIUM bears a premium of 2⅛.

5 PER CENT. Exchq. Bills, at 3½ diſ.

BRITISH

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE houſe of commons having adjourned till Monday, the 4th of April, on that day they again aſſembled, but nothing of importance occurred. The following day the legacy bill was read a third time. It was oppoſed by Mr. Fox, by general Smith, Mr. Grey, and alderman Newnham; but was ſupported by the chancellor of the exchequer, and the bill was paſſed.

On the 8th of April, a motion was made by general Smith, "That it ſhould be referred to a committee, to examine into the monies expended in erecting of barracks, ſince the year 1790; and to report to the houſe their opinion on the ſame." He obſerved, that, in the unconſtitutional meaſure of erecting barracks throughout the kingdom, enormous ſums had been expended, without the authority of parliament. The officers of this new eſtabliſhment, he ſaid, coſt more than half the ſaving of Mr. Burke's reform bill. The accounts already laid upon the table, for buildings and furniture, amounted to 1,415,000l, beſides which, there were expences, now incurring, which could not be leſs than 300,000l. There were forty-ſix barrack-maſters, a barrack-maſter general, and nineteen officers under him. Several barrack-maſters were appointed for places, before even a line had been drawn for the ſite of the intended barracks; and the annual ſalaries, and travelling expences, of the whole number, would amount to 14,000l. a year. If the miniſter could at pleaſure diſpoſe of nearly two millions ſterling for ſuch purpoſes, what was become of the rights of the people? It was one of the privileges and duties of the houſe of commons, to take care of the public expenditure; but this money had been expended without their conſent, and for a very unconſtitutional and dangerous purpoſe.

The ſecretary at war vindicated the erection of barracks on ſeveral grounds; firſt, that it would be found a ſaving to erect permanent barracks, in order to prevent the neceſſity of having recourſe to temporary ones, in caſe of war breaking out again; ſecondly, that this was abſolutely neceſſary along the ſea-coaſts, in order to ſecure us againſt an invaſion; thirdly, to eaſe publicans of the inconvenience of lodging the military; and fourthly and laſtly, to keep the minds of the ſoldiers pure and undebauched from the ſeditious and treaſonable doctrines, to which they were expoſed by living in public-houſes. Having ſpoken at conſiderable length, he concluded by giving his diſſent to the motion.

Mr. Fox ſupported general Smith's motion; and particularly objected to the idea of ſhutting the ſoldiers up in barracks, leſt they ſhould imbibe what were called ſeditious doctrines. He did not approve of endeavouring to make Engliſh ſoldiers deaf and dumb; and the ſecretary at war ſhould remember, that he could not eſtabliſh a partial deafneſs among the ſoldiery, becauſe he could not prevent them from hearing ſeditious converſation, without at the ſame time excluding them from any intercourſe with their fellow-citizens! Now, as it was not poſſible to collect a ſet of men literally deaf, for ſoldiers, becauſe they would be unfit for ſervice; he would recommend them to employ foreigners, who might be trained to obedience by their own officers, and who, not underſtanding the language, could not be corrupted. But he by no means agreed that it was the duty of ſoldiers to obey implicitly every command which they received: he contended that if their commands were illegal, they were not bound to obey them. Nor did he agree with the gentlemen on the other ſide, that barracks were calculated to keep ſoldiers from the attempts of thoſe who wiſhed to ſeduce their principles—if there were any who entertained ſuch a wiſh. It had been the cuſtom to draw examples from the French revolution: he deſired to aſk, whether in France, before the revolution, the whole of the ſoldiery were not kept in barracks? and whether it was found from that circumſtance more difficult to bring them over to the ſide of the people? On the contrary, they were the moſt active agents of the revolution.

Mr. Pitt oppoſed the motion; and ſaid, that it ought not to be ſuppoſed, that, in conſequence of the ſoldiers being quartered in barracks, they were to be cut off from all intercourſe with ſociety. Becauſe it was wiſhed to prevent the ſoldiers from being conſtantly expoſed to the artful inſinuations of men, who loſt no opportunity of attempting to corrupt their principles, it was not a neceſſary inference, that he wiſhed them to be cut off from all ſocial intercourſe with their friends, their relatives, and their countryman! He wiſhed them to have all the advantages and comfort reſulting from a harmleſs communication with ſociety, at the ſame time that he deſired to prevent principles contrary to their duty and allegiance, from being inſtilled into their minds; and this was the only ſeclufion they ſuffered in barracks.

It appeared to be thought, he ſaid, by gentlemen

gentleman on the other ſide, that there ſhould be no diſtinction whatever between ſoldiers and other ſubjects. This was a propoſition in which he could not by any means agree; becauſe where a body of men were entruſted with arms, trained up in a particular manner, and placed under the controul of a mutiny act, it could not be ſurpriſing, that men differing in ſo many particulars from the reſt of the ſubjects, ſhould alſo differ from them in their mode of living. With reſpect to the object of this motion, he ſhould contend, that they had not acted without the knowledge or conſent of parliament: it was true, that they had not taken the conſent of parliament, in form, in every ſtage of the buſineſs, which he was ſorry for; but he contended, that, in fact, they had the authority of parliament; and he was ſure, that if the whole meaſure were to commence again, parliament, upon a full conſideration of the ſubject, would approve of it.

The motion was alſo oppoſed by Mr. Steele, but was ſupported by Mr. M. A. Taylor, Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Grey, and Mr. Sheridan. The houſe then divided on general Smith's motion,

Ayes	- -	24
Noes	- -	98
Majority		74

On the 11th of the ſame month, Mr. Francis moved for leave to bring in a bill, "For the better regulation and improvement of the ſlaves in his majeſty's Weſt India iſlands, and the colonies in America."

Meſſrs. Fox, M. Robinſon, and W. Smith, ſpoke for the motion; Mr. Dundas, Mr. Manning, &c. againſt it; after which Mr. Francis replied; when the queſtion being put, it was negatived, without a diviſion.

Mr. W. Smith then moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, praying that his majeſty would be pleaſed to order the different acts of the colonial aſſemblies, reſpecting the ſlaves, to be laid before the houſe."

Mr. Fox wiſhed to know, whether the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Dundas) meant to propoſe, on any future day, any motion agreeably to his former declaration, of confining the traffic of ſlaves to thoſe under a certain age?

Mr. Dundas replied, certainly not, during the continuance of the preſent war.

On the 14th of April, a debate took place in the houſe of peers, on the ſecond reading of the legacy bill, which was oppoſed by the earl of Lauderdale: but the bill was read a ſecond time, and ordered to a committee; and the following day a bill was read for the firſt time in the houſe of commons, for laying a tax on dogs.

On the 18th of the month, a debate took place in the houſe of commons, in conſequence of a motion made by Mr. Sheridan, that copies ſhould be laid before the houſe of two letters, ſent by the late count de Sombreuil to ſir John Warren, and the ſecretary at war. Oppoſition had before been made, he ſaid, by the miniſters, to the production of theſe papers; but that oppoſition, he hoped, would now be withdrawn, as the letters had appeared in a daily miniſterial paper. Some warm altercation took place on this ſubject; but the motion was rejected. The letters, which, from the nature of the tranſactions to which they refer, are worthy of attention, are as follows:

LETTER FIRST.

(TRANSLATION.)

On board the John, Portſmouth Road.

SIR, *July* 8, 1795.

The ſhort ſtay which I made at London, not having permitted me the honour of ſeeing you more than once, and my ſudden departure having prevented me from converſing with you on ſeveral points of importance to me, in my preſent ſituation, I have ſufficient confidence in your ſagacity to be convinced, that I ſhall find ſuch inſtructions as will ſerve me for a guide, and enable me to ſupport the reſponſibility attached to my conduct, as well towards you as towards the troops under my command.

A full conviction of the neceſſity of ſubordination, joined to a zealous devotion to the cauſe in which I have embarked, induce me to fly with precipitation at the firſt ſignal I receive, and never allow me to urge the ſmalleſt objection. I ſay nothing of the diſcretion which a government has a right to expect from thoſe it employs; I have long ſince given ſufficient proofs of mine; and I have reaſon to believe, that they are ſuch as will enable me to obtain, at leaſt, thoſe marks of confidence which are due to my ſituation.

I have the honour to obſerve to you, ſir, that I am going with troops, of whoſe deſtination I know nothing but by public report; neither am I acquainted with their means of ſubſiſtence; nor, in the ſmalleſt degree, with the rules by which I am to regulate my conduct. What will be neceſſary, with regard to ammunition, with which I am not, to my knowledge, provided, and with regard to the ſupport of thoſe with whom I am to act; the means by which I am to carry on my correſpondence with you, in a diſtant ſituation; and from whom I am, in all caſes, to receive orders—theſe are points on which I requeſt you to give me ſuch inſtructions as will ſerve as a baſis for my conduct.

I had the honour alſo to requeſt, that you would let me have an officer from the department

ment of inſpection—If you ſend me ſuch a perſon, pray chooſe a man who ſpeaks both languages, that he may, upon occaſion, aſſiſt me in the tranſlation of your letters; and that your orders may only be known to an officer choſen by government.

I have the honour to be, with reſpect,
Your very humble ſervant,
COUNT CHARLES SOMBREUIL.

SECOND LETTER.

SIR,

The letter which I have written to ſir John Warren, will give you every information in my power to afford, as well on my preſent ſituation, as on paſt events; I will not remind you of the letter which I wrote to you from Portſmouth, as you doubtleſs feel the force of the remarks which I there made; you muſt be ſenſible how much my heart has to ſuffer in theſe laſt moments; independently of the regret which I experience for the fate of my companions, you know what ſacrifices an order ſo prompt obliged me to make.

I requeſt you, ſir, to be ſo kind as to give to the bearer, a faithful man, who has never abandoned me (and whom the loſſes I have ſuſtained incapacitate me from rewarding) the ſum of five hundred Louis, to be ſhared with my other ſervants.—This requeſt will not appear indiſcreet, as I have loſt ſeveral government ſecurities to a greater amount.

I alſo recommend to you, ſir, the two perſons about whom I ſpoke to you, before I left London.

I have the honour to be, ſir,
Your very humble ſervant,
COUNT CHARLES SOMBREUIL.

To Mr. Windham, Secretary at War.

The ſame day, the houſe of commons reſolved itſelf into a committee of ways and means, Mr. Hobart in the chair, when Mr. Pitt opened his SECOND BUDGET. He introduced it by a variety of preliminary remarks on the ſtate of the nation; and expreſſed his particular ſatisfaction at the ſtate of this country, compared with that of France: from which, he ſaid, it reſulted, that, if we were true to ourſelves, we might look for the happieſt iſſue of a conteſt, "undertaken for the end of reſcuing this age, and poſterity, from all the miſchief attending A DISSOLUTION of CIVIL SOCIETY." After having ſtated the particulars of his budget, he concluded, by moving, "That the ſum of 7,500,000l. be raiſed by way of loan."

The motion was oppoſed by Mr. Grey, who maintained, that ſome of the eſtimates made by the miniſter were inaccurate; and that he had not ſtated any means to provide for the arrears of the army or civil liſt. The motion was alſo oppoſed by Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and others; but was carried by a great majority. The following is a ſummary of this ſupplementary budget, as laid before the houſe of commons on this occaſion:

THE LOAN.

		£.	s.	d.
120l. of 3 per cents. conſols. at 67		80	8	0
25	3 per cents. reduced, 66	16	10	0
0 5 6	Long An. at 18½ years purchſ.	5	1	9
		101	19	9

	£.
The additional extraordinaries of the army he would ſuppoſe might amount to	535,000
Thoſe of the ordnance to	200,000
The eſtimate for barracks, if the houſe ſhould think proper to provide for that ſervice by eſtimates	267,000
For advances out of the civil liſt, in aid of ſecret ſervice money	100,000
Deficiencies of grants	177,000
Total	1,279,000

On a minute ſtatement of the different ſervices, the general reſult appeared as follows:

	£.
Since December laſt, the whole extraordinary expences of the army amounted to	1,279,000
Contingent expences	1,221,000
	2,500,000
Extraordinary of the navy, including navy debt, and other contingent expences	4,000,000
Exchequer bills	1,000,000
Total wanted for funding navy debt, and defraying additional and contingent expences	7,500,000
Intereſt for army debt	150,000
Navy debt	98,000
Ditto eſtimates	240,000
Exchequer bills	87,000
Total intereſt, and fund of one per cent. to redeem the capital	575,000

To cover this intereſt completely, the following are the propoſed taxes:—

	£.
To make up the deficiency of the tax on printed cottons, a tax on dogs	100,000
New regulation to enforce ſtamps on hats	40,000
Wine, addition of 20l. per tun, 30,000 tuns	600,000
Total	740,000

An Account of the total Value of the Imports into, and Exports from Great Britain, in the laſt ten years, diſtinguiſhing each year.

	Imports. £.	Exports. £.
1786	15,786,072	16,305,866
1787	17,804,014	16,869,789
1788	18,027,170	18,124,072
1789	17,821,102	19,340,548

1790	19,130,886	20,120.121
1791	19,669,782	22,731,995
1792	19,659,358	24.905,200
1793	19,256,717	20,390,180
1794	22,288.894	26,748,083
1795	(not made up)	27,270,553

On the 19th of the month, another debate took place in the houſe of peers, relative to the legacy bill; and the marquis of Lanſdowne expreſſed his ſurprize, that ſome papers which he had moved for, more than a month before, had not yet been laid on the table of the houſe. In the houſe of commons, the ſame day, ſome farther debate occurred on the accounts of the barrack expences laid before the houſe; and alſo on the report of the committee on the ways and means. The following day, a bill, which had been brought in at the deſire of the publicans, to prevent the ſtealing of pewter pots, was rejected; but the dog-tax bill was read a ſecond time; and leave was given to bring in a bill for the better levying a duty on hats.

On the 21ſt of April, another debate took place in the houſe of peers on the legacy bill, which was again oppoſed by the earl of Lauderdale, and defended by Dr. Horſley, biſhop of Rocheſter, and lord Grenville. The ſame day was a debate in the houſe of commons, relative to the conduct of the war in the Weſt Indies, in conſequence of a motion for papers which had been made by Mr. Sheridan; but nothing final was determined by the houſe. On the 22d, was a debate on the additional duty on wine; and the ſame day, Mr. Grey gave notice of a motion, which he intended to ſubmit to the houſe on Tueſday, the 3d of May, reſpecting the groſs miſapplication of the public money, and the flagrant violation of the duties of office, which he thought he ſhould be able clearly to make out, by the papers which had been furniſhed to the houſe, after his repeated calls to the miniſters to produce them. If he ſucceeded in carrying the reſolutions, he intended, he ſaid, to follow them up with a motion for IMPEACHING MINISTERS. The ſame day, ſir John Sinclair brought up a report of the ſelect committee, appointed to examine into the ſtate of the waſte lands; which was ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole houſe.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE *STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS* IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA.

SYMPTOMS of hoſtility have lately appeared from this ambitious court towards the Porte, which, it is feared, may ſtill farther embroil the powers of Europe. It is even reported, that the Ruſſian armies are in motion, and that hoſtilities have actually commenced.

SWEDEN.

Great preparations for war are going on in this kingdom, which are underſtood to be directed againſt the ambitious deſigns of the court of Ruſſia. By the appointment of general Pichegru, as ambaſſador from the French republic to the court of Sweden, it is apparent, that a good underſtanding ſubſiſts between France and Sweden; and it is, perhaps, not an improbable conjecture, that a ſyſtem of hoſtilities may already have been agreed upon.

HOLLAND.

Peter Paulus, the firſt preſident of the new Batavian republic, has died ſince his appointment to that office; and the convention have decreed, that he had not ceaſed to deſerve well of his country. Citizen Peter Leonard Van de Kaſteele, is choſen preſident in his place. The convention have begun to adopt vigorous meaſures for the improvement and augmentation of their navy. Two fleets have actually ſailed in the interval of only a few days, and fitted out with a degree of vigour and ſecrecy, that do honour to the perſons in power.

A proclamation has been publiſhed, addreſſed to the citizens of the Netherlands, in which are the following paſſages:

"The unjuſt and deſtructive war, in which we have been involved by the Britiſh miniſtry, cannot but attract our whole attention. It is the firſt object of our ſolicitude, that by our courage and prudence in the conduct of it, we may procure an honourable peace, firmly eſtabliſh our freedom, and maintain the independ-

ence

ence of our ſtate, and the glory of our anceſtors. Our navy, under divine Providence, is the natural and only means to ſet bounds to the immeaſurable inſolence of the Britiſh miniſtry, and to defend our country againſt their treacherous conduct and cruel treatment. To this object, the endeavours of the beſt patriots have been uniformly directed, ſince the time when our heavy chains were broken by the aſſiſtance of our French brethren; ſince the day when the ſtadtholder left the Batavian ſhores; the day when we began to breathe a free air, and were at liberty to exert ourſelves for the improvement of the great ſources of our proſperity, our trade, our fiſheries, our navigation, our colonies, and our manufactures. By their navy, fellow citizens, did our anceſtors become great. The Batavian flag was known, feared, and honoured, in each of the four quarters of the world. Under our late government, it was inſulted, and became the ridicule of nations. It is therefore our firſt duty to reſtore our marine.

"Let the people, therefore, be called together in all the towns and villages of the Netherlands: let the example of Haerlem be propoſed to them; that town, ſo zealous for liberty, that it has already raiſed two hundred young men for the navy. Let all the conſtituted authorities remind the Batavian youth, that their country looks up to them for her defence: they will not be deaf to her call. The time of oppreſſion is paſt. The fleet of the republic is under the command of true patriots, who do not conſider their comrades as ſlaves, but as fellow citizens. The attention of the repreſentatives of the people will be continually directed to provide for the wants of the mariner, and they will conſider the rewarding of heroiſm and faithful ſervice, as the moſt pleaſing part of their great labours. Let therefore fathers exhort their ſons, ſiſters their brothers, and the people in general the youth of the country, to acts of heroiſm, and to engage in the naval ſervice, to maintain the honour of the Batavian flag, and to defend their native land."

Great Britain.

The great reduction of the price of wheat has tended much to leſſen the calamities of the poor, and has afforded general ſatisfaction. But the ſtate of public credit has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs in the commercial world, that a mercantile committee has been appointed, to hold a conference with the miniſter, on the preſent alarming ſcarcity of money. The committee accordingly aſſembled, and had an interview with the miniſter; and the cauſes of the diſtreſs, as aſſigned by thoſe gentlemen, who were ſuppoſed to have the ſureſt means of information, were canvaſſed. Theſe cauſes were ſtated to be four in number. Firſt, the advance made by the bank to government, amounting in all to more than fourteen millions. The bank had advanced to the ſtate nearly twelve millions, according to the account laid upon the table of the houſe of commons; and in their private dealings as a banking company, they had purchaſed, and taken out of the market, above two millions of navy bills. This ſum was ſo much larger than, in uſual circumſtances, was ever employed in this way, that it occaſioned a proportionate limitation of diſcounts. The ſecond cauſe of the diſtreſs was, the drain of ſpecie out of the kingdom, in conſequence of the exchange being againſt us in every quarter of the world. From this cauſe, and from the advantage taken of it, bullion, to a great and alarming amount, was daily going out of the kingdom: which, added to the drain of our armies on the continent, and in the Mediterranean, the ſubſidies to foreign powers, and the increaſed balance to the northern nations from the demands of the war, made the ſum actually exported in three years, amount to ſixteen millions ſterling. The third cauſe was, the monopolies of almoſt every article of the firſt neceſſity, and particularly of grain. The fourth cauſe was, the ſpeculation in the funds, to an unexampled amount, which drew within its vortex all the floating money. To relieve the preſent diſtreſs, the committee, it is ſaid, have generally propoſed, that a paper currency ſhould be iſſued for a limited time, not exceeding one year, under the ſanction of parliament, and under the controul of twenty-five commiſſioners, towards the aid of public credit; and that this paper, if iſſued, ſhould be either payable at ſight (to do which a fund ſhould be raiſed) or bear an intereſt, as was moſt ſuitable to the holder.

Some time ſince, it was announced by Mr. Pitt, that meaſures were in train for aſcertaining the real diſpoſition of the French Directory, on the important queſtion of peace or war. What theſe meaſure were, appears now to be aſcertained by the ſtate-papers beneath, which were the contents of a diſpatch received from Mr. Wickham, his majeſty's envoy to the Swiſs cantons; and which were communicated by lord Grenville to all the foreign miniſters at the Britiſh court. We conſider theſe papers as ſo important, that we have inſerted them at length. The two firſt papers are thoſe of the Engliſh and French miniſters; and the laſt contains the remarks of the Engliſh miniſtry on the anſwer of the French miniſter, in purſuance of his inſtructions from the French Directory.

Note tranſmitted to M. Barthelemy, by Mr. Wickham, March 8, 1796

The underſigned, his Britannic majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary to the Swiſs cantons, is

authorized to convey to Monſieur Barthelemi, the deſire of his court to be made acquainted, through him, with the diſpoſitions of France in regard to the ſubject of a general pacification. He therefore requeſts M. Barthelemi to tranſmit to him in writing (and after having made the neceſſary enquiries) his anſwer to the following queſtions:

1. Is there the diſpoſition in France to open a negociation with his majeſty and his allies for the re-eſtabliſhment of a general peace, upon juſt and ſuitable terms, by ſending, for that purpoſe, miniſters to a congreſs, at ſuch place as may hereafter be agreed upon?

2. Would there be the diſpoſition to communicate to the underſigned the general grounds of a pacification, ſuch as France would be willing to propoſe, in order that his majeſty and his allies might thereupon examine, in concert, whether they are ſuch as might ſerve as the foundation of a negociation for peace?

3. Or would there be a deſire to propoſe any other way whatever, for arriving at the ſame end, that of a general pacification?

The underſigned is authorized to receive from Monſieur Barthelemi the anſwer to theſe queſtions, and to tranſmit them to his court: but he is not authorized to enter with him into any negociation or diſcuſſion upon theſe ſubjects.

(Signed) W. WICKHAM.

Berne, March 8, 1796.

Note tranſmitted to Mr. Wickham, by M. Barthelemy, March 26, 1796.

The underſigned, ambaſſador of the French republic to the Helvetic Body, has tranſmitted to the executive directory the note which Mr. Wickham, his Britannic majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary to the Swiſs Cantons, was pleaſed to convey to him, dated the 8th of March. He has it in command to anſwer it by an expoſition of the ſentiments and diſpoſitions of the executive directory.

The directory ardently deſires to procure for the French republic, a juſt, honourable, and ſolid peace. The ſtep taken by Mr. Wickham would have afforded to the directory a real ſatisfaction, if the declaration itſelf, which that miniſter makes, of his not having any order, or any power to negociate, did not give room to doubt of the ſincerity of the pacific intentions of his court. In fact, if it was true, that England began to know her real intereſts, that ſhe wiſhed to open again for herſelf the ſources of abundance and proſperity; if ſhe ſought for peace with good faith; would ſhe propoſe a congreſs, of which the neceſſary reſult muſt be, to render all negociation endleſs? Or would ſhe confine herſelf to the aſking in a vague manner, that the French government ſhould point out any other way whatever, for attaining the ſame objects, that of a general pacification?

Is it that this ſtep has had no other object than to obtain for the Britiſh government the favourable impreſſion which always accompanies the firſt overtures for peace? May it not have been accompanied with the hope that they would produce no effect?

However that may be, the executive directory, whoſe policy has no other guides than openneſs and good faith, will follow, in its explanations, a conduct which ſhall be wholly conformable to them. Yielding to the ardent deſire by which it is animated, to procure peace for the French republic, and for all nations, it will not fear to declare itſelf openly. Charged by the conſtitution with the execution of the laws, it cannot make, or liſten to, any propoſal that would be contrary to them. The conſtitutional act does not permit it to conſent to any alienation of that, which, according to the exiſting laws, conſtitutes the territory of the republic *.

With reſpect to the countries occupied by the French armies, and which have not been united to France, they, as well as other intereſts, political and commercial, may become the ſubject of a negociation, which will preſent to the directory the means of proving how much it deſires to attain ſpeedily to a happy pacification.

The directory is ready to receive, in this reſpect, any overtures that ſhall be juſt, reaſonable, and compatible with the dignity of the republic. (Signed) BARTHELEMY.

Baſle, the 6th of Germinal, the 4th year of the French Republic (26th of March, 1796.)

NOTE.

The court of London has received from its miniſter in Switzerland, the anſwer made to the queſtions which he had been charged to addreſs to Monſieur Barthelemy, in reſpect to the opening of a negociation for the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquillity.

This court has ſeen, with regret, how far the tone and ſpirit of that anſwer, the nature and extent of the demands which it contains, and the manner of announcing them, are remote from any diſpoſition for peace.

The inadmiſſible pretenſion is there avowed,

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* *The countries which, by the exiſting laws in France, conſtitute the French territory, are,*

1. France, as it ſtood at the commencement of the war.
2. The French colonies in the Weſt Indies, ſtill occupied by France.
3. The iſlands of France and Mauritius.
4. Martinico and Tobago.
5. The whole iſland of St. Domingo.
6. Pondicherry, Chandenagore, Mahé, Carical, and the other French eſtabliſhments in India.
7. Avignon, and the county Venaiſſin.
8. Principality of Montbeliard, and biſhopric of Porentrui.
9. Savoy, Nice, and Monaco.
10. Auſtrian Flanders and Brabant, and generally whatever belongs to the emperor on this ſide the Rhine.
11. Maeſtricht, Venlo, and Dutch Flande
12. The biſhopric of Liege.—EDITOR.

of appropriating to France all that the laws actually exifting there may have comprifed under the denomination of French territory. To a demand fuch as this, is added an expreſs declaration, that no propoſal contrary to it will be made, or even liſtened to: and this, under the pretence of an internal regulation, the proviſions of which are wholly foreign to all other nations.

While theſe diſpoſitions ſhall be perſiſted in, nothing is left for the king but to proſecute a war equally juſt and neceſſary.

Whenever his enemies ſhall manifeſt more pacific ſentiments, his majeſty will at all times be eager to concur in them, by binding himſelf, in concert with his allies, to all ſuch meaſures as ſhall be beſt calculated to re-eſtabliſh general tranquillity, on conditions juſt, honourable, and permanent; either by the eſtabliſhment of a congreſs, which has been ſo often, and ſo happily, the means of reſtoring peace to Europe; or by a preliminary diſcuſſion of the principles which may be propoſed on either ſide, as a foundation of a general pacification; or, laſtly, by an impartial examination of any other way which may be pointed out to him, for arriving at the ſame ſalutary end.

Downing-ſtreet, April 10, 1796.

Theſe ſtate papers have ſince made their appearance in the Paris Journals, and as a conſequence of the foregoing note of the Britiſh miniſter, the FRENCH DIRECTORY have publiſhed the following

ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH ARMIES.

Defenders of the country, the moment approaches when you are again to take up your victorious arms; the moment approaches when you are to quit a repoſe to which you conſented in the hope alone that it would lead to an honourable peace; but the ſeas of blood which have flowed, have not yet ſatiated the rage of your enemies. They unqueſtionably imagine that we are about to abandon the fruits of our victories, at the very moment when ſucceſs is ready to crown them. They imagine that we are about to demand of them, as cowards, a peace which we have offered them as generous enemies. Let them conceive theſe unworthy expectations; we will not be ſurpriſed; they have never combated for liberty—but what they cannot be ignorant of, is that the brave armies with which they wiſh again to try their ſtrength, are the ſame by which they have been ſo often ſubdued. No; they have not forgotten the prodigies of French valour; they ſtill recollect with terror, both the redoubts of Gemappe, and the plains of Fleurus, and the frozen rivers of Holland; they recollect that the Alps and the Pyrenées have oppoſed to you but feeble barriers; and that the peninſula of Quiberon became the tomb of all the paracidial ſlaves, which, in the hope of ſubjecting you to the yoke of a maſter, dared to ſet their feet on the ſoil of the republic. If they could have forgotten all this, you will bring it to their recollection by blows ſtill more terrible; you will teach them, finally, that nothing can reſiſt the efforts of a great nation which determines to be free.

Brave warriors, you have afforded the example of a diſintereſtedneſs, which cannot exiſt unleſs among republicans. Oftentimes, in the midſt of the greateſt ſcarcity of proviſions, of an almoſt abſolute want of the moſt indiſpenſable objects, you have diſplayed that heroical patience which, joined to your impetuous valour, ſo eminently diſtinguiſhes you, and will ſignalize you to all nations, and to the eyes of poſterity. Republican ſoldiers, you will preſerve this great character; and at the moment when your ſituation has been ameliorated, when with an unanimous voice the repreſentatives of the nation have taken meaſures to provide efficaciouſly for your wants, you will redouble alſo your vigour and courage, to put an end to a war, which can be terminated by new victories alone.

In vain has the French government manifeſted to all the powers which wage war againſt France, a ſincere wiſh to reſtore at length the repoſe of exhauſted Europe; it has in vain made to them the moſt juſt and moderate propoſitions; nothing has been capable of removing their deplorable blindneſs. Yes, brave warriors, we muſt ſtill have victories; and it is your energy alone that can put a ſtop to this devaſtating ſcourge. Prepare, therefore, for a laſt effort, and let it be deciſive; let every thing yield to, let every thing be diſſipated by your phalanxes; let the new flags of your enemies, carried off by your triumphant bands, form, with the preceding ones, the trophy with which, in the name of France, always great in her misfortunes, always juſt in her proſperity, the equitable peace you will give to the world will be proclaimed.

And you, generous defenders, who ſhall have cemented that peace with your blood, you will ſoon return to the boſoms of your families among your fellow-citizens, to enjoy your glory—terrible ſtill, in your repoſe, to all the enemies of the republic.

LETOURNEUR, Preſident.

In ſome of our public papers, great ſurprize has been expreſſed, that more public notice has not been taken by the French government, by the ancients, and the council of five hundred, of what has been termed, "The overtures of the Britiſh court to the government of France." But there is certainly ſomewhat the leſs occaſion to wonder, if it be conſidered that the mode of application, adopted by the Engliſh miniſtry, was manifeſtly not of a very conciliatory nature. The French miniſter was required to anſwer *interrogatories*, propoſed by the Engliſh miniſter, and at the ſame time was informed, that the Engliſh miniſter was not authorized to enter into any negociation or diſcuſſion with the French miniſter upon theſe ſubjects. This does not ſeem a very courteous method of introducing

introducing a treaty of peace; and may naturally account for the ſilence of the French government on the preſent occaſion.

Advice was received at the admiralty, on the 22nd, of the capture of ſir Sidney Smith, of his majeſty's ſhip Diamond, on the coaſt of France.—Having, on the 18th inſt. boarded and taken a lugger privateer belonging to the enemy, in Havre-de-Grace harbour, by the boats of his ſquadron, then on a reconnoitring expedition, and the tide making ſtrong into the harbour, ſhe was driven above the French forts, who, the next morning, the 19th, diſcovering, at break of day, the lugger in tow by a ſtring of Engliſh boats, immediately made the ſignal of alarm, which collected together ſeveral gunboats and other armed veſſels, that attacked the lugger and Britiſh boats, when, after an obſtinate reſiſtance of two hours, ſir Sydney had the mortification of being obliged to ſurrender himſelf priſoner of war, with about ſixteen of his people, and three officers with him, in the lugger.

The Britiſh navy.—The total of the ſhips in commiſſion, amount to 435. They conſiſt of

116 ſhips of the line. | 159 frigates.
20 of 50 guns. | 150 ſloops, &c.

Number of officers in the Britiſh navy.—One hundred flag officers (admirals, vice-admirals, and rear admirals) four hundred and ſixty captains; two hundred and forty-four commanders; and one thouſand nine hundred and ſixty-one lieutenants.

Extracts from the LONDON GAZETTE.

March 31. Major Gen. Stuart, and the Britiſh forces under various commands, in the iſland of Ceylon, have taken poſſeſſion of the Dutch forts and ſettlements of Batticaloe, Jaffnapatam, Molletivoe, and the iſland of Manar Malacca, and its dependencies, have ſurrendered to Major Brown.—Chinnerah, and its dependencies, have alſo been taken.

April 16th. Major Petrie, ſoon after the ſurrender of Cochin, took poſſeſſion of Quilon and Porca, in the Travancore country, completing the capture of all the Dutch poſſeſſions on the Aſiatic continent.

Sir Edward Pellew, of the Indefatigable, has captured ſix, and ſunk three French coaſting veſſels.

April 23. Lord Balcarras announces the ſuppreſſion of the Maroon rebellion, 660 having ſurrendered themſelves priſoners, and only 24 men now remaining out.

From St. Vincent's, it appears, that, in an attack made by the French on the Britiſh poſt at Millar's Ridge, they were finally repulſed, but that Lieut. Col. Prevoſt, and 34 others were wounded, and 2 ſerjeants and 22 rank and file were killed.

Major Wright has been obliged to fall back from Pilot's Hill, to the poſt of Sauteur, in Grenada; his loſs has been 10 men killed, and 14 wounded.

Captain Roe, of the Racoona, has taken a French lugger privateer.

Capt. Carpenter, of the Intrepid, has taken La Percante, of 26 guns, off the iſland of St. Domingo.

April 26. Sir E. Pellew, in the Indefatigable, in company with a ſquadron of frigates, on the coaſt of France, has taken two French frigates, L'Unité, of 38 guns, and La Virginée, of 44 guns.

Sir J. B. Warren, with his ſquadron, have taken, on the coaſt of France, a corvette of 22 guns, and five coaſters.

IRELAND.

On the 15th of April, the lord lieutenant came in ſtate to the Iriſh houſe of peers, when forty-three bills, returned from England, received the royal aſſent, after which his excellency delivered a ſpeech to both houſes of parliament, and then prorogued the parliament to the 14th of June following. In the ſpeech made by the lord-lieutenant on this occaſion, he thanked the commons for the cheerfulneſs and liberality with which they had provided ſupplies for the current ſervices of the year; and alſo expreſſed his ſatisfaction, that the "ſtrength and proſperity" of the Iriſh nation "remained undiminiſhed, notwithſtanding the preſſure of the war." He alſo applauded the two houſes for the "VIGOROUS MEASURES which they had adopted, for the ſuppreſſion of inſurrection and outrage."

FRANCE.

Hoſtilities have at length commenced, and with the moſt favourable aſpect of future ſucceſs to the arms of the French republic. The Auſtro-Sardinian army has been totally defeated on the confines of the Genoeſe territory, within forty miles of Turin, with the loſs of 14,000 men, together with their cannon and camp equipage. This event will probably be pregnant with the moſt ſerious conſequences to the intereſts of his Sardinian majeſty, and gives an eaſy opening to the progreſs of the French arms into the emperor's Italian dominions; and by inſpiriting the other republican armies, may give the moſt decided turn to the campaign on the Rhine, and in other quarters of the theatre of war.

On the 21ſt of April, Bion read the following meſſage from the executive directory:

"Citizens legiſlators, we haſten to announce to you, that the army of Italy has juſt opened the campaign, by a ſignal victory.

victory. Two thouſand Auſtrians killed; two thouſand, of whom 60 are officers, made priſoners; many flags taken; ſeveral important poſts captured, more eſpecially that of Cairo and the heights of Carcaro, where the head quarters of our army are now eſtabliſhed;—ſuch are the conſequences of that glorious day. It is the Auſtrian army of Lombardy, commanded by general Beaulieu in perſon, that has been thus defeated. We have reaſon to hope that the Piedmonteſe will not make much reſiſtance, and that we ſhall ſoon have to announce to you new victories. The immediate one is due to the ſkilful diſpoſitions of the commander in chief Buonaparte, wonderfully ſeconded by generals Laharpe, Maſſena, and Servona."

Hereupon the convention decreed that the army of Italy had not ceaſed to deſerve well of its country.

And on the 24th of April, at the opening the ſitting, the preſident cauſed to be read the following meſſage from the directory:

"Citizens repreſentatives! The ſucceſsful engagement of Montenotte, of which we apprized you by our meſſage of the 2d inſtant, was, for the invincible army of Italy, merely the prelude of ſtill greater ſucceſſes. We have to announce to you a deciſive and for ever memorable victory obtained by this army at Monte Lezino over the Piedmonteſe and Auſtrians united.

"The enemy loſt ten thouſand five hundred men, of whom eight thouſand were made priſoners. We took from them 40 field-pieces, with the horſes, mules, and artillery waggons, 15 flags, all their baggage, and ſeveral magazines.

"Our generals, officers, and ſoldiers, were, on this occaſion, all of them crowned with glory, and ſhowed themſelves worthy of defending the cauſe of liberty.

"The commander in chief, Buonaparte, alſo directed this attack. The generals who ſeconded him in the moſt diſtinguiſhed manner, are Laharpe, Angereau, Maſſena, Cervoni, Caſſe, Menard, and Goubert. The laſt was wounded in leaping into the enemy's entrenchments. Two other generals were killed at the head of their columns, performing prodigies of valour.

"General Provera, who commanded the Auſtro-Sardinian army, was made priſoner, after having made the moſt vigorous reſiſtance, with ſeveral regiments which were taken with him.

"You will, without doubt, declare that the army of Italy has not ceaſed to deſerve well of the country."

This declaration was inſtantly made by acclamation; and the council determined that at two o'clock the meſſage of the directory ſhould be again read, and that it ſhould be printed, poſted, and ſent to all the adminiſtrations, and to the armies.

The war in La Vendée, is nearly extinguiſhed; beſides Stofflet, whoſe execution was mentioned in our laſt Number, Charette, a moſt diſtinguiſhed chief, has alſo been taken and ſhot. For an account of whom, ſee our obituary. Another event, however, has taken place, apparently leſs favourable to the intereſts of France, we mean the reſignation of general Pichegru, a commander of ſplendid military talents, of great humanity, and extremely popular. His reſignation is underſtood to have been occaſioned by his having recommended pacific meaſures to the French Directory, and the ceſſion of the Netherlands. Much violence, and acrimony of debate, has lately been exhibited in the Legiſlative Aſſembly, occaſioned by the miſconduct of commiſſioners, of oppoſite parties, who have at different periods been ſent to the ſouthern provinces.

Paris, April 5. Charles Cochon, member of the council of ancients, is named miniſter of general police.—Merlin of Douai is re-appointed to be miniſter of juſtice, an office which he had quitted.—Pichegru is appointed ambaſſador to Sweden.

[The Bourbon family.---This family is now thus ſcattered over the different parts of Europe: The daughter of Louis XVI, at Vienna; monſieur at Verona, his wife at a country ſeat near Turin; the ci-devant count d'Artois at Edinburgh, his wife at Turin, his ſecond ſon at the head-quarters of the prince of Condé; the duchеſs of Orleans at a country houſe near Paris, her eldeſt ſon at Hamburg, her two other ſons at Antibes; the prince of Condé, with his grandſon, M. D'Enghien, at Ober Buhl, in the county of Baden; the duke of Bourbon in London, his daughter-in-law at Marſeilles, his daughter, the princeſs Louiſa, has taken the veil at Turin; the prince of Conti at Auxerre, in the ſouth of France, and his wife at Friburg.]

GERMANY.

The general diſpoſitions of the emperor reſpecting peace and war, are not known with preciſion; though he is probably much more inclined to the ſide of peace, were it not for the encouragement and aſſiſtance which he derives from the cabinet and reſources of England. Notwithſtanding

ſtanding the great warlike preparations which have lately been made, there ſeems to be a conſiderable backwardneſs on both ſides, with reſpect to the recommencement of hoſtilities; and a great jealouſy is underſtood to exiſt between the combined armies of the emperor and of Sardinia. Perhaps this jealouſy may have contributed to the late victories of the French.

Frankfort, April 9. This evening, at ſeven o'clock, his royal highneſs the archduke Charles, who is to command the army of the empire, arrived in this city, and alighted at the hotel Maiſon Rouge, where he was received by a guard of honour, amidſt acclamations.

Prague. The preparations for war are immenſe. A dreadful fire has conſumed 150 houſes at Moldentheim.

Bonn, April 6. The new mandats are to be given in payment to the French troops; we certainly ſhall be obliged to take them as ready money. The new contribution will alſo fall heavy upon us; our city is to furniſh 75,000 in ſpecie, and that of Andernach 50,000.

SPAIN

alſo expreſſes its alarm at the plan of aggrandizement meditated by Ruſſia; and dreading the introduction of her naval forces into the Mediterranean, is making the moſt vigorous preparations for war. She is ſaid to have ſolicited the aid of this country againſt Ruſſia; and, in caſe of our refuſal, intends to avail herſelf of her preſent good underſtanding with France to attack Gibraltar, and unite with France in acts of hoſtility againſt this country.

MEDITERRANEAN.

Three French frigates lately violated the port of Smyrna, by ſeizing the Nemeſis frigate lying there. This violation of a neutral port, has been followed by another of Admiral Waldegrave, at Tunis. The Nemeſis was lying in the harbour of Tunis, with three other French veſſels of war, when admiral Waldegrave compelled her, and two of the others to ſtrike, and run on ſhore, and deſtroyed the third. The dey of Tunis has ſince ſo far reſented this breach of the law of nations, that he is expected ſhortly to iſſue a declaration of war againſt this country.

AMERICA.

Congreſs is ſtill ſitting, but not doing much buſineſs. The treaty with Spain is arrived; by this treaty the navigation of the Miſſiſippi is free, and New Orleans is to be made a free port for three years; at the end of that period, the king of Spain may, if he chooſes, aſſign the Americans another port, equally convenient. On the whole, it is conſidered as a very favourable treaty.

WEST INDIES.

In the Weſt Indies, the affairs of Great Britain wear a more promiſing aſpect than in Europe. The Maroon negroes have been ſubdued; their whole number conſiſted originally of only a few hundreds, and, according to lord Balcarras, they have all now ſurrendered, excepting about twenty. The arrival of the tranſports, ſent off with admiral Chriſtian's armament, has given hopes that the Leeward Iſlands are now in a ſtate of ſecurity, and it is even expected that offenſive operations will be commenced againſt the enemy. The French Directory are, however, underſtood to have availed themſelves of the firſt failure of Chriſtian's expedition, and to have ſent various detachments of troops, &c. to their colonies; how far theſe detachments will counteract the Engliſh reinforcements, remains to be decided.

Deaths Abroad.

The Rev. Mr. Sowden, miniſter of the Engliſh epiſcopal church of Amſterdam.

The reigning ducheſs of Deux Ponts, in the thirty-firſt year of her age. She was of the houſe of the landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt.

In the Weſt Indies, Captain W. Landreth, of the 45th regiment. At Grenada, colonel R. Ramſey, of the 29th regiment.

At Liſbon, Mrs. Obrien, of Cork.

On the 9th of March, at Nantes, the celebrated general Charette, ſoul of the civil war in France. Having been taken on the 7th inſtant, by the adjutant-general Travot, he was inſtantly conducted to Angers. When he arrived, he was in great pain; he had two contuſions in his head, and his fingers were very much hurt. He did not ſeem to expect that he would be put to death. He was aſked, why, after the pacification, he did not remain quiet? He replied, "Becauſe they had not kept the promiſe which they made me." They ſaid to him, you have made us loſe a great many men. "Ah! one cannot make pancakes without breaking eggs." They aſked him, if he knew that Stoffet had been ſhot? "Yes, this was a ſcoundrel: as for me; I have been taken after my troops were defeated, but ſtill I have been ſurpriſed." In fact, two cavaliers in diſguiſe, went to the houſe of a peaſant, telling him that they had wandered, that the republicans had purſued them, and that they did not know what route general Charette had taken. The peaſant ſhowed them the wood where he was: they flew together to give notice to the detachment which inveſted the wood: they hunted him like a hare, and ſurpriſed Charette, ſupported by two cavaliers. What gave him moſt pain was, that he had not fallen in the field of battle. He ſays, it is ſix months ſince he quitted his boots. When Charette was conducted to the head-quarters of the republican army, citizen Hedouville, chief of the

the état major, ſaid to him, "Charette, the firſt and greateſt reproach which the republic has to make againſt you is, the having betrayed her, and having long employed ſo much talents againſt her, when you ought to have known, that, having declared in favour of liberty, ſhe could overthrow all factions." "General," replied Charette, "it was with reluctance that I fought againſt the majority of the nation, and it was only the difference of opinion that could have impelled me to do ſo." In another private converſation which he demanded of General Hédouville, and at which General Travot was preſent, he pretended that propoſals of accommodation had been made a few days ago. "I am ſo much the more aſtoniſhed," replied General Hedouville, "at what you ſay, as after your refuſal a month ago to accept the propoſals made to you, in conſequence of the opening made by yourſelf, through the curate of Rabateliere, you appeared to be unwilling to come to any accommodation, and wrote to Stoffle, that, ſo far from ſigning any convention with the republicans, you would ſupport your party to the laſt moment. You engaged him even in that letter to print your anſwer, in order to make known your intentions." "It was a laſt effort," replied Charette, "which I made to revive my party." "How," rejoined Hedouville, "had you the hope of being able to contend, with advantage, againſt the will of a great nation?" "Seeing that my partizans abandoned me, and that my efforts were uſeleſs, I determined no longer to reſiſt the will of the nation, and I might be conſidered as willing to accept propoſals of peace." "You were taken," ſaid Hedouville, "with arms in your hands, and it will be for your official defenders to ſtate your defence before the military council, before which you are to be carried."—As the General in chief determined that Charette ſhould ſuffer at Nantes, where he had formerly taken the oath not to infringe the peace, he was ſent on the 7th to Nantes. On landing from the boat, he exclaimed with an elevated voice, "*See to what the Engliſh have brought me!*" but it was the only moment in which he diſcovered any emotion. On the following morning, at nine o'clock, he was led to general Dutilh, before whom he underwent an examination. The grenadiers, chaſſeurs, and cavalry of the national guards were under arms, with two companies of the Legion of Nantes. Charette, placed in the midſt of this eſcort, preceded by half a dozen generals, and ſurrounded by ſome gens d'armes, was ſent back from the houſe of General Dutilh to his priſon. As he paſſed along, an immenſe concourſe of people were aſſembled, and filled all the balconies. The cry of *Vive la Republique* was frequently repeated; but ſuch was the correctneſs of the popular demeanor, that indignation was reſtrained, and Charette was not aſſailed by any injurious perſonalities. He was dreſſed in a brown pantaloon, and jacket of the ſame, with no other diſtinction than a narrow gold lace upon his collar. He wore a white handkerchief tied negligently about his head, in which he had received a ſhot, and his right epaulet remained ſtill covered with the blood. He had his left arm in a ſcarf, three fingers of that hand having been ſtruck off by a cut of a ſabre. His countenance was firm, his march ſteady, the utmoſt compoſure was diffuſed over the whole of his figure. His complexion was not, as formerly, ſmooth and fair; it was brown and hardened by fatigue. His air was free both from inſolence and meanneſs. On the 9th following, he was tried, and maintained his dignity throughout; anſwering every queſtion with temper and *ſang froid*. Being aſked, whether at the time of the pacification the repreſentatives of the people had not promiſed him a king? he replied, that neither in public or in private they had made any ſuch agreement. The reaſon of his taking up arms, was his having been informed that the repreſentative Gaudin had put troops in motion for the purpoſe of ſeizing him, in violation of the treaty. That he received from the Engliſh only 15,000 franks; that he only correſponded with them while they were at Iſle Dieu, and that he received from them very little ſupply of arms or ammunition; and that he had received from Louis XVIII only the brevet of lieutenant-general. That he had no correſpondence in the interior, and when he was in want of arms or ammunition, he depended on the peaſants to procure them. To the queſtions reſpecting the maſſacres he had ordered at Machicoul, and other places, he only denied them by a ſhake of the head and a deep ſigh, which ſeemed to convey his ſenſe of having done no more than his duty. He confeſſed that he fought for the reſtoration of monarchy, and declared, that a few days before he was ſurpriſed, he received a meſſage from a general, whom he did not name, offering him protection, if he choſe to quit the territories of the republic. He heard the ſentence read without the leaſt emotion; and when he requeſted leave to ſpeak, the deepeſt ſilence enſued. He then ſaid, "he did not mean to retard, for a ſingle inſtant, the fate to which he was deſtined, but begged it as a favour, that the commiſſion would, for his ſatisfaction, ſend in ſearch of the letter of which he had already ſpoken." At five o'clock, he was conducted to the *Place des Agricultures*. Five thouſand men were drawn up in a ſquare battalion, and the clergyman Guibert aſſiſted him in his laſt moments. He refuſed to go on his knees, or have his eyes bandaged, but preſenting his breaſt to the piquet, which was drawn up before him, he withdrew his left arm from the ſling, and making a ſign with his head that he was ready, the ſoldiers fired, and he dropt dead upon the ſpot. Charette was no more than thirty-three years of age, and in height about five feet four inches; his hair was dark, his eye-brows black and narrow, his eyes ſunk, little and lively, his noſe long and hooked, his mouth large, his chin long, much marked with the ſmall-pox, a full breaſt, his thighs well made, his legs rather ſmall, his voice feeble and effeminate, and his ſhape altogether handſome. He was immoderately ambitious; and it is to his ambition

ambition that the Vendeans attribute their firſt diſaſters; it was in compliance with the dictates of his ambition that he ſeparated his corps from the grand Catholic army, commanded by Delbee and Beauchamp, of whoſe talents he was jealous, and whoſe ſuperiority he dreaded. This ſeparation, the want of concert, that was the effect of it, procured for the republicans the bloody and glorious day of St. Symphorien, the capture of Chatillon, on the 10th of October, 1793, the deciſive victory of Cholet, on the 17th, and drove the immenſe wreck of the great army to the right bank of the Loire. In this army there was a corps of 10,000 Bretons, commanded by the moſt ſkilful of the chiefs whom that horrible war has deſtroyed, Beauchamp. That man, whoſe great talents were ſo fatal to the country, reſumed the idea conceived ſome months before by Cathelineau, of making Bretany on the right bank revolt; and for that purpoſe, of paſſing the Loire with 10,000 Bretons, always victorious when he commanded them, always defeated when he ceaſed to command them. The great army was to remain upon the left bank. The plan was executed by the 10,000 Bretons, who forced the paſſes; but the great army having been defeated at Cholet, preſſed by the republicans, by the immortal garriſon of Mentz; having loſt its two chiefs (Delbee being grievouſly, and Beauchamp mortally wounded) finding the road prepared by the 10,000 Bretons, croſſed the Loire with them. Charette had been a lieutenant in the navy. He was, at the commencement of the war, of a brutal and ſavage ferocity: to threaten a priſoner with ſending him to Charette, was to ſend him to the ſcaffold. This ferocious and ſanguinary character had become more mild in the ſucceeding campaigns, but in the laſt year, it reſumed all its former cruelty: he cauſed to be aſſaſſinated, and he aſſaſſinated in cool blood, and on the ſlighteſt ſuſpicion, both friend and foe. And what appears moſt extraordinary is, that this man poſſeſſed, in a ſupreme degree, the art of attaching to him thoſe who ſerved under him, both officers and privates. Charette's bravery was equal to any thing. In the midſt of the greateſt dangers he preſerved a rare preſence of mind; and unalterable tranquillity. Enterpriſing, indefatigable, and active: he ſeldom ſlept in a bed; the ſleep that he took was always diſturbed, and interrupted by convulſive ſtarts, and frequently by loud cries. He maintained a winter campaign againſt 30,000 men, having under him only 4 or 500 adventurers. He traverſed with this feeble band, the wreck of the great army that had not paſſed the Loire, or that were able to return to La Vendée, after the defeat at Savenay. By dint of active operations, he at length was enabled to increaſe his corps to fifteen or twenty thouſand men. Charette was the laſt and only reſource of the Vendeans. The chiefs that remain have little knowledge, and no importance.

At the Hague, at an advanced age, after a long illneſs, the comteſſe de Walderen (ſiſter to Lord Howard and Mrs. Parker) wife of Comte de Welderen, who was many years miniſter from Holland in this country.

Lately, at Berne in Switzerland, a ſer lingering illneſs of many years, the Right Hon. Spencer Compton, Earl of Northampton, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Northampton, Recorder of that Corporation, and Preſident of the General Hoſpital and Preſervative Society of that county.

Marriages in London.

Married.] The Right Hon. Earl Temple to Lady Ann Elizabeth Brydges. The young couple ſet out immediately for the Marquis of Buckingham's ſeat, at Stowe, in Buckinghamſhire.

The Rev. Charles Holden, of Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, to Miſs Roſamond Amelia Deane, of Lanſdown-place, Bath.

Mr. Malleſon, of Hackney, to Miſs Withy, of Fulham.

Whaley Armitage, eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs Haiſtwell, of Richmond, Surrey, eldeſt daughter of the late Edward Haiſtwell, eſq.

At St. Dunſtan's, Fleet-ſtreet, Mr. John White, merchant, of Edinburgh, to Miſs Ann Lambe, ſecond daughter of Mr. Lambe, of Fetter-lane.

By ſpecial licence, Mr. Skill, of the Strand, to Miſs Anna Breſley.

At Marybone church, Dr. R. W. Darwin to Miſs Wedgewood, daughter of the late Joſiah Wedgewood, eſq. of Etruria, Staffordſhire.

Mr. S. Auſtin, of Edgeware-road, Marybone, to Miſs Louiſa Green, only daughter of the late Brook Parry Green, eſq. of Hatfield.

George Nathaniel Beſt, eſq. of the Middle Temple, to Miſs E. Wood.

The Rev. Mr. Ripley, vicar of Kelvedon, to Miſs Mary Marter, of Fulham.

Mr. Daniell, of Paddington, to Miſs Maria Weſt.

Sunday, at St. Anne's, Soho, the Rev. Mr. Bloxham, rector of Brinklow, to Miſs A. Lawrence.

By ſpecial licence, at Lady Ann Simpſon's, Upper Harley-ſtreet, Sir Thomas Liddell, bart. to Miſs Maria Simpſon.

At Marybone church, John Coleman, eſq. of the Royal Lancaſhire regiment of militia, to Miſs Douglas, of St. Thomas's Hill, near Canterbury.

Frederick Preſcott, eſq. to Miſs Sarah Grote, of Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet.

George Jennings, eſq. of Acton, to Miſs Caroline Howorth, late of King-ſtreet, St. James's.

At Chunar Gur, in the Eaſt Indies, William Preſton, eſq. to Miſs Charlotte Harvey, of Golden-ſquare, London.

Mr. Dalton, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs Parkin.

Deaths in London.

Died.] Mrs. Hooke, of Chapel-ſtreet, Bedford-row.

At

At Marybone, aged 81, Mrs. *Booth.*

At Lambeth, John *Hughes*, esq. wholesale stationer.

At his house at Hoxton, Mr. William *Bibbins*, of the Bank of England, one of his Majesty's serjeants at arms, and also messenger to the press.

At his house at Pimlico, Mr. *Yates*, comedian, formerly of Covent Garden Theatre; he was the last (except Mr. C. Macklin, at present living, and upwards of 97 years of age) of the old school of the drama.

Aged 64, John *Fryer*, esq. of Aldermanbury, merchant.

In Argyle-street, the *Lady* of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, bart.

Master William Barrett Neate *White*, only son of William H. White, of Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, esq.

James *Corneck*, esq. of Clapton, many years hosier and hatter, in Cheapside.

At his house in Pope's Head Alley, Mr. Richard *Evans*, stock-broker, aged 64.

At Mr. Young's, New-street, Bishopsgate, Simon *Fraser*, jun. esq. of Quebec.

Mrs. *Knapp*, the widow of Jerome Knapp, esq. late of Haberdashers-Hall.

Mrs. Ann *Sawyer*, wife of Mr. William Sawyer, the king's barge-master, at his house, Bishop's Walk, Lambeth. Some villains had first broke open the house, and packed up all the valuables they could find; but Mrs. Sawyer hearing a noise in the house, had got up to see what was the matter, when they knocked her down, stabbed her in several places, and put one of her eyes out, which noise awoke the servant, and she got up and called the watch, when they all made off in a boat, without their booty.

Dr. *Harris*, of Doctors-Commons. He has left a large fortune, which he has chiefly bequeathed to public charities. He has left 40,000l. to St. George's hospital, 10,000l. to the Lying-in Hospital, and donations equally liberal to several others.

On the 20th inst. suddenly, the *Lady* of John Pardoe, jun. esq. of Bedford-row. And, a few days after, her husband, John *Pardoe*, esq. M.P.

At an advanced age, Mr. William *Priest*, first clerk of the Court of Requests for the city of London.

Lately, on board the Dictator, Major *Dundas*, of the 26th light dragoons, and five of the crew.

At his house, in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, John *Fryer*, esq.

At Kentish Town, Mr. *Thornton*, bookseller, of Southampton-street, Covent-Garden.

In the 51st year of his age, the Hon. Thomas Francis *Wenman*, LL D. only brother of Lord Viscount Wenman, and fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. In the eager pursuit of his favourite researches (those of natural history) he unfortunately fell into the river Charwell, at Water Eaton, and remained several hours under water before his body was discovered. By his death, the Regius Professorship of Civil Law, and the office of Custos Archivorum are become vacant.

Mrs. *Hurst*, of Crosby-square.

In Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. *Fletcher*, relict of Mr. Richard Fletcher.

The *Lady* of the Honourable Everard Arundell, uncle to Lord Arundell, of Wardour.

At an advanced age, Robert *Lovelace*, esq. at his house in Clapham, in Surrey.

Preferments and Promotions.

The Earl of Stamford, to be Baron Delamere of Dunham Massey, Cheshire; and Earl of Warrington, Lancashire.

The Rev. William Coxe, M.A. F.R.S. &c. and late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to the living of Bilton, near Bath.

The Rev. Timothy Matthews, curate of Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, and late of Bennett College, to the rectory of Outwell, in Norfolk, vice the Rev. Mr. Eyre, deceased.

The Rev. Francis Wrangham, M.A. late of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to be domestic chaplain to the Duke of Montrose; likewise preferred to the rectories of Folkton and Hunmanby, in the east riding of Yorkshire, which he is enabled to hold together by a dispensation under the great seal.

The Rev. Dr. Luxmore, to the vicarage of Tenterden, in Kent, vice the Rev. Mr. Matthew, deceased.

The Rev. Robert Young, to the rectory of Great Creaton, near Northampton.

The Rev. Francis Blick, M.A. of Sutton Creaton, to the vicarage of Tamworth

Mr. Gurney, of the Temple, to be recorder of Bridport, Dorsetshire.

The Rev. Mr. Wise, of Rochford, in Essex, to the rectory of Darlaston, in Staffordshire.

The Rev. Mr. Aldrich, of Elmdon, to the rectory of Chickney, in Essex.

The Rev. Nathaniel Palmer Johnson, rector of St. Ann's, Sutton Bonnington, to the valuable living of Aston upon Trent, Derbyshire.

The Rev. Miles Mason, to the perpetual curacy of Botherham-Still, Nottinghamshire.

The Rev. Charles Wake, B D. fellow of C.C.C. Cambridge, to the rectory of Fenny-Compton, in Warwickshire, vice the Rev. Joseph Dickenson, deceased.

The Rev. William Moore Newnham, B.D. fellow of C.C.C. Cambridge, to the rectory of Basingham, in Lincolnshire, vice the Rev. Richard Skinner, deceased.

The Rev. J. Vause, M.A. fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to be assistant-master at Eaton College.

The Rev. Mr. Nasmith, of Shailwell, Cambridgeshire, to the valuable rectory of Leverington, near Wisbeach.

The Rev. Robert Davers, of Caius College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Little Welnerham, near Bury.

The Rev. James Bowyer, of Ashby Magna, Leicestershire, to the valuable rectory of St. Roche, Cornwall.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Northumberland & Durham.] The Boomer fiſhery on the coaſt of Northumberland, which has been much neglected for ſome years paſt, has lately revived with ſpirit. An abundant ſupply of fiſh is hereby afforded to Alnwick and other places.

Married.] At North Shields, Capt. Hazlewood to Miſs Smith, both of Scarborough.

At Sunderland, Mr. T. H. Barron to Miſs Embleton, of Biſhop Wearmouth. Capt. Hugh Thompſon to Miſs S. Atkinſon.

At B. Wearmouth, Capt. Ward, of the N. Lincoln militia, to Miſs Gibſon. Capt. Elſtob, of Sunderland, to Miſs Gibſon, of Whitby.

At Darlington, Mr. Middleton, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Stockton, to Miſs Sugget.

At M. Wearmouth, Mr R. Bead, of N. Shields, to Miſs Clark, of Simonſide.

At Houghton-le-Spring, G. Robinſon, eſq. comptroller of the cuſtoms, at Sunderland, to Miſs Neſham.

At the Quaker's meeting, Newcaſtle, Mr. W. Chambers, of South Shields, to Miſs E. Flounder, of N. Shields. At St. John's, Mr. R. Gibſon to Miſs Carter.

Near Stockton, Major Grey, to Miſs Hogg, of Durham.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Miſs Wilſon. Miſs E. Atkinſon. Mrs. Thompſon.

At Durham, Mrs. Lambton. At Keeper, near ditto, Mr. Millar. Mr. W. Clark.

At Stockton, Mrs. Bell. Aged 92, Mr. G. Wright. Aged 84, Mr. H. Bell.

At Tynemouth, aged 29, Mr. C. R. Stephens. In conſequence of falling down a coal-pit, Mr. Welſh, ſurgeon, of Houghton-le-Spring.

At Cramlington, aged 62, Mr. R. Lawſon. Mrs. Alder, of Willington Quay.

Cumberland & Weſtmoreland.] — At Moſsband, near Longtown, the water lately (in ſome high tides) entered a houſe, wherein, was an old woman, who had lain there bed-ridden for twenty years. The reſt of the family eſcaping, from a ſenſe of danger operating forcibly on her mind, the woman recovered the uſe of her limbs, and has retained the ſame ever ſince.

A *cargo of flax* was lately imported at Whitehaven from Botany Bay, the produce of that colony!

Improvements are meditated at Workington; of theſe, ſome are already commenced, and the whole will be carried on with ſpirit, till the docks are completed.

The damage ſuſtained at Harrington, by the dreadful ſtorms in January, are now repaired, and the harbour there is rendered more capacious and ſecure than before the accident.

A four years old ewe, near Crofton, lately yeaned five lambs—ſhe has alſo, at two ſeveral times before, yeaned three and reared all of them!

A ſow in Kinnyſide, farrowed lately twenty-ſeven pigs!

A bull was lately ſold at Kendal, which weighed (after being ſlaughtered and dreſſed) forty-two ſtone! *It had been fed with bay*;—the quality of the beef was remarkably excellent!

A canal is about to be cut from Kirkby-Kendal, Weſtmoreland, to Weſt-Houghton, Lancaſhire.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. John Green to Miſs Haugh, of Bothwel. Mr. Potts to Miſs Macgullock.

At Workington, Mr. W. Fiſher, of Winſcales, to Miſs M. Irwing. Mr. Robert Dickenſon to Miſs Jane Smith.

At Penrith, Mr. James Wright to Miſs Cumpſton, of Brough-Sowerby, Weſtmoreland. Mr. Richard Boak to Miſs Cowper, Near Penrith, Mr. Laidman to Miſs Bird.

At Egremont, Mr. T. Lucas, of Cleator Iron Works, to Miſs Harris.

At St. Bees, Mr. John Mawſon to Miſs Bar. Thompſon.

At Appleby, R. Robinſon, eſq. attorney, to Miſs M. Rickerby.

At Corney, the Rev. Mr. Porter to Miſs Jackſon.

Mr. I. Fearſon, of Ullock, to Miſs Weſtray, of Eſket, Cumberland.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mr. C. Robinſon, merchant. Mr. T. Penrice. Mrs. Barwiſe. Aged 75, Mr. J. Nixon, one of the people called Quakers, highly eſteemed by a numerous and reſpectable circle of acquaintance. Mrs. Thomſon. Mrs. Tweedy. Near Whitehaven, Mr. E. Jollie. Mrs. M. Church.

At Workington, Mrs E. Wails. Mr. John Gibſon. Mrs. M. Collins. Near Workington, Mr. J. Richardſon.

At Penrith, aged 27, Miſs M. Abraham, one of the people called Quakers.

Near Kendal, Mrs. Pricket.

At Cockermouth, aged 68, Mr. T. Wilſon.

At Diſſington, aged 69, Mrs. Jane Banks.

At Barton, aged 84, Mr. W. Lancaſter.

Yorkſhire.] Cartwright's combing machines, for their excellence in producing a ſuperior article (long wool) and ſecuring to the wool comber a conſiderable ſaving of time and money, &c. deſerve to be more generally known. The manufacturer is Mr. John Paſſman, of Doncaſter.

A remarkable fiſh was lately exhibited in York, which, for the information of naturaliſts, and in hopes of obtaining from them ſome communication on the ſubject, we ſhall deſcribe particularly.—In length it meaſured thirteen feet, in depth one foot one inch, and in its greateſt

greateſt thickneſs only three inches: though deſtitute of ſcales, it had four ſtripes (ſtretching its whole length) rough with ſmall protuberances, and covered with a ſhining ſilvery film, reſembling the natatora bladder of a herring. The face and inſide of its mouth (which had no teeth) were black; the tongue was ſmooth and ſoft, and the eye meaſured in diameter 1¾ inch, the iris being of a ſilver white. The head, from its front to *the cover* of the gills, incluſive, was exactly ſeven inches in length. *The gills* conſiſted of ſix rays; and *the ventral fins*, which had each only a ſingle ray, a foot in length, were red, and *lay under thoſe of the breaſt*, which conſiſted of twelve, and were white. The anus lay five feet diſtance from the head;—there was, however, no anal fin.—The dorſal fin, having upwards of 300 rays, reached the whole length of the animal, and was of a crimſon colour. The *ſide line* deſcended with an eaſy curve from the head towards the belly, to which it ran parallel at three inches' diſtance, till nearly touching the tail, when it again curved gently, and terminated with the *bone*.

A large fat ox (bred by R. Grimſtone, Eſq. of Kilnewick) was lately killed at Hull, which weighed 200 ſtone, ſtood ſix feet in height, was ſix yards in length, and nearly eight yards in girth. He was ſix years old.

Several gentlemen of landed property, in this county, have determined to oblige their tenants to breed and feed a certain number of cattle, commenſurate to the extent of their farms, and alſo to leſſen the number of horſes.

The Holderneſs Agriculture Society have reſolved, "that every exertion to improve the breed of horned cattle ſhould be uſed by their ſociety." The increaſing number of theſe ſocieties in the Britiſh Iſlands is a flattering circumſtance, and promiſes to add conſiderably to our beſt national intereſts!

During the laſt two months, there has been an increaſe in the manufactory of broad cloths, of 60,000 pieces, or 1.692,699 yards;—and of narrow cloths of 24,684 pieces, or 538,253 yards.

Married.] At York, Sir R. Wilmott, of Chaddeſden, co. Derby, to Miſs Grimſton. P. Charlton, eſq. captain in the 3d regiment of dragoon guards, to Miſs J. B. Barnett, of Jamaica. J. Bilton, eſq. to Miſs A. Oldfield. J. Moore, eſq. captain in the 3d regiment of dragoon guards, to Miſs Townſend. Mr. Hitchman, of London, to Miſs M. Williams, of Boroughbridge. Mr. Gooden to Miſs Mitchell, both of Skipton Craven. Mr. Hepworth to Miſs Laycock. Mr. Johnſon to Miſs Robinſon.

At Hull, Mr. Slater to Miſs Thornton. Mr. H. Gardiner to Miſs Maſſey. Mr. G. Marten to Miſs Lee.

At Leeds (Quaker meeting-houſe, Woodhouſe) Mr. E. Sporle to Miſs M. Hotham. Mr. Martin, of Woodſide, to Miſs Richardſon, of Woodhouſe, near Leeds. Mr. Wilſon to Miſs Ellis, both near Leeds. Mr. J. Hutchinſon to Miſs S. Clark, of Rothwell Haigh. Mr. W. Pearton, of Leeds, to Miſs E. Haigh, of Bradford.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Wood, Q. M. of the 6th dragoons, to Miſs E. Grey, daughter of Lieutenant Grey.

At Wakefield, J. Tenant, of Riddings, to Miſs Wilkinſon, near Settle. John Oxley, eſq. of Wakefield, to Miſs M. Potter, of Whitehaven.

At Barnſley, Mr. Stocks to Miſs Bentley, of Wakefield. Mr. Watſon, ſurgeon, to Mrs. Rolling, both of Wath, near Barnſley.

At Bradford, Mr. J. Hulton, to Miſs Lupton. Mr. T. Horsfall, of Denholm, to Miſs Smith, of Wilſden hill, near Bradford

At Brompton, near Northallerton, the Rev. Mr. Simpſon, of Ormſby, to Miſs Rowntry, of Leiſcar. Mr. W. Rawſtorn, of Burnly, attorney, to Miſs Wignal of Keighley. Mr. W. Hunt, of Sykehouſe, to Miſs Heighham, of Fiſhlake.

At Loverſhall, Mr. Machin, of Sheffield, to Miſs Burks.

Died.] At York, the Rev. W. Barret, rector of St. Dennis. Aged 14, Maſter R. Croft, ſon of the rev. R. Croft, one of the Reſidentiaries of the Cathedral. Mrs. Witham, wife of W. Witham, eſq. of Aberford. Aged 18, Miſs H. Gale.

At Acomb, aged 90, Mr. J. Hill.

At Hull, Mr. Lonſdale. Mrs. Gill. Mr. Bryant, formerly towns huſband. Mrs. Sinkler.

At Leeds, Mr. Taylor, late of Caſtleford. Mrs. Hardcaſtle. Mr. W. Barker. The Rev. Mr. Hargreaves, maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Batley, near Leeds. Mr. J. Wheelhouſe.

At Doncaſter, aged 50, Mr. J. Harriſon, one of the people called Quakers. Aged 86, Mrs. Marſhall.

At Bently, Mrs. Aſh. Mrs. Richardſon. Mr. R. Hubbard. Mr. Carter.

At Sheffield, Mr. Brighton, ſenior. Mrs. Crowder. Mr. C. Elliot.

At Whitby, Mrs. Langbourne. Mr. B. Smallwood.

At Scarborough, Mr. F. Ward.

At Halifax, Mr. Carlifle.

At Bawtrey, Mr. Goody.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Glover.

At Foggathorpe, aged 84, Mr. M. Clarkſon, the ſincere Chriſtian, and good man.

At

At Bradford, Mr. M. Moore.

At Undercliff, Miſs J. Huſler. Mr. S. Blake, one of the people called Quakers.

At Thorne, Mr. W. Brown, poſt-maſter.

At Yarm, aged 89, Mrs. D. Stonehouſe.

At Rawmarch, near Rotherham, the Rev. Mr. Hodgſon, rector.

At Barlbey, near Selby, Mrs. Dalby, wife of William Dalby, eſq.

At Brownhill, near Birſtall, Mr. A. Walker.

At Whitwell (N. Riding) aged 32, Sir Bellingham Graham.

Near Settle, Mrs. Paley, mother of the Rev. Dr. Paley, ſubdean of Lincoln.

At Sandal, Mrs. Zouch. Rev. Mr. Wilcock, curate of Leathley and Pool. Mrs. Thompſon, of Sheriff Hutton Lodge.

Lancaſhire.] The town of Bolton has been lately the ſcene of much altercation, on the ſubject of the rights of the townſmen to the waſte grounds incloſed, or to be incloſed, by a late act.

The Houſe of Recovery for fever patients, at Mancheſter, is now opened, in conſequence of the ſpirited exertions of the committee of the BOARD OF HEALTH.

A very ſubſtantial commodious edifice, on the Irwell, is now provided as a lying-in hoſpital for the town and neighbourhood of Mancheſter. It poſſeſſes every advantage of air, water, and ventilation, and ſtands in a ſituation ſcarcely to be matched in the town of Mancheſter or Salford.

Richard Broxup, of Burnley, was lately fined 40s. for vending flour mixed with *Spaniſh White*.

At the late fairs at Blackburn and Preſton, cloths, &c. ſold well, notwithſtanding the numerous diſcouragements--A tribute of praiſe is due to the Lancaſhire ſpirited manufacturers, who, in the worſt of times, perſeveringly exert themſelves to keep induſtry alive.

The Mancheſter, Bolton, and Bury canal is to be extended from Bolton and Bury, to Oldfield Lane, in Salford.

A female ſinger, at Liverpool, cleared lately, in one evening, 180l. by a benefit concert.

The alterations, &c. at Lancaſter Caſtle, reflect the higheſt credit on the judgment and taſte of the magiſtrates—Once the feudal reſidence of the dukes of Lancaſter, it has been converted into a county jail, though deſtitute of every advantage for the purpoſe, unleſs its healthy ſituation. The firſt addition is the jailer's houſe, a handſome edifice. The female debtor's priſon contains convenient yards and cells, with two ſpacious infirmaries over it. The felon's priſon is the largeſt improvement. The county hall, and offices for uſe, and ſtyle of building, do honour to the abilities of Harriſon, the architect. What remains unfiniſhed, are an arcade, for the priſoners to exerciſe or work in, in bad weather, with other COMFORTABLE ADDITIONS for the *debtors*, as well as felons; work rooms, &c. that none of the priſoners be unemployed; a chapel, reſervoirs, drains, &c.

Married.] At Mancheſter, Mr. J. Kay to Miſs S. Openſhaw, of Redivals. Mr. J. Wylde, Timber merchant, to Miſs M. Johnſon. Mr. J. Frith, merchant, to Miſs Hailworth, of Chapel Walks. Near Mancheſter, Mr. Pennington to Miſs Hargreaves, both of Weſt Houghton. Mr. Nicholſon to Miſs Marſhall. Serjt. Huff, of the guards, to Miſs Ogden. Mr. F. Ruſh to Miſs M. Smith. Mr. Thorpe to Miſs Docker.

At Liverpool, Mr. E. Charles to Miſs E. Skillicorn, of the Iſle of Man. Mr. A. H. Aiken, merchant, to Miſs Freeland. Mr. J. Manning, to Miſs Actingſtall.

At Warrington, Mr. Wiggans, of Wiggan, to Miſs Banks.

At Preſton, Mr. T. Sharrock, to Mrs. Lunt. Mr. T. Leeming, to Miſs Myers. Near Preſton, Mr. Fletcher to Miſs Threlfall, of Moorhall.

At Wiggan, Mr. T. Wallis to Miſs P. Platt.

At Chorley, the Rev. C. W. Ethelſtone, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Threlfall.

At Clithero, Mr. R. White to Miſs H. Haldren.

Died.] At Mancheſter, Miſs Rigby. Mr. B. Wright. Mrs. Stretch. Mrs. Goring. Mr. John Lane. In Salford, Mrs. Garnett, of Nantwich. Mrs. Aſhton. Mrs. Owen. Mr. J. Leech.

At Liverpool, aged 72, Mr. G. Wright. Mr. S. Cutter, landwaiter. Mr. Walker. Mr. R. Robinſon. Aged 77, J. Clemens, eſq. Alderman. Mr. Whitehead. Mrs. Kerſhaw. Mr. B. Hartwell. Mrs. Evans. Aged 23, Miſs E. Marſh.

At Lancaſter, aged 29, Miſs Barrow. Mrs. Mackrall. Aged 89, John Brackin, remarkable as an expert angler. Aged 38, Miſs Banow.

At Preſton, Mr. Newman.

At Blackburn, aged 76, Mr. H. Haworth, cotton manufacturer.

At Longridge, near Preſton, aged 86, Mr. J. Warton.

At Ormſkirk, Mrs. Anderſon.

At Kirkham, Mrs. Southward.

At Wiggan, Mr. W. Fanhurſt, a ſervant of diſtinguiſhed fidelity and integrity.

At Wavertree, Mr. J. Hudſon.

At Gee-Croſs, Mr. J. Wooley.

At Larkfield, aged 26, the Lady of T. T. Parker, eſq. of Canberry-houſe, Surrey.

Near Blackburn, aged 41, Mr. J. Pickup.

At Fryer Hill, Mr. J Taylor. Aged 96, Mr. T. Brown, of Woodplumton.

At Aſhton Underline, Mr. J. Brown, gent.

At Collyhurſt, Mr. J. Crompton.

Cheſhire.]

Cheſhire.]—The length of the propoſed Macclesfield canal will be twenty-nine miles; extending from Macclesfield and Leek, to the Staffordſhire potteries, and the Yorkſhire manufactories, with immenſe collateral advantages, &c. The grounds, &c. are free from obſtructions; the expence of freight will be leſs than that of other canals, and the trade may be carried on without paſſing of locks, and waſte of water.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. P. Stanford to Miſs M. Bennion, of Cheſter. Mr. J. Manning to Miſs M. Artingſtall. Mr. Orford to Miſs Pennington. Mr. T. Jenkins to Miſs Howard.

At Roſthern, Mr. W. Billington to Miſs Mills.

At Chorley, the Rev. C. W. Ethelſtone to Miſs Threlfal. At Macclesfield, Mr. J. Maſſay to Miſs M. Ainſworth, of Manchester.

At Congleton, Mr. W. Read to Miſs S. Martin, of Stockport. Mr. F. Wilſon, an eminent brewer, to Miſs Brown, of Aſhbourne.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Naylor, timber merchant. Mr. Williams, cheeſemonger. Mrs. Thomas. In the prime of life, Mrs. Monk, wife of Mr. Monk, printer of the CHESTER COURANT.

At Nantwich, Mr. Wyllie. Same place, Mrs. Garnett, wife of G. G. eſq. Alſo, Mr. J. Jackſon.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. D. S. Same place, Mrs. Boulton.

At Northwich, Mr. Owens, attorney.

Shropſhire.]—Shrewſbury, April 9. The culture of potatoes, in ſome inſtances, proves more profitable than that of wheat; a gentleman at Newick, laſt year, having gathered 500 buſhels from a ſingle acre.

At Bridgnorth great fair, was a ſhow of fat cattle, larger than at any former period;—prices were from 5d. to 5d. halfpenny, ſinking the offal. Prices of fat ſheep were from 6d. to 6d. halfpenny, ſinking the offal. Clover ſeed was from 10d. to 14d. per pound.

Married.] Mr. N. Farnall to Miſs M. Langford Condover. Near Bridgnorth, Mr. F. Woof to Miſs Milner.

At Middle, Mr. Harmer to Miſs Elſemere.

At Meole, Mr. Thomas to Miſs Bowen.

At Elleſmere, Mr. Groome, of Woverly, to Miſs Richards.

Died.] At Ludlow, Mr. Farmer, grocer. Same place, Mrs. Taylor. Alſo, Mrs. Woodward.

At Stanwardine, Mr. T. Atcherley, agent to the Earl of Exeter. Mrs. Parry, of Belmont.

Near Bridgnorth, the Rev. Mr. Whitmore.

At Shawbury Park, A. Corbet, eſq. aged 77, a gentleman greatly reſpected.

Staffordſhire.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. F. Seymour, of Lane End, to Miſs R. Keyter, of Walſall.

At Caſtle Church, Mr. Lathbury, of Burton, to Miſs Ward, of High Fields.

Mr. G. Bateman, of Aqualate Caſtle, to Miſs M. Godwin, of Draycottwaſte.

At Leek, Mr. W. Hodſon to Miſs Jane Nixon.

Mr. W. Hedderſich, of the Beacon, to Miſs Belcher, of Stafford.

At Mayfield, Mr. Richardſon to Miſs Lees. Mr. Baſſet to Miſs Woodruffe.

At Tettenhall, Mr. Fleming, of Cronkhall, to Miſs Shaw.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. R. Stubbs. Aged 36, Mr. T. Calkin. Aged 66, Mr. W. Bagnall, of the Hill, near Stafford.

At Utoxeter, C. Barnes, eſq. collector of the exciſe.

At Mayfield Hall, aged 79, T. Ley, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for Derbyſhire and Staffordſhire.

The Rev. J. Wright, rector of Bradley.

Derbyſhire.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Wright to Miſs Toplis.

At Aſhborn, Mr. Fr. Wilſon, of Stockport, to Miſs Brown.

At Atherſage, Mr. Smallwood to Mrs. Holt. Mr. Buchanan, of Shardlow, to Miſs Roſe, of Locks. Mr. James Oſborne, of Sutton on the Hill, to Miſs Catherine Heinkley.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Johnſon. Mr. W. Soare. Aged 71, Mrs. Wellbeloved.

At Cheſterfield, the Hon. Mrs. Horton, ſiſter of the earl of Derby, and lady of the Rev. T. Horton, of Hundill, and rector of Radſworth. Aged 80, Mr. R. Radford, of Littleover.

At Sandybrook, J. Beavan, eſq. Mr. Joſ. Smith, Spondon. Mrs. Bigg, Dronfield.

Nottinghamſhire.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Stoup, of Heckington, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Green. Lieutenant Johnſon, of the Nottinghamſhire Fencibles, to Miſs H. Mills. Mr. Chettle to Miſs Stafford, both of Bingham. Mr. Milner to Miſs Bateman. Mr. Whittle to Miſs M. Bateman.

At Mansfield, Mr. Dickins to Miſs H. Lockwood.

At Newark, Mr. Wells to the Widow Craſe.

At Ollerton, Mr. Marſhall, of Freeſtone, Lincolnſhire, to Mrs. Fouley, of Rufford.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Johnſon. Mrs. Garton. Mrs. James. Mrs. Dodſon.

At Mansfield, Mr. Wood.

At Newark, Mr. J. Spray, and Mrs. Goynor. Mrs. Dean, of Skegby.

Lincolnſhire.]—At one of the late Lincoln Aſſemblies, 40l. were collected for the purpoſe of raiſing a fund to diſcharge from priſon ſuch perſons as, having paid their debts, are detained in confinement from inability to pay their court fees.

At Lincoln Aſſizes a cauſe was tried between the magiſtrates of Gainſbro' diſtrict, and a preſs-gang at that Port—The apprentice of a ſhip-maſter having entered, the maſter procured a warrant to apprehend him. When the Gainſbro' conſtables attempted to execute their office, they were obſtructed by a midſhipman and four of his gang.—A proſecution was entered againſt the preſs-gang, which the Court of Admiralty defended. The defendants, however, were found guilty.

The common fields at Gainſbro' are in a courſe of incloſure.

A *new drainage*, 36 feet in width, and 8 feet deep, is to be conſtructed acroſs the Salt Marſh, in the New Holland drainage.

A laudable inſtitution has been founded at Alford, calling themſelves *the Society of Induſtry*; a number of pariſhes having ſubſcribed to confer premiums for KNITTING, and other domeſtic employments.

The drainage by Bevil's river is about to be improved.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Minnet to Miſs A. Caiſtor. Mr. T. Brown to Miſs M. Gibbeſon. Mr. J. Kew, of Burton, near Lincoln, to Mrs. A. Wood.

At Boſton, Mr. C. Carter, of Spalding, ſen. to Miſs S. Tayton.

At Lowth, Captain Blacker to Miſs Maddiſon, daughter of Colonel Maddiſon, of Stainton-le-vale.

At Kirton, Mr. Hervey, apothecary, to Mrs York. Mr. York to Mrs. Finch.

At Caythorpe, near Grantham, Mr. R. Weaver, of Sleaford, to Miſs E. Leake.

Mr. Bailey, of Hykeham, to Miſs Oxby, of Haddington

At Brant Broughton, Mr. Norton, jun. of Newark, to Miſs Morley.

At Weſt Keal, the Rev. R. B. Francis, of Suffolk, to Miſs A. Cracroft, daughter of T. Craycroft, eſq.

Mr. Hervey to Miſs Flinders, both of Donington.

Mr. Adcock, of Stamford, to Miſs M. Goſling.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 73, Mrs. Glen.

At Waſhingborough, near Lincoln, aged 64, Mr. J. Seaton.

At Gainſbro', advanced in years, Mrs. Capes.

At Stamford, Mr. W. H. Pyeman.

At Lowth, Mrs. Campbell.

At Great Hales, aged 60, Mr. J. Coy, ſen.

At Thorpe Latimore, aged 55, Mr. W. Parke.

Miſs Bourne, of Ludforth.

Mr Steele, of Scottlethorpe.

At Grantham, Mr. W. Carter.

Rutland.

Died.] Mr. J. Holmes, of Uppingham.

Leiceſterſhire.]—Various nocturnal depredations have been lately perpetrated at Hinckley and Barwell, by miſcreants under the denomination of *the Comet Society*, ſetting fire to barns, oat-ricks, cow-hovels, killing horſes, ſheep, &c. Twenty three ſheep had their throats cut, and a horſe was dangerouſly wounded, in the courſe of one night.

Mr. Freer, attorney of Leiceſter, has been elected Coroner for the county, without oppoſition.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. W. Wheldale, of London, to Miſs M. Sultzer. Mr. J Martin to Miſs S. Hill, of Tardebig, Worceſter. Mr. Temple, attorney, of Leiceſter, to Mrs. R. Burnaby. Mr. Ra. Oldacre, of Great Peatling, to Miſs M. Langham, of Kilby. At Wymondham, the Rev. C. Burton, rector of Landon, Bucks, to Miſs Kirkham, of Garthorp.

Died.] Aged 31, Mr. J. Kettleby, of Leiceſter. At Hinckley, Mr. T. Turner, jun. At Barrow upon Soar, J. Green, a labourer. He had been incapable of working upwards of ſeven years, and had received from a friendly ſociety 64l. 9s. 6d. excluſive of a ſmall ſum for his widow, and burial expences.

Warwickſhire.] A ſack nearly filled with counterfeit half crowns, was lately diſcovered near Birmingham. They are of plated metal, and exhibit a faint impreſſion, the date not legible.

A number of the inhabitants of Birmingham have aſſociated to build mills, bakehouſes, &c. for the purpoſe of ſupplying, firſt the ſubſcribers, and afterwards the public, with flour and bread. At Alceſter, an excellent eſtabliſhment of the kind has been ſet on foot, under the auſpices of lord Hertford, who has (in the Birmingham papers) recommended its proviſions to the imitation of the people of Birmingham.

Meſſrs. Bolton and Watt, of Birmingham, are erecting another manufactory, more conſiderable than that at Soho, diſtant five miles from it, on the Bilſton canal. The object of this eſtabliſhment is to form cylinders, iron caſtings, &c. hitherto made at other manufactories.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Bloxidge to Miſs M. Barnet. Mr. Tabemer to Miſs Newell. Mr. Joſ. Gaulton to Miſs E. Gem. Mr. T. Philipps to Miſs Cheſhire.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. T. Cotton to Miſs M. Toſt, of Norton. Joſ. Lander, gentleman, to Miſs A. Chadwick. Mr. W. Partner to Miſs E. Crutchley.

At Studley, Mr. G. Wedgebury to Miſs M. Houghton.

The Rev. Charles Dixell, vicar of Edgbaſton, to Miſs Conqueſt, of Summerhill.

The

The r.v. Mr. Bloxham, rector of Brinklow, to Miſs A. Lawrence.

Mr Coltman, of Cloud-ley, to Miſs Earnſby, of Yelvertoft. At Coventry, Mr. Farnwell to Miſs Joy, of Briſtol.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs H. Lacey. Mrs. Fleck. Mr. J. Penroſe. Miſs Hutchinſon. Mrs. Farquharſon. Mr R Pennel. Mr A. Mainwaring, attorney. Mr. R. Martin, printer. Aged 26, Miſs Ruſton.

Mrs. Garriſon, of Digbeth.

At Moſeley, the Rev. W. Hawkes, late of Birmingham.

At Stratford upon Avon, aged 114, Mr. J. Gill.

At Coventry, Mrs. Bearcroft.

Worceſterſhire.

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr Piddock to Miſs Corbet. Mr. Burran to Miſs Brewer. Mr. Hebb, ſurgeon and apothecary, to Miſs Weaver

At Wolverly, Mr. J. Grove, of Birmingham, to Miſs F. Clare.

Mr. J. Mathews, of Eveſham, to Miſs M. Wilkes, of Birmingham.

At Tipton, Mr. B. Woolley, of Dudley, to Miſs Evans.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mr. Butler.

At Perſhore, aged 54, Mrs. M. Bourne.

At Finſtall Heath, near Bromſgrove, Mr. Smith.

Aged 110, Mrs. M. Turner, of Church Lench.

The Rev. J. Davies, vicar of Upton Shodſbury.

Herefordſhire.

Married.] At Leominſter, Mr G. H. Hebb, of Worceſter, to Miſs A. J. Weavers.

At Hereford, W. Evans, eſq. to Miſs Brewſter, of Burlton, county of Leominſter. Mr. C ſcarlet to Miſs W. Meredith.

Died.] At Roſs, Mrs. Holden, wife of J. Holden, eſq.

At Allenſmore, aged 96, Mr. E Davies.

At Calverhill, aged 73, James Whitney, eſq. of ſocial manners and a generous hoſpitable diſpoſition.

Aged 89, John Skipp, eſq. of Upper Hall.

At the Portway, Mrs. Hill, relict of the late R Hill, eſq.

In Preſteign Gaol, John Phillips, againſt whom a bill of indictment had been found, for the forgery of a note of 500l.

At Ailey, Mr. E. Lewis.

Monmouthſhire.

Married.] At Monmouth, Lieut. Bagſhaw to Miſs M. Cecil.

Died.] At Monmouth, T. Bellamy, eſq. captain of the Monmouth militia. Same place, Mrs. Lucas.

At Abergavenny, Mrs. Martin, wife of J. M. eſq.

Oxfordſhire.]—An ewe, of the Berkſhire breed, the property of Mr. James Higgs, of Murcott, has yeaned, ſince the year 1784, thirty-four lambs;—ſix times ſhe yeaned two, twice four, once five, and twice three. Her ſtock is remarkably ſtrong and healthy.

Married.] Mr. J. H. Bobart, of Baliol College, to Miſs Eaton, of N. Weſton.

At N. Aſton, the Rev. R. H. Brandling to Miſs E. M. Bowles.

Mr Clark, of Sandford, to Miſs Wilſon, of Mackney, Berks.

The Rev. Mr. Earl, Rector of Swarford, to Miſs M. Hoſkins, of Witney.

Mr. W. Banniſter, of Warborough, to Mrs. Field.

At Idbury, R. Smith, aged 76, to S. Day, aged 74.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. T. Buckingham. Aged 36, Mr. Smith. Miſs So. Littlehale, of Bicester.

At Banbury, Mr. R. Rymill. At Kidlington, aged 73, Mrs. Tyrrel. Aged 66, Mrs. Devillard, of Ewelme.

Northamptonſhire.]—April 7th. Yeſterday, the new charter of this borough, to which there has been ſome oppoſition by part of the inhabitants, was brought from London, by the mayor, &c. It was met at the foot of the bridge by the corporation, with great ceremony, and conducted to the Guildhall, amidſt the congratulations of the townſmen, on the re-eſtabliſhment of their ancient privileges, and the ſecurity and protection afforded to the poor, &c.

Married.] Mr. Mould, ſurgeon, of Oundle, to Miſs Hicks, of Fotheringay

At Harringworth, Mr. Smith to Miſs Weldon.

Mr. White, of Brington, to Miſs Denny, of Muſcott.

Died.] At Northampton, aged 13, Maſter J. Horſey, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. J. H. diſſenting miniſter. Mr Fox. Mrs. Trotter, of Bliſworth.

At Huntroyd, full of years and good fruits, the Rev. B. Preedy, D.D. rector of Brington, and in the commiſſion of the peace for Northamptonſhire.

Buckinghamſhire.]—At Peuſey, a ſwan ſitting on her eggs, on one ſide of the river, obſerved a fox ſwimming towards her from the oppoſite ſide; rightly judging ſhe could beſt grapple with the fox in her own element, ſhe plunged into the water, and after beating him off for ſome time with her wings, at length ſucceeding in drowning him.

The range of ſtables at Lothbury Inn, near Newport Pagnell (including 16 fine horſes, &c.) were lately deſtroyed by fire.

Bedfordſhire.]—At the late Bedford Aſſizes, an action for mal-treating a ſervant boy, was brought againſt an inhabitant of Streatly—(Verdict for the boy, with 40l. damages, and coſts)—The judge and grand jury publicly returned thanks to

the Rev. Mr. Pleadow, for bringing this matter into court.

Married.] Mr. Leaver, of Bedford, to Miſs Gregory, of Cambridge.

Huntingdonſhire.

Died.] At Hemingford, the Lady of C. Lucas, eſq.

At Yaxley, aged 33, Mr. M. Beetton. Aged 59, Mr. F. Drake.

Cambridgeſhire,]—April 6. On Saturday laſt, the Prince and Princeſs of Orange arrived here on a viſit to the Univerſity.

Married.] At Wiſbech, Mr. Garner to Miſs Storr.

Mr. Verdun, attorney, of Long Sutton, to Miſs Maulkinſon, of Sutton Marſh.

Died.] At Cambridge, Miſs Baldrey, of London. Mr. James Rollings, of the Iſle of Man. The Rev Mr. Ayr, vicar of Levenington.

At Wiſbech, aged 82, Mr. W. Coleback, gentleman.

Sir Philip Vavazor. He ſerved the office of Sheriff for Cambridgeſhire, at the time of his Majeſty's acceſſion to the throne, and received the honour of knighthood on preſenting the county addreſs on that occaſion. He was the only ſon of Charles Vavazor, eſq. formerly receiver-general for that county.

Norfolk.]—Since the eſtabliſhment of the Benevolent Society of Norfolk, 370l. 4s. 6d. have been diſtributed among decayed tradeſmen, widows, and orphans; the ſociety have in the 4 per cents. a fund of 1250l.—An additional 100l. has been alſo lately purchaſed in the 4 per cents.

Yarmouth, April 6. On Friday laſt, the Hereditary Princeſs of Orange, her ſon and ſuite, arrived at this town on their way to the continent. She was detained a fortnight afterwards by contrary winds.

An Inſurance office againſt damages by fire has been ſet on foot at Norwich.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Lieut. Tuckfield, of the South Lincolnſhire Militia, to Miſs Lee. Mr. Barker to Miſs Lewis.

Mr. Palmer, attorney, at Downham, to Miſs Ch. Hanſlip, of Hilgay.

Mr. Bacon, of Trunch, to Miſs Nurſe, of Trimingham.

The Rev. Mr. Carver, of Low Stratton, to Miſs Barwick.

W. Clarke, eſq. of Bungay, to Miſs Wake, of Riddleſworth Hall.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 87, Mr. J. Scott, an eminent manufacturer. Aged 73, Miſs M. Payne. Aged 67, Mr. W. Howard. Aged 82, Mrs. M. Bunn. Aged 60, Mrs. Prieſt. Aged 50, Mr. Riches, of Morley, St. Peter. Aged 78, Mr. C. Godfrey. Aged 71, Mrs. M. Baldery. Aged 60, Mr. Higgs. Aged 21, Mr. T. Dennis, printer. Aged 14, Miſs Monk. Mrs. C. Lucas, one of the people called Quakers. Mr. R. Gardiner, poſt-horſe maſter.

Aged 92, Mrs. Lidderdale, of Lynn.

Suffolk.] In conſequence of a memorial from the principal inhabitants, &c. of Bury to the poſt-maſters general, a mail-coach commenced running daily from the metropolis to Bury, on the 16th ult.

At the Aſſizes for this county, a verdict, with 200l. damages, was recovered againſt the hundred of Hartſmere to repair the loſs of a farmer, whoſe premiſes had been wilfully ſet on fire.

Married.] R. Tiddeman, eſq. of Ipſwich, to Miſs Burn, of Felixſtow. Mr. J. Andrews, of Timworth, to Mrs. Hemington, of Tavernham, Norfolk.

Died.] At Moulſham Hall, near Chelmſford, aged 86, lady Mildmay. Aged 60 Mr. J. Debenham, of Redgrave. Aged 50. Mrs. Hubbard. Aged 82, Mr. Mattyard, of Buxhall. At Pakefield, Mrs. Machin.

Hertfordſhire.

Married.] The Rev. J. Collins, vicar of Cheſhunt, to Miſs Smith, of Chiſwick.

Died.] At Gaddeſden, Mrs. A. Norton.

Eſſex.]—Lately, near Maldon, an eel was taken, meaſuring *five feet ſix inches in length*, 17 *inches in girth*, and weighing 26 *pounds*; the largeſt of the ſpecies ever caught, or deſcribed in natural hiſtory.

A ſingle farmer at Hadham, in this county, rents 13 farms!

At a meeting of the Eſſex Agricultural Society at Chelmsford, on the 5th ult. the Vice Preſident aſſerted, that "the cauſe of religion, and the intereſt of the eſtabliſhed church, required *an alteration in the law of tythes.*" At their next meeting the ſociety are to take ſome active public ſteps in favour of this ſo much wiſhed for meaſure.

At the Chelmsford Aſſizes, in an appeal againſt certain overſeers of poor rates, the court decided, that "rates are to be levied conformably to preſent value, and not to the laſt letts."

Married.] At East Hanningfield Mr. R. Peacock to Miſs Turner. Major Fr. Slater to Miſs Rebow, of the Park, near Colcheſter.

At Bormin, Mr. James Firmin to Miſs Ra. Baker, of Stiſted. Mr. T. Mare, of Chelmsford, to Miſs Cant, of Writtle.

At Whickham, Mr. Gardiner to Miſs Philipps.

Died.] At Colcheſter, aged 63, Mr. T. Tillet. At Chelmsford, Mrs. Straight. Mr. T. Barnard, of Lindſell-hall. Mr. Wall, attorney, of Brentwood. Mrs. Warren, at Greenſtead. At Witham, Mr. Sandford. Mr. Attridge, of Writtle. Aged 102, Mrs. Su Mills, who had lived in good health moſt of her days in a Lockhouſe, on the Bungay Navigation (ſurrounded with water in the winter ſeaſon.)

Kent.]—Government are incloſing a large tract of the marſhy grounds, near Sheer-

Sheerneſs, with a view to add to the fortifications erected there.

At *the little village of Broad Stairs* (in conſequence of the war) there are at this time, TWENTY-SIX *fatherleſs children* left by perſons who have died in the ſervice of their country.

A boat belonging to the Reſolution cutter (lying in the Small Downs) overſet lately, from the circumſtance of the perſons in her (in number fourteen) *riſing up all at one time*.—One man, a youth aged thirteen, and a woman, were drowned.

The Kent Agricultural Society have offered a number of premiums (of fifteen guineas and under) for the invention of the beſt *turn wriſt* plough, the beſt method of deſtroying rats and mice, without poiſon, deſtroying the *grub of the chaffer*, rearing *the greateſt number of calves*, producing the *beſt cart ſtallion*, and the beſt fleece of wool, &c. Alſo others for the encouragement of induſtry, œconomy, &c.

The additions and repairs of the fortifications at Chatham lines are carrying on with unuſual vigour.

Married.] At Sevenoaks, Mr. Taylor, ſurgeon, to Lady Louiſa Stanhope, daughter of the earl of Stanhope. The ceremony was kept at his lordſhip's ſeat with great feſtivity.

At Canterbury, Mr. Chalk to Miſs Vincent. At Maidſtone, Mr. J. Argles to Miſs Pope. Mr. W. Smith to Miſs H. Kingſnorth. At Margate, Mr. Lewis to Miſs Garret, of Stepney. At Dover, Mr. Glanfield to Miſs Sutton. B. Cobb, eſq. of Lydd, to Miſs Cartwright, of Ixworth Abbey, Suffolk. Mr. W. Garret to Miſs M. Crittenden, Sittingbourn.

Died.] At Canterbury, Maſter Sa Chambers, eldeſt ſon of Ja. Chambers, eſq. of Woodſtock, Kent. R. Tretton, gent. At Maidſtone, Mrs. Scott. At Margate, Mrs. Balſey. Mr. S. Cruuch. At Tenterden, aged 57, Mr. R. Taylor. Aged 60, Mrs. Mace. At Ingreſs Park, aged 63, H. W. D. Roebuck, eſq. At Dover, aged 26, Miſs M. Polhill. Mrs. Bowes. Mr. Prior, Chatham. Aged 24, Miſs E. Watſon, of Leeds.

Hampſhire.] In the projected Canal FROM LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON. the diſtance to cut is not above twenty miles—a work which might be finiſhed in twelve months. Such a canal, in time of war, would ſave the public ſeveral millions, by accelerating expeditions, and ſaving convoys, employed between the two ports. Sometimes an expedition is deferred for want of gun-powder; another time for want of guns; a third time for army neceſſaries, &c. It alſo requires a variety of winds to proceed from the Thames to Portſmouh;—whereas, the the whole of any convoy, through the medium of a canal to Portſmouth, will arrive there in three days' time!

A private of the 28th (foot) quartered in the Iſle of Wight, being to receive a puniſhment of 300 laſhes, when ordered to ſtrip, very deliberately took out a knife from his waiſtcoat pocket and ſtabbed himſelf in two places.

Married.] At Wincheſter, the Rev. Mr. Steele to Miſs Stroud. Mr. Hopkins to Miſs Tredgold, of Chilboton.

Mr. Botten, of Southampton, to Miſs Short. G. Garret, eſq. of Portſmouth, to Miſs Pierce, of Watford, Herts, daughter to the late captain Pierce, of the Halſwell Indiaman.

Died.] Mrs. Murray, of Springhill, near Southampton.

Mr. Whiteway. Mr. G. G. Hooker. Aged 85, Ed. Lily, eſq.

At Portſmouth, Mrs. Jeffer. Mr. Howard, purſer of the Pagaſe, man of war.

At Wincheſter, Mrs. Swanton.

Mr. Cox, of Portſea. Mr. May, of Romſey. Aged 63, Mr. Galton, of Ringwood. At Burgate, near Fordingbridge, Mrs. Rooke, ſiſter of Admiral Sir Roger Curtis. Mrs. Davis, of Warminſter.

Wiltſhire.

Married.] At Corſham, Mr. Haiford, attorney, of Bath, to Miſs Hulbert, of Thingley.

At Great Cheverell, L. Tinker, eſq. of Eaſtcott, to Miſs Sainſbury, of Weſt Lavington.

At Trowbridge, T. Whittington, eſq. of Hanſwell Houſe, Glouceſter, to Miſs Batchelor, of Freſhford.

At Devizes, the Rev. Mr. Jolliffe, of Poole, to Miſs Carpenter.

Died.] At Marlborough, Mrs. Halcombe.

At Saliſbury, Mr. J. Hilary, attorney. Miſs Wheeler. Miſs Cooper.

Aged 66, the hon. Mrs. E. Arundal, of Aſhcombe.

Aged 81, Mr. R. Pearce, of Brodford, a ſteady orthodox member of the church of England, an excellent man, and real Chriſtian.

[The late William Benſon Earle, eſq. who died at his houſe in the Cloſe, Saliſbury, on Monday the 21ſt ult. has by his will left the following bequeſts:—To the matrons of Biſhop Seth Ward's College, in the Cloſe, Saliſbury, he hath bequeathed the ſum of 2000 guineas:—To St. George's Hoſpital, Hyde Park Corner; to Hetheringham's Charity for the relief of the blind; to the Philanthropic Society; and to the Fund for the relief of decayed muſicians, a contingent legacy of 1000 guineas each:—To the reſpective pariſhes of the Cloſe, St. Edmond, St. Thomas, and St. Martin, in Saliſbury, 50 guineas each:—For different charitable purpoſes, in the pariſh of Grately, Hants, the ſum of 400 guineas; and to the poor cottagers in Grately, his tenants, the fee ſimple of their cottages:—To the pariſh of North Stoke, in Somerſetſhire, 30 guineas:—To the Royal Society, 200 guineas—to the Society of Antiquarians, 200 guineas—and to the Preſident of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, &c 200 guineas, for the purchaſe of books for the public

lic libraries of thoſe three reſpectable ſocieties:—To the Bath Agriculture Society, 100 guineas:—He has bequeathed the ſum 400 guineas, for erecting a window of painted glaſs, in the great weſt nave of Saliſbury cathedral; and an annual ſubſcription of five guineas, for ten years, towards the ſupport of the Saliſbury Concert; and a farther ſum of 150 guineas for the three next triennial Muſical Feſtivals at Saliſbury, after his deceaſe Beſides the above public legacies, he has amply remembered his friends, and has bequeathed many others, with a view to encourage merit, and to reward induſtry and goodneſs.]

Glouceſterſhire.] At Glouceſter Aſſizes, Mrs. Read was tried on a charge of being privy to the murder of her huſband (a gentleman of property) and acquitted.

At the ſame place, the inhabitants, at a late meeting, reſolved, "not to accept other halfpence in payment, than good old Tower halfpence, of which, they aſſert, that as many are in circulation as are neceſſary."

The *Briſtol Marine Society*, having previouſly diſpoſed of the boys under their government, have lately thought proper to diſſolve their eſtabliſhment, as it could not be longer ſupported with any proſpect of ſucceſs.

Married.] At Glouceſter, Mr. G. Watſon to Miſs E. Gore, of Evesham, Worceſterſhire. The Rev. J. Roberts, vicar of Crecting, Suffolk, to Miſs A. Saunders.

At Briſtol, Mr W. Brett to Miſs Watkins. Mr. Wallis to Mr. A. Matthews. Mr. Vaughan, jun. to Miſs Collins.

At Briſtol, Mr W Davies, of Hereford, to Miſs E. Oakwill. Mr. Mayall to Miſs Griffiths.

At Tewkſbury, Mr. P. Cary, of London, to Miſs Ludgrove.

C. Higgs, eſq. of Cheltenham, to Mrs. Brown, of Upper Sewel.

Mr. Haynes, of Court Place, to Miſs C. Wilkes, of Bockley.

At Frome, Mr. J. Treaſure to Miſs Walter.

Died.] At Glouceſter, H. Aſkew, eſq. of Redheugh, Durham. Mr R. Solloway. Mrs. Ingram. Mrs. Heath. Mr. J. Bicknell.

At Briſtol, Mrs. Sperrin. Aged 78, Miſs M. Newall; and a few few days after, aged 70, Miſs E. Newall. Mr. J. Nurſe. Miſs Lansdown. Mr. L. Jacobs. Mrs. Smith. Mr. J. Woodland. Aged 80, Mrs. Adamſon. Mrs. Gould. Mrs. Taylor. Mr. Strong. Mr. Doddrell, jun. Mr. W. Gundry. Aged 82, Mr. Willis, elder brother of Mr. Colſon's Endowment, St. Michael's Hill. Mr. W. Wray. Mr. S. New. Mr. T. Edgar. Mrs. Tomlinſon. Mr. Fear.

At the Hot Wells, Miſs Langton, eldeſt daughter of B. Langton, eſq. of Lincoln. W. Evans, eſq. of Darley, near Derby.

At Clifton, aged 72, J. Hetts, eſq. one of the maſter in chancery.

At Stroud, Aged 19, Mr. E. Poole. Mrs. Jeſſop, of Fairford. Mr. Maſon, ſen. of Dowderſwell.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Hind, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Torkington, Mr. W. Player, one of the people called Quakers.

At Frome, Mrs. Agres. Mrs. Wayland.

At Picked Elm, Mrs. Wathen.

Aged 76, Mrs. Allwin, of Honeyborn.

At King's Weſton, M. J. Reynolds, a reſpectable and reſpected farmer. The rev. C. Elwes, rector of Litton.

Somerſetſhire.] The barn of Mr. Pope, at North Perrot, was lately ſet on fire by one Barſella Hallet; whereby the ſame, including a quantity of barley, three dwelling houſes, ſtables, out-houſes, ſeveral wheat and hay-ricks, bean-mows, &c. were conſumed The loſs is rated at 1500l. The incendiary was committed to Ilcheſter gaol.

The ſervant of a publican in Bath, was ſuffocated lately in attemping to clean to a large empty beer caſk.

Commiſſioners are at preſent incloſing Sedgmoor, &c.

At the aſſizes for this county, a ſervant maid, of Shepton Mallet, recovered 400l. damages from her maſter, for a violent aſſault.

Lately, in digging for a well, on Mendipp Hills, an enormous vein of rich lead ore, was diſcovered on a piece of ground, formerly deviſed to the poor of the pariſh of Priddy.

In the courſe of twelve hours, half a ton was cleared out ſome days ago, by the labour of one man!

Married.] At Bath, Mr. W. Ebſworth to Miſs E. Thomas, of Briſtol. The rev. H. Wynne, of Ireland, to Mrs. C. Eckerſall, of Catharine. R. Moore, eſq. of Kentlewell Hall, Suffolk, to Miſs S. Cotton, daughter of the late Vice-admiral Cotton. Mr. T. Buſh, of Briſtol, to Miſs Baynteen

At Barnſtaple, Mr. T. Trotter, attorney, to Miſs C. Gribble.

At Worle, Mr. Thayer to Miſs Wollan.

At Eaſt Haptree, Mr. G. Henoille, of Worle, to Miſs H. Gale. Mr. W. Chapel to Miſs Stevens.

At Stantonwick, Captain Kernar, of the 75th regiment, to Miſs Adams, of Chelwould.

At Whitchurch, Mr. W. Upcott to Miſs Aſhley, of Briſtol.

Died.] At Bath, the rev. T. Triſtram, rector of Great Ponton and Parkſton, Lincoln. Mrs. Falconer, wife of Mr. Falconer, author of a poem, called the Shipwreck. Major General Hughes, a colonel commandant of Marines.—Mrs. Foſter. Mrs. Rogers. Mrs. Struttel. Aged 87, Mrs. Wingrove. C. Gunning, eſq. attorney, and one of the common council. Mrs. Coxhead, Mrs. Evett.

At Taunton, Mrs. Bryant.

At Earl, near Taunton, Mrs. Heine. At

At Bridgewater, Lady A. Montague, ſiſter of the Duke of Mancheſter.

At Budleigh Mrs. A. Hood, eldeſt ſiſter of the Lords Hood and Bridport, particularly endeared to her indigent neighbours, to whom ſhe was a conſtant friend.

At Biddeford, Mr. P. Burgeſs, upwards of 50 years in the Cuſtoms there; a man of penetrating genius and excellent underſtanding—From a culpable diffidence, his talents, however, were buried in obſcurity.

At Chipley, J. Cluke, eſq.

At Brompton Ralph, Mr. Lerway, where he had been parith clerk 63 years.

Dorſetſhire.

Married.] At Shaftſbury, Mr. J. Dowding, aged 65, to Mrs. L. King, aged 63.

At Lymington, Major Thomas, of the 28th of foot, to Miſs M. Bulmer.

At Sherborn, Mr. Parry, ſurgeon, to Miſs Burton.

At Shaſton, T. Higgins to J. Cookman.—Higgins was tried lately for the murder of his wife: on that occaſion his preſent wife was the principal evidence againſt him.

Ed. Williams, eſq. of Henningſtone-hall, to Miſs Flinn, of Swainſwick, near Bath.

Died.] At Sherborn, Mrs Owen. Mrs. F. Wanvick. At Martock, Miſs Jennes. Mrs. Farthing, of Benfield park.

Devonſhire.

An Agricultural Society for the eaſtern diſtricts of this county only (in a meeting of which J. B. Cholwick, eſq. was chairman) has been lately organized, and a ſubſcription opened for the purpoſes of the inſtitution.

Dartmouth, March 29. For ſeveral months paſt, a ſpecies of wolf, or wild dog, has been ranging in the foreſt of Dartmoor, and deſtroyed 500 ſheep.

Married.] At Plymouth, Mr. Hervey to Miſs Cleverton.

At Teignmouth, G. Forbes, eſq. of London, to Miſs Penſon.

At Sidbury, Mr. Hallet, of Axminſter, to Miſs Taylor.

At Collumpton, R. Cruges, eſq. to Miſs P. Axford, of L. Cleverell, Wilts.

At Exeter, W. A. Bartlett, of Somerſetſhire, gent. to Mis P. Nation

At Silverton, Mr. Paſmore to Miſs Witcocks.

At Tiverton, Mr. Willmot, of Bridgewater, to Miſs S. Hurley.

Died.] At Plymouth, N.P. Pine, lieut. and quar. maſter of the eaſt Devon milita. Aged 80. Miſs Harrington. Aged 70, Mr. Stevens.

At Axminſter, Mr. Forward, attorney. P. Pering, eſq. of Membland.

At Taviſtock Mrs. Coleman.

At Exeter, — Lammas, apprentice to a dyer; having ſtepped on the edge of a boiling furnace, he fell backwards, into it. He was drawn out a few ſeconds afterwards, and languiſhed four hours, till he expired. The rev. R. Hole, rector of N. Tawton and Churaleigh. Mrs. Worthy. Mr. G. Cheetham. Miſs M. Green. Aged 84, Mrs. Peaſe. Mr. H. Shilſon.

The Rev. J. Fleming, rector of Plymtree, a gentleman of extenſive knowledge, and unbounded charity.

Cornwall.

The Cornwall Agricultural Society have agreed to ſecond the views of the Board of Agriculture, in petitioning Parliament for a bill to incloſe the waſte lands. Cornwall is peculiarly intereſted, both in the general object, and in the mode of carrying it into execution, having larger tracts of waſte lands, in proportion to its extent, than almoſt any other county; and property there being ſo minutely divided, as to preclude application for private bills, from the expence of procuring them. The Society are alſo endeavouring to promote the more extenſive cultivation of graſſes and green crops, &c. in the county.

A ſpirited ſubſcription has been entered into for the widows and 27 orphans of the 7 pilots, drowned lately in attempting to aſſiſt a veſſel in diſtreſs on the weſtern rocks of the Scilly Iſlands.

Married.] Mr. Ward, ſurgeon, of Fowey, to Miſs Stevens, of St. Ives.

At Fowey, Mr. R. Duggent to Miſs A. Long.

Died.] Mr. Pyke, of Falmouth, merchant, poſſeſſed of vigorous intellectual powers, and a heart fraught with every ſocial quality.

Mr. R. Bludſtone.

Wales.

Married.] At Llemſaintffraid, Mont. the rev. T. J. Davies to Miſs M. Worthington.

At Llandiloey, E. Rees, aged 77, to E. Baxter, aged 74!

At Holywell, Mr. E. Cames to Miſs H. Jones.

Died.] At Ruthin, extenſively regretted, the Rev. Thomas Roberts, A M. head-maſter of the grammar-ſchool, a ſituation he had filled with the greateſt credit and ſatisfaction. The town and neighbourhood of Ruthin, will long have to lament a loſs, that to the public cannot be eaſily ſupplied, and which, in its private view, is irreparable.

At Holywell, Mr. Small, attorney.

At Bronwhylfa, near St. Aſaph, Mrs. Hughes, relict T. Hughes, eſq.

At Aberllolwyn, Cardigan, E. Hughes, eſq.

At Bettws, Mr. Williams, attorney.

The rev. R. Lewis, vicar of 3 united pariſhes, in Caermarthenſhire.

At Kirkwelli, J. Baptiſte Morelli, eſq. an eminent compoſer of muſic, and, for many years leader of the band, at the Opera-houſe, London.

Scotland.]

Scotland.] The fiſhery on our coaſt has been ſo ſucceſsful, that the fineſt cod fiſh has ſold in Edinburgh at leſs than one penny per pound.

In the counties of Wigtown, Kircudbright, and others of the diſtrict formerly called Galloway, in conſequence of the introduction of Engliſh agriculture, land has increaſed in value 40 per cent. within the laſt ten years.

At a late general meeting of the proprietors of the bank of Scotland, their whole ſtock was ordered to be conſolidated, amounting to one million ſterling. A new banking houſe is alſo to be erected, the preſent being inadequate to extenſive operations.

In Bute and Argyleſhire, the agricultural premiums are chiefly offered for the cultivation of cottages; in Aberdeen, Bamf, Forfar, &c. for the melioration of graſſes and turnips; in the weſtern iſlands for reclaimings moſs lands, ſo as to render them capable of bearing graſs, 5l. for every four acres.

Married.] At Edinburgh, William Balderſton to Miſs Helen Gilmour. Rev. T. Kennedy to Miſs S. M. Murray, Mr. F. Napier to Miſs Hamilton. John Hawthorne, of Caſtlewig, eſq. to Miſs M'Dowall.

Mr. S. White, merchant, of Edinburgh, to Miſs A. Lamb, of Fetter-lane, London.

Died.] Suddenly, Lord Somerville, one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland.

At Edinburgh, Mr. P. Mayne, an ingenious mechaniſt. Mrs C. M. Lee Lewes, wife of the comedian. At Glaſgow, aged 84, the rev J. Gilles, D.D. upwards of 54 years miniſter of the College Kirk, eminently diſtinguiſhed for piety and charity.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Helen Simſon. Miſs J. Murray. Mrs. Barbara Douglas. Thomas Todd, eſq. treaſurer of the Orphan Hoſpital, to whoſe exertions that excellent inſtitution is greatly indepted.

At Aberdeen, aged 71, G. Campbell, D.D. F.R.S. Edin. late Princ. and Prof. Divin. at Mariſchal college. *For memoirs of this gentleman, ſee our next month's Magazine.*

At Edinburgh, A. Macchonochie, eſq. one of the comptrollers of the cuſtoms of Scotland.

At Aberdeen, Miſs Turner. At Grenoch, Miſs N. R. Kerr. Mrs. C. Carnegie.

At Leith, Mrs. S. Dalrymple, aged 94. At Norriſtown, Rev. Pat. Caldwell

At Glaſgow, Miſs Ann Napier. Mr. George Hamilton. J. Ferguſon, eſq late of Jamaica. Mrs. Colhoun. At Broonhill, Capt. J. Hamilton. At Inverneſs, Major G. Munro, 68th reg.

In Broughten, Mrs Helen Seton, Mrs M. Moubray. Miſs M. Graham. Mrs Elliot. Mrs. Wright, of St. James's ſtreet. Aged 83, Mr. Alex. Palmer.

At Caradell, Dugald Campbell, eſq. At Hennington, Mrs. Lucas. At Crieff, Mr. Mat. M'Innes, ſurgeon.

Ireland.

Some of our great landholders are dividing their eſtates into ſmaller farms, of from ten to thirty acres. Lord Dillon has lately adverriſed lands in Carlow, for a term of lives or years, with a *nota bene*, that "None but ſuch as covenant to reſide on the farm, will be treated with"—a line of conduct the beſt calculated to raiſe, what is ſo much wanted in this country, a ſubſtantial yeomanry.

The following reſolutions are copied verbatim from an advertiſement lately publiſhed in the Dublin papers, in conſequence of a meeting of citizens, at which the lord mayor preſided—"That it appears to this meeting, that a very great number of the lower orders of the people have died in the courſe of this winter, in ſilent obſcurity, for want of the common neceſſaries of life"—"And that many hundreds of the poor are now in a famiſhing ſtate, and muſt loſt be to the community, unleſs ſome mode of relief be immediately adopted."

In a paper lately read before the Royal Iriſh Academy, it has been demonſtrated, that the Telegraph was invented nearly thirty years ago, by a Mr Edgeworth, a Britiſh ſubject.

The commercial intercourſe between this country and America, is increaſing rapidly—large orders for linens, glaſsware, and other Iriſh manufactures, arrive daily.

There is alſo an increaſed demand for Iriſh ſoap and candles, for the Weſt Indies. Our ſoap for bleaching and waſhing linen, is deemed the beſt in the world.

At Longford Aſſizes, eight men concerned in the murder of the late C. B. Harman, eiq. were capitally convicted, and ordered for execution.

*** It was not in the County of Meath Hoſpital, that the Cæſarian operation, noticed in our laſt, was performed, but in the Meath Hoſpital, or county of Dublin Infirmary. The operation was performed by Mr. WILLIAM DEASE, one of the ſurgeons to the above Infirmary.

Died.] In Dublin, Mrs. Curtis, relict of T. C. eſq. of Mountown, a lady of ſingular merit.

In Bridge-ſtreet, Travers Hartley, eſq. merchant, and late repreſentative of the city of Dublin; a man who through life exhibited a bright example of public and private virtue. His remains were interred with great pomp, attended by moſt of the public bodies in Dublin.

Mr. S. L. Adams. Mrs. Burke. Miſs Traverſe. Mr. A. Gore. Mr. P. Reynolds.

Aged 74, Lewis Thomas, eſq. Mr Potts, an eminent printer and bookſeller, proprietor of Samdon's News Letter. Mrs. M. Graves. Mrs. Harriſon. Mrs. Smark. Aged 76, T. Gibbons, eſq. Mrs. M. Allen.

A METE-

		Remarks.
	NW	cloudy
	NW	part. clo. freſh gale
	W	do. clear freſh gale
	NW	do. freſh breeze
	NW	very clear
	NW	partially clear
	NW	clear—fr. breeze
	NW	very clear
	NW	cloudy
	NW	do.
		drizzling rain
	NW	clear
		do.
		do.
		do. perfectly calm
		cloudy
	W	do. & freſh breeze
	W	do.
	W	do. ſhowery--calm
	NW	do calm—breeze
	NW	partially cloudy
	NW	cloudy
		clear
		cloudy
	W	do.
	W	do.
	E	do.
	E	do.
	E	do.
	E	do.
	E	partially clear
	E	thick fog came on ſuddenly
	EE	clear
	EE	very clear
	EE	do.
	E	do.
	E	do.
	E	ſprinkl. of rain in the night—clou.
	E	cloudy
	E	do.
	E	cloudy and a brez.
	E	partially clear
	E	cloud, & windy.
	NE	do. very windy
	E	do. & windy
	NE	partially
	NE	very clear
	F	do.
	EE	clear
	E	cloudy
	E	partially clear
	E	do.

[illegible] Explanation—By *clear*, a ſky blue [illegible] more blue than clouds—[illegible] with the clouds are dark.—[illegible]; *P.* Pluviometer: and [illegible] the ſquare in the laſt [illegible] ion of the Thermometer [illegible] unleſs the contrary is

AGRICULTURE,

to the ſame objections I have already mentioned, namely, that it will not prevent a relapſe.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble ſervant,
Warwick-Lane, May 9th. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING obſerved in a Number of your much-approved Miſcellany, a ſort of invitation to the diſcuſſion of ſubjects belonging to language, I am induced to offer you ſome brief remarks on a matter relative to Engliſh ſtyle, which I cannot but think of ſome importance. The firſt principle of good taſte in writing, as in every thing elſe, appears, to me, to be *congruity*, and I ſcarcely know any advantage to be gained by its violation which can compenſate for ſuch a defect. But to mix the ſtyles of different periods or different ſubjects in the ſame ſentence, is certainly ſuch a violation; and there is an inſtance in which this has been, and ſtill is practiſed by many of our firſt writers. This is, where in ſome verbs the third perſon ſingular is made to preſerve its old termination *th*, while in others, and indeed in the general courſe of conſtruction, it has the modern termination of *s*. There are two caſes, in which I obſerve this incongruity very frequent. The firſt is in ſermons and other grave writings, where, I ſuppoſe, for the purpoſe of throwing a ſanctimonious air of antiquity over the compoſition, it is uſual, almoſt univerſally, to terminate the auxiliary verbs in this manner, viz. *doth*, *hath*, rather than *does*, *has*. The other caſe is, where, for the ſake of euphony, it is thought proper to avoid a concurrence of *s*'s, by ſubſtituting the *th*; thus *expreſſeth*, rather than *expreſſes*; *poſſeſſeth*, rather than *poſſeſſes*, &c. In both theſe caſes, it is, I acknowledge, a ſentiment of taſte which occaſions the incongruity I complain of; and ſome of our moſt elegant authors have ſanctioned it both by their precept and example. Againſt this, I have nothing to ſet, but another rule of taſte; and it muſt be left to the reader to decide, which is of the greateſt obligation. For my own part, I avow that this mixture of different grammars---this junction of the antique and modern---is, to my preception, a deformity infinitely greater than any cacophony can be; nor do I believe it can be juſtified by a ſimilar example in any other modern language. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

May 3 SIMPLICIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following Letter, written ſome years ago, by a phyſician to a friend, is thought worthy of inſertion in your Miſcellany, you will oblige me by giving it room. Your's, N. N.

"You will be much concerned, my dear friend, to hear that your amiable acquaintance, Mrs.--------, is irrecoverably gone in a conſumption. We have had the painful taſk of watching the progreſs of this ſlow undermining diſorder, ſo flattering and treacherous to the patient, though generally obvious enough to the intelligent obſerver. We have been continually mortified with the inefficacy of the beſt-directed means of relief, and have ſeen every glimmering of hope ſucceſſively vaniſh, and only ſerve to augment deſpair. Country air, milk diet, medicines, have all been tried---but in vain.

Ah, what avails the life-inſpiring breeze,
Elaſtic, fragrant! what, the wholeſome herb,
Cull'd from the mountain! what the milky ſtream,
Balſamic, ſtrain'd thro' thouſand fineſt tubes,
Nature's beſt lab'ratory? In her ſide,
The fatal arrow ſticks; its barbed point
Tears deep, and all the curious texture mars.

"There is one ſtep in the routine of practice, which uſually commences about this ſtage of the diſeaſe, that I certainly ſhall not attempt to recommend. This is, a viſit to ſome of the faſhionable watering places; where, at a diſtance from friends, relations, and all the endearments of home and native ſoil, the poor harraſſed patient languiſhes, and perhaps dies, amidſt the hurry of thoughtleſs diſſipation, and the cold negligent ſervices of mercenary attendants. And I own, I am greatly ſurpriſed, that where the virtues of the ſuppoſed remedy are ſo inadequate, and every other circumſtance is ſo oppoſite and unfavourable, the power of faſhion ſhould be able to influence men of ſkill and humanity, to give advice ſo little conformable to the dictates of either. Of all wiſhes relative to this poor precarious life, the laſt and moſt reaſonable, is a peaceful and quiet departure from it; and of all tormentors he is the moſt inhuman, who extends his moleſtation to the very article of death.

"Theſe reflections lead me to ſome indignant cenſure of another faſhionable cruelty, which could never have gained ground ſo much, had not faſhion the power of ſtifling every emotion or reflection that would oppoſe its ſway. Inefficacious as

I believe

I believe all medicinal waters are in conſumptive caſes, it is certain, that many grievous maladies receive from them relief, which no other remedy would ſo effectually beſtow. They are, therefore, the reſort of numbers, afflicted with diſorders, ſome highly painful, ſome dangerous, and all fatiguing and diſtreſſing, which demand quiet, ſtillneſs, and repoſe. Yet theſe are the places, where the diſſipated and the gay chooſe to crowd, for their round of ſummer amuſements. Here, unmoved by the melancholy ſpectacles continually before their eyes, and careleſs how much they aggravate the ſufferings of fellow-creatures, they dance, they play, they racket, with all the modiſh rage of people, who think they exiſt only to divert themſelves. But did the delicate and ſentimental fair one but once reflect, that every ſtep ſhe takes in the dance, and every note of the muſic, brings agony to ſome poor wretch, and prevents that ſleep he would give worlds to purchaſe, it muſt ſurely ſtop her ſhort in the midſt of merriment, and alarm her with the apprehenſion of *guilt*, in what ſhe before regarded as innocent amuſement. Add to this, the increaſe of expence, and abridgement of conveniences, which the ſick ſuffer from this unwelcome intruſion, and the numbers who are actually debarred from any ſhare of the benefits to be derived from theſe natural remedies, and the evil will appear of very important magnitude. I by no means include the frequenters of the ſea-bathing places in my cenſure. That bounteous element flows in ſo liberally upon us, that there is little danger faſhion ſhould monopolize it, or bar all its avenues. Beſides, the generality of ſalt-water bathers are likely to be as much benefitted by cheerful company and agreeable exerciſe, as by the grand panacea they pretend to value ſo much. It is only the choicer and rarer gifts of Hygeia, that I would reſerve for the peculiar advantage of thoſe who need their aid."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS ſo much ſtruck with an expreſſion in a Paper in your Magazine, "On the primæval form of Europe," that I cannot reſiſt requeſting the ingenious writer, to preſent us with his farther thoughts upon the ſubject. "Europe, he conceives, originally conſiſted of *a cluſter of Iſlands*." This idea appears to me very probable; and it is ſtrengthened by a circumſtance which probably did not occur to your correſpondent. In the account of the peopling of the earth after the deluge, recorded in the tenth chapter of Geneſis, the part called the iſles of the nations, is allotted to the ſons of Japhet, and univerſal tradition aſcribes Europe to his deſcendants. Repeatedly throughout ſcripture, the iſles of the Gentiles are mentioned, and all commentators agree in ſuppoſing that Europe is deſcribed under this appellation. Hence, we have reaſon to conclude, that Europe was at the time when the book of Geneſis was written, a cluſter of Iſles; and it is not improbable that by more accurate reſearches into ancient hiſtory, the time may be aſcertained, when theſe iſlands were united into one continent. The ſubject merits enquiry, and your correſpondent may, perhaps, afford much entertainment and inſtruction to your readers, by producing the paſſages at full length from ancient writers, which bear upon this queſtion.

I am, &c.

May 5, 1796. BEN JAPHET.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE majority of your Engliſh readers muſt be well acquainted with Nos. XI and XII of the Microcoſm. They contain Obſervations on *the Reformation of the Knave of Hearts*, a poem, and are the production of Mr. George Canning, a gentleman, full as reſpectably known in the capacity of a ſchoolboy as in that of a ſenator. Having obſerved that it was cuſtomary among periodical writers, to diſplay their abilities by criticiſms on poets either of acknowledged or obſcure merit, he declares his intention of expatiating on "an object as yet untreated of, by any of "his predeceſſors." It is needleſs to ſay, that he has executed his taſk in a manner amuſing to his readers, and, conſequently, creditable to himſelf. But you may not have heard that there has long exiſted in the French language, a compoſition preciſely the ſame in deſign, and in execution very nearly corresponding with Mr. Canning's, as far as the latter goes. The title is, *Le chef d'œuvre d'un inconnu, poeme, &c.* Its object to expoſe the jargon of critſciſm. It ſeems to have been written early in the preſent century. The fictitious *approbations* of the cenſors of the preſs, are dated in 1714. The fourth edition was publiſhed in 1758, in 2 vols. 12mo. The poem has an affected ſillineſs (niaiſerie) of thoughts and Style. Here it is. The ſcarcity of the work will, I believe, juſtify you in reprinting it.

L'autre

AGRICULTURE.

Monthly Report for April.

[This Report is faithfully made up for the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, from an actual Correspondence in nearly 20 Districts of Great Britain.]

THE present, on account of the mildness of the weather, has proved an uncommonly favourable season for every operation in husbandry. Little rain having fallen since the month of February, the fields ploughed since that time have benefited much by the dry weather, which, with the seasonable frosts in March, have reduced the soil to a powder, with small labour to the harrow.

The WHEATS throughout the kingdom exhibit a degree of strength and forwardness very unusual so early in the season, and should the ensuing month (generally the most trying) prove mild, with moderate showers, there can be little doubt of a most abundant crop. In Scotland particularly, so great an extent of wheat was never before seen, which, in general, looks well, and far superior to the crop of last year.

The spring seed-time has been remarkably good. Great part of the grain is beginning to appear, and it looks very regular and promising. In the *Northern* counties. the fields intended for BARLEY are in forward preparation; what has been sown begins to peep through the soil. In stiff soils in the *western* districts, the Barley sowing goes on with difficulty, through the want of spring showers.

The RYE-GRASS and CLOVER are generally good, and very early, a circumstance much in favour of the fine LAMBING season, as they afford plentiful food to the ewes, instead of Turnips, which have this season gone off so early. In the north of the island the appearance of the Clover and Rye-Grass is, however, not so flattering, the plants of Clover being very thin in most places.

The fields intended for TURNIPS are far advanced in culture, many have been twice ploughed, and are in fine tilth.

There is a fine prospect of APPLES in the western CYDER counties.

The dry spring has been highly favourable to SHEEP in general, and particularly productive in LAMBS.

It is at length ascertained, and the fact is confirmed by some of the best informed of our correspondents, that no real scarcity has ever existed in this country, and that the late High Prices of Wheat have been the sole work of monopolists. The CORN MARKETS have never been more plentifully supplied than during the last month, and the prospect of large importations, added to the alarm that has taken place among the speculators, will, no doubt, keep the prices moderate till after the ensuing harvest.

CATTLE and SHEEP are higher than was ever remembered; and, from the great demand, it is to be feared will continue so. Every thing is picked up; LEAN STOCK was never known to fetch such prices, and FAT STOCK is nearly as much above the usual rates as the lean.

From the great stock of last year's HAY on hand, and the promising appearance of the Spring, the price of that article has fallen considerably.

WOOL, in the western counties, sells in the fleece at 30s. per weight of 30½lb.

POTATOES have fallen 1s. per sack. GRASS SEEDS have sunk in value more than one-fourth. The market continues very heavy for HOPS, bags sell from 5l to 9os. pockets from 6o to 10os.

ERRORS of the Press in LENORA, which appeared in the last Magazine.

Stanza 10, *line* 1, *for* knell *read* kneel.—*Stanza* 17, *line* 4, *for* die *read* lie —*Stanza* 22, *line* 3, *for* heaven *read* God —*Stanza* 30, *line* 1, *for* The *read* Tho.'

THE Conductors of the Monthly Magazine feel it their duty gratefully to acknowledge the liberal Patronage with which the Work has hitherto been honoured. It affords them, at the same time, the highest satisfaction, to learn, that the Plan and Execution meet with general approbation.—To give the Magazine immediate currency throughout the British empire, and America, it may, however, be useful to remind those persons, who have kindly espoused its interest, that much depends on their prompt and active exertions in the circle of their respective connections —Several much-esteemed favours are unavoidably deferred.

Communications on all subjects of Information and Amusement are respectfully solicited; and it is entreated that they may be sent on or before the 10*th of each Month.*

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. IV.—For MAY, 1796.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Sir,

THE majority of your curious readers are, doubtleſs, acquainted with the name of Emanuel Kant, profeſſor at Koenigſburg; and not a few muſt feel a deſire to become acquainted with his doctrines: but nothing has yet appeared in our language, calculated to gratify this deſire. Indeed, it will require more than ordinary induſtry and ingenuity, to make a juſt tranſlation or intelligible abſtract of his ſyſtem. A new nomenclature, more difficult than for the Linnæan botany, muſt be invented. A very intelligent German writer reckons the acquiſition of a clear knowledge of Mr. Kant's principles a hard taſk for a whole year.

In looking to external ſigns, I cannot help perceiving, that the fortune of this writer's doctrines has been ſimilar to that of moſt great diſcoveries. They have been much miſunderſtood, and much oppoſed. But while the eſtabliſhed doctors of ſpeculation appeared in the field of controverſy, as adverſaries, many of the younger inquirers profeſſed themſelves converts. Theſe two circumſtances you may, perhaps, allow to be preſumptions in the author's favour.

Were you to take down the neglected volumes of Locke's Anſwerers, they would not furniſh you with a catalogue of more inconſiſtent charges than the following, which have been brought, by different perſons, againſt Kant. By his *dogmatic* opponents, he has been repreſented as a *ſceptic*, trying to ſubvert the foundations of all knowledge: by *ſceptics*, as aiming to build up a new dogmatic ſyſtem out of the ruins of all the preceding. The *ſupernaturaliſt* regards his labours as a crafty attempt to do away the idea of the indiſpenſible neceſſity of the hiſtorical documents of religion, and to eſtabliſh *naturaliſm*, without leaving room for controverſy: the *naturaliſt* treats him as a ſupporter of the ſinking credit of faith. The *materialiſt* ranks him with the diſciples of Berkley: the *ſpiritualiſt*, among thoſe who limit every thing real to the material world, which he veils under the ſpecious title of the *territory of experience*.

The example beſt calculated, as far as I know, to give an idea of the eſſential part of this new philoſophy, is the following: Metaphyſicians have been divided into four ſects, each characteriſed by a fundamental tenet, which is combated by the remaining three; and the propoſitions, contradictory of theſe tenets, are found to be maintained, each by three ſects againſt one. The propoſitions, which have the plurality of voices, happen to be the very reſults of Mr. Kant's examination of our intellectual faculties. They may be thus diſtinctly ſtated:

1. The doctrine which characteriſes the dogmatic atheiſt, is that the *non-exiſtence of the deity may be proved*. This is denied by the other ſects.

2. According to the dogmatic ſceptic, *the queſtion concerning the exiſtence of the deity* admits of no ſatisfactory anſwer.

3. According to the ſupernaturaliſt (of which ſect there are few eminent writers in England, but ſeveral in Germany, as Mr. Jacobi, the adverſary of Moſes Mendelſohn) *the anſwer to that queſtion lies beyond the boundary of reaſon, and is to be ſought excluſively in revelation*.

4. According to the dogmatic theiſt, *the being of a God may be demonſtrated*.

The contradictory propoſitions are theſe: 1. *The queſtion concerning the exiſtence of a God is not to be anſwered negatively maintained againſt the atheiſt by the three other ſects*.

2. *This queſtion may be anſwered ſatisfactorily*: maintained againſt the ſceptic by the reſt.

3. *This queſtion cannot be anſwered from revelation*: maintained againſt the ſupernaturaliſt by the others.

4. *The affirmative anſwer to the queſtion concerning the exiſtence of a Deity, does not admit of demonſtration*: maintained by the reſt againſt the dogmatic theiſt.

I owe this ſhort illuſtration to Mr. Reinhold, of Jena, who is, I believe, the moſt perſpicuous expoſitor of the philoſophy of Kant. I ſhall ſubjoin to it a tranſlated ſpecimen from the Kritik des Urtheilskrafts—*the Examination of the Judgment*. But I will firſt obſerve, that nothing can be conceived more harſh, obſcure, and involved, than Mr. Kant's ſtyle. Oliver Cromwell is explicit in his ſpeeches, compared to him; and he incloſes parentheſis within parentheſis, as Pilpay fable within fable. This is a circumſtance of ill omen. It is not eaſy, however, for an original reaſoner to be as perſpicuous as a narrator. And the diſciples of Mr. Kant obſerve, that Newton's philoſophical contemporaries, with equal deviation from former ſyſtems, and the ſimple ſurniſes of common ſenſe, found no leſs contradiction in the principles, and obſcurity in the proofs.

Space and *time*, which have been the ſubject of ſo much metaphyſical diſquiſition, are ſaid, by Mr. Kant, to be *forms or ſhapes of intuition*, inherent in the intellect. And this is ſo eſſential a doctrine, that if they be merely looſe, transferrable terms, ſuch as I have elſewhere endeavoured to ſhow *neceſſity* to be, his ſyſtem could ſcarce be maintained. He ſaw clearly enough that the various attempts of ingenious men to *fix* ideas upon theſe terms, had been perfectly vain. But I know not whether the manner of conſidering words which it is to be hoped that one of our countrymen will ſoon farther illuſtrate, had ever occurred to him.

What follows, will hardly give an idea of the ſubjects generally treated by the philoſopher of Koenigſburg, nor of his manner of treating them. I have been obliged to break and unſheath his ſentences; and ſo muſt the tranſlator of his works; and this without mutilating or changing the ſenſe.

"In every thing capable of exciting hearty laughter, there muſt be abſurdity. *Laughter is an affection from the ſudden change of a ſtrained imagination into nothing**. This change, which certainly is by no means grateful to the underſtanding, indirectly, and for a moment, produces very lively gratification. The cauſe muſt therefore conſiſt in an influence, exerted upon the body, and in the reaction of this upon the mind. The idea preſented is not, in itſelf, an object of pleaſure, as it is in the caſe of a perſon who receives tidings of a ſucceſsful ſtroke in trade. How, in fact, can mere baulked expectation be pleaſing? But a play of ideas takes place, and this excites a play of the powers of life.

"An Indian, at table with an Engliſhman, at Surat, expreſſed his ſurprize by loud exclamations, on ſeeing a vaſt quantity of froth ooze out of a bottle of porter, as ſoon as the cork was drawn. Being aſked, *What ſurprized him ſo? Nay*, ſaid he, *don't ſuppoſe I wonder it comes out; but how did you ever contrive to ſqueeze it in?* We do not laugh at this ſtory, becauſe we find ourſelves wiſer than the poor Indian, or becauſe the underſtanding finds it in any thing ſatisfactory, but our expectation was ſtrained, and ſuddenly vaniſhes. A rich man's heir is deſirous to celebrate his funeral with all ſolemnity, but he complains that he cannot accompliſh his purpoſe; *for*, ſays he, *the more I give my mourners to look ſorrowful, the more cheerful do thoſe fellows appear*. The reaſon why we laugh aloud at this, is the ſudden vaniſhing of expectation. Obſerve, that the expected object is not changed to its contrary (which muſt always be ſomething, and often may give pain) but abſolutely diſappears. At the concluſion of a ſtory, which has raiſed our expectations, if its falſehood appears evident, we feel diſpleaſed. This will be the caſe, if we be told of one whoſe hair was turned grey with grief in a ſingle night. But let a perſon of humour, by way of reply, ſeriouſly and circumſtantially relate how a merchant, on his return home with his whole fortune in goods, was obliged to throw them all overboard during a violent, ſtorm, and that the loſs affected him ſo, that the very ſame night his periwig turned grey; and we ſhall laugh aloud. For we feel pleaſure in ſtriking to and fro the idea we are catching at, as if it were a ball. We are not delighted, becauſe a liar or a blockhead is ſet down, for this would not be worth while; and the latter ſtory told with a good face, would of itſelf occaſion a burſt of laughter.

"In all ſuch caſes, it is remarkable, that the joke muſt contain ſomething capable of deceiving for a moment. As ſoon, therefore, as the appearance vaniſhes, the mind looks back, to be ſure whether it is ſo; and thus, by a rapid ſucceſſion of exertion and relaxation *(unſpannung und abſpannung)* is thrown into oſcillations. The receſſion from that

* This is literal, and not, I believe, harſher than in the German.

that which drew the chord being ſudden, and not as if it had been let gradually go, a movement of mind, and a correſponding internal agitation of body, takes place, and continues involuntary, producing wearineſs, and at the ſame time exhilaration, which are the effects of a movement that contributes to health.

"Aſſuming that with all our thoughts, corporeal movements are harmonically connected, we can pretty well conceive how the ſudden removal of the mind, from ſtation to ſtation, in order to conſider its object, is anſwered by a reciprocating contraction and dilatation of the elaſtic parts of our viſcera. Theſe are communicated to the diaphragm, which (as from tickling) throws the air out by ſudden jerks, and occaſions a healthy concuſſion. This alone, and not what paſſes in the mind, is the true cauſe of the pleaſure derived from a thought, which in reality contains nothing. Voltaire ſays, that providence has given us *hope* and *ſleep*, as a compenſation for the many cares of life. He might have added *laughter*, if the wit and originality of humour, neceſſary to excite it among rational people, were not as rare, as the talent for *head-breaking*, *neck-breaking*, and *heart-breaking* fictions, is common among our myſtics, *eſprits forts*, and ſentimental noveliſts, reſpectively.

"We may, then, I think, concede to Epicurus what he contends for, 'All pleaſure, even that excited by objects of taſte, conſiſts in animal or bodily feeling.' In granting ſo much, we ſhall not in the leaſt degrade the *ſpiritual* ſenſe of reſpect for moral ideas. This is not pleaſure, but ſelf-eſteem, which raiſes us above the want of it. Neither will the conceſſion be any degradation of the leſs noble pleaſure of taſte."

You, Mr. Editor, will join with me in wiſhing this celebrated code of metaphyſics were tranſlated, that its pretenſions may be examined in the country of Locke and Horne Tooke. But I ſhould be ſorry to ſee it undertaken by a man not maſter of the two languages.

I am, Sir, your's,

March 28, 1796. THOMAS BEDDOES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Malone, in his Inquiry into the Authenticity of the Papers attributed to Shakeſpeare, has objected (p. 164) to HEAVEN being uſed as a diſſyllable; but he has ſince, I find, recollected, that Shakſpeare *has* made uſe of it as ſuch in Macbeth---

"Hear it not, Duncan, for it is a knell,
"That ſummons thee to *Heaven*, or to hell!"

Now I could have pointed out ſeveral other places where Shakeſpeare has given it as a word of two ſyllables, though, in ſome of his editions, it is very erroneouſly marked with an apoſtrophe in thoſe places, as a monoſyllable. Let the FOUR following examples ſuffice for the preſent:

——"O you are men of ſtone.
"Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd uſe them ſo,
"That *Heaven*'s vault ſhou'd crack: ſhe's gone for ever!

LEAR, *Act* 5.

"Now let the rain of *Heaven* wet this place,
"To waſh away my woeful monuments."

HENRY VI. 2d *Part*, *Act* 3.

"How much thou wrong'ſt me, *Heaven* be my judge."

Ibid. Act 4.

"By *Heaven* I had rather coin my heart,
"And drop my blood for drachms, than to
"wring
"From the hard hands of peaſants, their vile
"traſh
"By any indirection."——

JULIUS CÆSAR, *Act* 4.

In ſhort, this word (as well as *Seven*, *Given*, *Driven*. &c.) when it happens to be the ſecond or ſixth in a line, appears to be then as frequently uſed for *two feet*, as it is now: notwithſtanding, as a monoſyllable, even in ſome of the above lines, it would have read better, as may appear from the following---not meant as emendations of the diction, but of the *metre*:

"That ſummons thee to Heav'n or (elſe) to hell."
"That Heav'n's (great) vault ſhould crack," &c.
"Now let the rain of Heav'n (make wet this
"place," &c.
"By Heav'n (Sir) I had rather coin my heart,"
"&c.

Mr. Malone, was, no doubt, led aſtray by the play of OTHELLO, where the word *Heaven* is frequently uſed, and (I believe) always as a monoſyllable.

I was ſurpriſed to find, ſome time ago, in a *ſummary* review (if it can be called a *Review*) of my Continuation of VICTOR'S *Hiſtory of the Theatres*, that Victor ſhould be accuſed of numerous inaccuracies. Certainly theſe *learned* gentlemen have miſtaken CHETWOOD for VICTOR.

In the *Biographia Dramatica*, VICTOR, though ridiculed for egotiſm, and ſome particularities in his ſtyle, is acknowledged to be remarkably correct and exact in his accounts. Indeed, I ſhould have wiſhed to have been equally ſo; but I had not the opportunities which were certainly open to the *Prompter of a Theatre*. I ſhould have been happy if theſe *learned* reviewers had notified *my* errors, as, whatever they are, I dare ſay they *originated* with the *ingenious* proprietors themſelves of that *correct* work, to which I acknowledge myſelf indebted for ſome *erroneous* dates, it being a period when I was not in London.

Mr. Vaughan, who favoured me with a note in a morning paper, ſhould have obſerved, that I did not ſay the comedy of *The Deception* (1784) was *abſolutely* written by him, only "aſcribed to him," which it *then* was by thoſe very periodical writers who have remarked upon *my* inaccuracies. I ſhall, however, be very happy, at a future opportunity, to obliterate whatever is diſagreeable. Indeed, I preſume that very few works of this nature are ever found *faultleſs* in the *firſt editions*. Mr. Baker was obliged to add a very long *Corrigenda* to his *Companion of the Playhouſe*. Mr. Malone (whom I reſpect as a moſt ingenious commentator) was obliged to correct ſome parts of his Shakeſpeare; and even in his late *Inquiry*, notwithſtanding the *Errata* noticed in the publication, to make other corrections.

I am, Sir, your's,

W. C. OULTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I VERY much approve of your allotting a particular part of your Magazine to the valuable purpoſes of medical improvement; and what has been already done, will, I hope, lay the foundation of a ſeries of communications, from which phyſicians may derive great advantage. From entertaining ſo high an opinion of this part of your Magazine, I am induced to offer my mite, by contributing a few remarks on a diſeaſe, not yet touched upon by your medical correſpondents, but which, by the time this communication will appear, muſt be pretty well known in moſt families. It is very prevalent in the months of June and July, is at the height in Auguſt, begins to decline in September, and about the end of October generally diſappears, though much will depend upon the weather.

I am ſomewhat at a loſs to deſcribe this diſorder, becauſe being of very recent appearance in this country, it has eſcaped the attention of Sauvages, Vogel, Cullen, and all our late Noſologiſts. It has ſome ſymptoms peculiar to the claſs of fevers, and ſome to that of inflammations, but it is a diſeaſe, if I may uſe the phraſe, ſo original, ſo much *per ſe*, that we muſt be content to let it be the root of a peculiar claſs, which may hereafter be divided into ſpecies, when the faculty ſhall have made it more their ſtudy.

I call it, merely for diſtinction's ſake, the DOMIPHOBIA, or *Dread of Home*, which is the principal ſymptom; it begins as I ſaid before, about the month of June, or earlier, for I have at this moment a family under my care, who are dreadfully afflicted with it. The mother, a remarkably healthy looking, and indeed very handſome woman, complains of a waſting of the fleſh, want of appetite, liſtleſsneſs, and dejection. The two daughters, though poſſeſſed of the fineſt bloom of complexion, are inclined to conſumption, have alſo loſt their appetites, and are, to uſe their mother's expreſſion, in a very alarming ſituation. The ſons have various pulmonic ſymptoms, ſhortneſs of breath, cough, and complain that the ſmoke of London entirely diſorders them. The huſband is the only perſon who has eſcaped the diſorder, although he ſeems ſo much diſtreſſed at the ſight of his family, that I ſhould not wonder if he caught it from them. Every medicine I have preſcribed, has failed in its operation. Indeed, I muſt confeſs, that this is one of thoſe diſorders, in which we are not to expect a cure from chemicals or Galenicals. On the contrary, if we leave nature to perform her work, a cure is immediately found, for nature ſuggeſts to the patients, from the very firſt attack of the diſeaſe, that it can be relieved only by a jaunt to a WATERING PLACE. And hence a very expert practitioner in my neighbourhood, chooſes to call it the *Hydro-mania*; but I apprehend he is miſtaken, for I never knew a patient more attached to *water* when abroad, than when at home. There certainly, however, are ſymptoms, which indicate a *mania* of ſome kind or other; but ſo imperfect is our knowledge of *maniacal* caſes, that I can derive no information from books. ARNOLD does not mention it in his laſt edition, although probably he may in the next, for which I am told he is preparing materials. Beſides, I confeſs, that I am not very partial

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to increaſing our catalogues of *manias*. So many things might be brought under this title, that a general hiſtory of madneſs would, I am afraid, be as comprehenſive as the Annual Regiſter, or any other work which profeſſed to record the actions of man; but this is a digreſſion.

It is peculiar to the diſorder I am now ſpeaking of, that the ſymptoms of it never appear, when the patients are by themſelves: the preſence, however, of a ſtranger, or a party of ſtrangers, never fails to bring on the cough, dyſpnœa, and other concomitants. But above all other occaſions, they are moſt exaſperated in the preſence of the head of the family, whether a father, an uncle, or a guardian. Now, as this is as much a diſeaſe of the mind as of the body, it ſtrikes me, that the paſſion of envy, or jealouſy, is ſtrongly excited by the ſight of perſons who are not afflicted with the diſorder, which is generally the caſe with fathers, uncles, and guardians; and that the patient, from a deſire of communicating the diſeaſe, is impelled to throw out thoſe *miaſmata*, or contagious particles, which will affect all preſent. That this is often done without producing the effect, I well know, but I muſt ſay, that, in general, where the diſorder is of long continuance (a month or ſix weeks, for example) it ſeldom fails to impart ſuch a degree of its virulence, as to affect the father, and then, I obſerve, the cure is as good as performed.

From the few remarks I have thrown out, you will perceive, Sir, that although we cannot refer this diſorder to any claſs hitherto mentioned by noſologiſts, yet we may rank it among *endemics*, or thoſe diſorders which affect the inhabitants of a certain diſtrict. *This* is moſt prevalent in the city of London, and extends a little way into the ſuburbs. I have met with a few caſes of the kind, in the borough of Southwark; but the ſmall villages near town are, I think, generally, pretty free from it. As to the Borough, it is rather ſingular, that ſome of the patients, after returning from Margate or Brighton, apparently perfectly cured, take lodgings nevertheleſs in a large building in St. George's Fields: whether this confirms the cure, I know not, but I apprehend it may prevent a relapſe, and I am doubtful whether any thing will ſo effectually anſwer this purpoſe. The tendency of the diſorder to return, is one of the worſt circumſtances belonging to it, and ſufficiently convinces me, that there is a radical error in the mode of treatment. I am not aſhamed to confeſs, that I have often failed. If we phyſicians are not as free in acknowledging our errors, as proud in announcing our cures, the medical art, as to practical uſefulneſs, muſt ſtand ſtill.

With reſpect to the cauſes of the DOMIPHOBIA, they may be divided, as in the caſe of other diſorders, into *remote*, *proximate*, and *occaſional*. On theſe I ſhall not be prolix. It is a great miſtake, however, to aſcribe this diſorder to low living, or a poor diet. If that were the caſe, the poor would be afflicted by it, particularly this ſeaſon. But the fact is, it attacks perſons who live well, freely, upon a generous diet. *Exceſſive indulgence* never fails to bring it on, and it is remarkable, that thoſe who have ONCE *indulged*, are ſure to have a relapſe the following year. I ſcarce know an inſtance to the contrary. The mental affections are alſo to be taken into the account, and I have known caſes where it was brought on merely by *talking about it*; a wonderful proof of the intimate connection betwixt the mind and the body. That there is an affection of the head, cannot well be doubted, from its being almoſt always attended with giddineſs, wanderings, vain fears, and ſometimes downright raving, the patient perpetually talking of *balls*, *dances*, *breakfaſts*, *raffles*, *ſubſcriptions*, and other things, which very ſeldom much occupy the attention of perſons of ſound minds and robuſt health.

I have now, ſir, communicated the reſult of pretty accurate obſervation, and ſome practice in this diſorder. I am aware, that, in the curative part, I have failed to impart much information. The fact is, and I honeſtly confeſs it, I have ſucceeded in very few caſes, and thoſe were chiefly where the diſorder was ſlight. Taken at the beginning, much may be done, but the patients are very apt to conceal it, probably from motives of delicacy, until it acquires ſtrength which common remedies will not oppoſe. The indications are likewiſe ſometimes ſo complicated, that one does not know how to obviate one ſymptom without encreaſing the violence of another. What can be done where there is an *inflammatory* tendency, accompanied by *lowneſs* and *weakneſs*, a very common form of the diſeaſe? I muſt, therefore, cloſe the ſubject for the preſent, with obſerving, that an eminent phyſician of my acquaintance, *Dr. Abraham Newland*, has a very elegant form of preſcriptions, which I never knew any patient refuſe to *take*; but it is liable

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to the ſame objections I have already mentioned, namely, that it will not prevent a relapſe.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble ſervant,
Warwick-Lane, May 9th. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING obſerved in a Number of your much-approved Miſcellany, a ſort of invitation to the diſcuſſion of ſubjects belonging to language, I am induced to offer you ſome brief remarks on a matter relative to Engliſh ſtyle, which I cannot but think of ſome importance. The firſt principle of good taſte in writing, as in every thing elſe, appears, to me, to be *congruity*, and I ſcarcely know any advantage to be gained by its violation which can compenſate for ſuch a defect. But to mix the ſtyles of different periods or different ſubjects in the ſame ſentence, is certainly ſuch a violation; and there is an inſtance in which this has been, and ſtill is practiſed by many of our firſt writers. This is, where in ſome verbs the third perſon ſingular is made to preſerve its old termination *th*, while in others, and indeed in the general courſe of conſtruction, it has the modern termination of *s*. There are two caſes, in which I obſerve this incongruity very frequent. The firſt is in ſermons and other grave writings, where, I ſuppoſe, for the purpoſe of throwing a ſanctimonious air of antiquity over the compoſition, it is uſual, almoſt univerſally, to terminate the auxiliary verbs in this manner, viz. *doth*, *hath*, rather than *does*, *has*. The other caſe is, where, for the ſake of euphony, it is thought proper to avoid a concurrence of *s*'s, by ſubſtituting the *th*; thus *expreſſeth*, rather than *expreſſes*; *poſſeſſeth*, rather than *poſſeſſes*, &c. In both theſe caſes, it is, I acknowledge, a ſentiment of taſte which occaſions the incongruity I complain of; and ſome of our moſt elegant authors have ſanctioned it both by their precept and example. Againſt this, I have nothing to ſet, but another rule of taſte; and it muſt be left to the reader to decide, which is of the greateſt obligation. For my own part, I avow that this mixture of different grammars---this junction of the antique and modern---is, to my preception, a deformity infinitely greater than any cacophony can be; nor do I believe it can be juſtified by a ſimilar example in any other modern language. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

May 3 SIMPLICIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following Letter, written ſome years ago, by a phyſician to a friend, is thought worthy of inſertion in your Miſcellany, you will oblige me by giving it room. Your's, N. N.

"You will be much concerned, my dear friend, to hear that your amiable acquaintance, Mrs.--------, is irrecoverably gone in a conſumption. We have had the painful taſk of watching the progreſs of this ſlow undermining diſorder, ſo flattering and treacherous to the patient, though generally obvious enough to the intelligent obſerver. We have been continually mortified with the inefficacy of the beſt-directed means of relief, and have ſeen every glimmering of hope ſucceſſively vaniſh, and only ſerve to augment deſpair. Country air, milk diet, medicines, have all been tried---but in vain.

Ah, what avails the life-inſpiring breeze,
Elaſtic, fragrant! what, the wholeſome herb,
Cull'd from the mountain! what the milky ſtream,
Balſamic, ſtrain'd thro' thouſand fineſt tubes,
Nature's beſt lab'ratory? In her ſide,
The fatal arrow ſticks; its barbed point
Tears deep, and all the curious texture mars.

"There is one ſtep in the routine of practice, which uſually commences about this ſtage of the diſeaſe, that I certainly ſhall not attempt to recommend. This is, a viſit to ſome of the faſhionable watering places; where, at a diſtance from friends, relations, and all the endearments of home and native ſoil, the poor harraſſed patient languiſhes, and perhaps dies, amidſt the hurry of thoughtleſs diſſipation, and the cold negligent ſervices of mercenary attendants. And I own, I am greatly ſurpriſed, that where the virtues of the ſuppoſed remedy are ſo inadequate, and every other circumſtance is ſo oppoſite and unfavourable, the power of faſhion ſhould be able to influence men of ſkill and humanity, to give advice ſo little conformable to the dictates of either. Of all wiſhes relative to this poor precarious life, the laſt and moſt reaſonable, is a peaceful and quiet departure from it; and of all tormentors he is the moſt inhuman, who extends his moleſtation to the very article of death.

"Theſe reflections lead me to ſome indignant cenſure of another faſhionable cruelty, which could never have gained ground ſo much, had not faſhion the power of ſtifling every emotion or reflection that would oppoſe its ſway. Inefficacious as

I believe

I believe all medicinal waters are in conſumptive caſes, it is certain, that many grievous maladies receive from them relief, which no other remedy would ſo effectually beſtow. They are, therefore, the reſort of numbers, afflicted with diſorders, ſome highly painful, ſome dangerous, and all fatiguing and diſtreſſing, which demand quiet, ſtillneſs, and repoſe. Yet theſe are the places, where the diſſipated and the gay chooſe to crowd, for their round of ſummer amuſements. Here, unmoved by the melancholy ſpectacles continually before their eyes, and careleſs how much they aggravate the ſufferings of fellow-creatures, they dance, they play, they racket, with all the modiſh rage of people, who think they exiſt only to divert themſelves. But did the delicate and ſentimental fair one but once reflect, that every ſtep ſhe takes in the dance, and every note of the muſic, brings agony to ſome poor wretch, and prevents that ſleep he would give worlds to purchaſe, it muſt ſurely ſtop her ſhort in the midſt of merriment, and alarm her with the apprehenſion of *guilt*, in what ſhe before regarded as innocent amuſement. Add to this, the increaſe of expence, and abridgement of conveniences, which the ſick ſuffer from this unwelcome intruſion, and the numbers who are actually debarred from any ſhare of the benefits to be derived from theſe natural remedies, and the evil will appear of very important magnitude. I by no means include the frequenters of the ſea-bathing places in my cenſure. That bounteous element flows in ſo liberally upon us, that there is little danger faſhion ſhould monopolize it, or bar all its avenues. Beſides, the generality of ſalt-water bathers are likely to be as much benefitted by cheerful company and agreeable exerciſe, as by the grand panacea they pretend to value ſo much. It is only the choicer and rarer gifts of Hygeia, that I would reſerve for the peculiar advantage of thoſe who need their aid."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS ſo much ſtruck with an expreſſion in a Paper in your Magazine, "On the primæval form of Europe," that I cannot reſiſt requeſting the ingenious writer, to preſent us with his farther thoughts upon the ſubject. "Europe, he conceives, originally conſiſted of *a cluſter of Iſlands*." This idea appears to me very probable; and it is ſtrengthened by a circumſtance which probably did not occur to your correſpondent. In the account of the peopling of the earth after the deluge, recorded in the tenth chapter of Geneſis, the part called the iſles of the nations, is allotted to the ſons of Japhet, and univerſal tradition aſcribes Europe to his deſcendants. Repeatedly throughout ſcripture, the iſles of the Gentiles are mentioned, and all commentators agree in ſuppoſing that Europe is deſcribed under this appellation. Hence, we have reaſon to conclude, that Europe was at the time when the book of Geneſis was written, a cluſter of Iſles; and it is not improbable that by more accurate reſearches into ancient hiſtory, the time may be aſcertained, when theſe iſlands were united into one continent. The ſubject merits enquiry, and your correſpondent may, perhaps, afford much entertainment and inſtruction to your readers, by producing the paſſages at full length from ancient writers, which bear upon this queſtion.

I am, &c.

May 5, 1796. BEN JAPHET.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE majority of your Engliſh readers muſt be well acquainted with Nos. XI and XII of the Microcoſm. They contain Obſervations on *the Reformation of the Knave of Hearts*, a poem, and are the production of Mr. George Canning, a gentleman, full as reſpectably known in the capacity of a ſchoolboy as in that of a ſenator. Having obſerved that it was cuſtomary among periodical writers, to diſplay their abilities by criticiſms on poets either of acknowledged or obſcure merit, he declares his intention of expatiating on "an object as yet untreated of, by any of "his predeceſſors." It is needleſs to ſay, that he has executed his taſk in a manner amuſing to his readers, and, conſequently, creditable to himſelf. But you may not have heard that there has long exiſted in the French language, a compoſition preciſely the ſame in deſign, and in execution very nearly correſponding with Mr. Canning's, as far as the latter goes. The title is, *Le chef d'œuvre d'un inconnu, poeme, &c.* Its object to expoſe the jargon of critſciſm. It ſeems to have been written early in the preſent century. The fictitious *approbations* of the cenſors of the preſs, are dated in 1714. The fourth edition was publiſhed in 1758, in 2 vols. 12mo. The poem has an affected ſillineſs (niaiſerie) of thoughts and Style. Here it is. The ſcarcity of the work will, I believe, juſtify you in reprinting it.

L'autre

L'autre jour Colin malade
Dedans ſon lit,
D'une groſſe maladie
Penſant mourir,

De trop ſonger à ſes amours,
Ne peut dormir;
Il tout tenir celle qu'il aime
Toute la nuit.

Le Galant y fut habile,
Il ſe leva;
A la porte de ſa belle
Trois fois frappa:

Catin, Catos, Belle Bergère, dormez-vous?
La promeſſe que m'avez faite,
La tiendrez vous?

La fillette fut fragile;
Elle ſe leva,
Toute nue en ſa chemiſe
La porte ouvra.

Marchez tout-doux, parlez tout-bas,
Mon doux ami,
Car ſi mon papa vous entend
Morte je ſuis.

Le Galant, qui fut honnête,
Droit ſe coucha,
Entre les bras de ſa belle
Se repoſa.

Ah! je n'ai pas perdu mes poines,
Auſſi mes pas,
Puiſque je tiens celle que j'aime
Entre mes bras.

J'entends l'Alouette qui chante
Au point de jour,
Amant, ſi vous êtes honnête
Retirez vous.
Marchez tout-doux, parlez tout-bas,
Mon doux ami,
Car ſi mon Papa vous entend
Morte je ſuis.

For two pieces thus ſimilar in conception, EPIC honours are claimed, on the grounds of their having a *beginning, middle,* and *end:* and both commentators confidently appeal on this head to the eſtabliſhed canons of criticiſm. The freedom from the incumbrance of epiſodes is noticed by both. In ſpeaking of the beginning, "can any thing," exclaims Mr. C. "be more clear; more natural; more agreeable to the true ſpirit of ſimplicity? Here are no tropes; no figurative expreſſions---not even ſo much as an invocation to the muſe. He does not detain his readers by any needleſs circumlocution; by unneceſſarily informing them what he *is* going to ſing; or ſtill more unneceſſarily enumerating what he *is not* going to ſing." In the ſame vein the French writer: "What beginning can be more ſimple than that of our author? It is more ſimple than Homer's. It is more modeſt than Virgil's, who, with all his ſimplicity, ſets himſelf foremoſt. I *ſing. Cano.* What need to tell that one ſings? Is it not ſelf-evident!" Both critics remark, how their poets come to the point at once; and both on this occaſion quote from Horace *in medias res--- auditorem rapit.* If Mr. C. preſſes the morality of his poem, his predeceſſor, with greater boldneſs, lays claim alſo to this praiſe. "The fable, he aſſerts, is reaſonable and probable, it imitates a complete and important action, and beſides, involves a point of morality, which may ſerve the purpoſe of inſtruction." Mr. C. comments on the ſtudied felicity of the phraſe, *All on a ſummer's day*; and ſo does Mr. ---------- on *L'autre jour.* The latter has, moreover, a profuſion of annotations, in ridicule of heavy commentators on the claſſics, like thoſe of Martinus Scriblerus. But the general remarks, as well as the ſtyle of the poems themſelves, have that degree of difference and of reſemblance, which perfectly ſuits the hypotheſis of Imitation.

An independent coincidence which would naturally follow from a ſingle leading idea, is certainly poſſible. Mr. Canning, when he aſſiſted in writing the *Microcoſm,* may neither have read French, nor have had any acquaintance capable of furniſhing a ſuggeſtion from the *chef-d'œuvre.* In this caſe, he will be the perſon moſt ſurprized at the circumſtances I have ſtated. It would not degrade him to explain. He knows that the propenſity aſcribed to the knave of hearts is not unexampled among authors; and here are ſpecial appearances ſufficient to induce many a grand jury to ſend a bill into court. Should he and his friends be ſilent, the public will have to chooſe between the oppoſite improbabilities, a ſchoolboy meeting with a ſcarce book, or of his inventing a new mode of compoſition. I have no enmity to Mr. C.; of his public conduct, I do not think with reſpect. But this feeling I venture to believe that I have in common with ſome of thoſe, whom he calls his friends. Nor is it any diſparagement to his abilities, to affirm, that his other eſſays, his univerſity prize poem, and his ſpeeches, exhibit more of imitative than of inventive talent.

It is always curious to trace the origin of ideas; and this communication, if it ſerve no other purpoſe, may excite ſome more learned correſpondent to produce an earlier ſpecimen of this ſpecies of burleſque criticiſm. B.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE enquiry made by your correſpondent, whether the ode, 'Quales per Nemorum,' ſhould be aſſigned to Bourne or Jortin, has recalled to my mind a ſimilar circumſtance, which, from the obſcurity of the authors, is probably an object of leſs curioſity, but, I am inclined to think, of more difficult ſolution. Among the Deliciæ Poetarum Danorum, are the poems of Vitus Beringius. In the peruſal of his works, I met with the following lines: Vide Deliciæ Poet. Dan. tom. ii. p. 172.

Heu quam perpetuum eſt nihil!
Quam nunquam ſtabili gradu
Ævi ſors fragilis manet!
Et quæ tuta putes brevi
Momento Deus obſtruit!
Sic mundi imperium cadit
Præceps, occidis, occidis
Imis eruta ſedibus
O gentis domus exſulis:
Nec Saturnia te Jovis
Conjux eripere, et ſoror
Nec quicquid ſuperum eſt, valet.
Urgent irrevocabiles
Parcarum exitium coli:
Stat defixa adamantinis
Clavis dura neceſſitas
Et fati ſtabilis rigor,
Qui terram et mare continet
Ac rerum dominos premens
Infra ſe ſuperos habet, &c. &c.

The above are taken from the 'Natilitiæ Choreæ,' written at the baptiſm of the daughter of Frederick the Third, of Denmark, and publiſhed, Hafniæ, 1649. It was not without ſurprize, that I found the very ſame lines given to the chorus, in a tragedy written by 'Dionyſius Petavius,' and entitled 'Carthaginienſes:' If this writer be the celebrated Dennis Petau, who died 1652, it would appear, that the *Dane* was guilty of the theft, as it is well known, that dramatic compoſition was a ſcholaſtic exerciſe, impoſed by the Jeſuits on their pupils; and the 'Carthaginienſes,' which is to be found in a Collection of Tragedies, written by members of that ſociety, was, probably, if compoſed by Petau, a juvenile production. I ſhould be happy, if any of your correſpondents could inform me, if ſuch a tragedy is to be found in the catalogue of works, written by that learned theologian?

Gray's Inn, May 6. W. R.

N. B. In my laſt, for Watſon, *read* Warton.

THE ENQUIRER. No. IV.

QUESTION: *Is Private Affection inconſiſtent with Univerſal Benevolence?*

Self-love but ſerves the virtuous mind to wake,
As the ſmooth pebble ſtirs the peaceful lake;
The centre mov'd, a circle ſtraight ſucceeds;
Another ſtill, and ſtill another ſpreads;
Friend, parent, neighbour, firſt it will embrace;
His country next, and next all human race;
Wide and more wide, th' overflowings of the mind
Take every creature in, of every kind;
Earth ſmiles around with boundleſs bounty bleſt,
And heav'n behold its image in its breaſt.

POPE.

THE reſult of long enquiry concerning the nature of morals, ſeems to have been a general agreement among philoſophers in the ſyſtem which places the virtuous Principle in the benevolent deſire, and virtuous action in the wiſe purſuit, of univerſal happineſs. We now hear little of Plato's Moral Beauty, Ariſtotle's Middle Path, or Zeno's Conformity to Nature; of Clarke's Fitneſs of Things, Woollaſton's Truth of Action, or Shafteſbury's Balance of the Affections. Utility is now commonly underſtood to be the only characteriſtic of virtue; that courſe of action which is moſt productive of good, is admitted to be moſt virtuous; and he is eſteemed the beſt man, who, with the greateſt integrity of principle, ardour of ſpirit, and energy of action, endeavours to promote the general welfare.

If our firſt obligation be the purſuit of the common good, whatever in the final reſult interferes with this purſuit, muſt be wrong. No man can have a right to purchaſe perſonal emjoyment at the expence of a ſingle grain, in the turn of the balance, againſt the good of the whole. No individual member of a family has a right to purchaſe his own gratification, at the expence of the happineſs of any of his relations; no family, no province, no nation, has a right to enrich or aggrandize itſelf at the expence of the happineſs of other families, other provinces, other nations. The plain old trading maxim, *live and let live*, ſhould be followed in all relations of ſociety, and through all claſſes of reciprocally connected and dependent beings.

The obligation to univerſal benevolence, is admitted in its full extent. But does it follow, that private affections ought to be loſt in general philanthropy? Is it inconſiſtent with the good will and the ſervice

I owe to my species, to indulge the warm feelings of domestic affection; to give up my heart with generous ardour to a tried and faithful friend; to cherish sentiments of gratitude towards the man who has done me a kindness; to feel a peculiar attachment to the civil community to which I belong, and in which I enjoy, in common with my fellow citizens, the blessings of civil freedom? In order to be a philanthropist, must I cease to be a father, a friend, a patriot?

---"Yes," replies the cool calculator, upon the system of universal benevolence, "the sacrifice is absolutely necessary." In the exact proportion in which you suffer any private affection to prevail, universal benevolence must be impaired. You cannot give the members of your own family, your own neighbourhood, or your own kingdom, a larger share of your affection, than belongs to the rest of your species, without proportionally biassing your judgment, and misleading your actions. If your mind be under the influence of any private affection, it will not be in a proper state to weigh the merits of any case, which comes before you in the equal scale of general benevolence: for these affections necessarily imply a preference of one person to another, from other considerations than those of his higher powers of enjoyment, and capacity for usefulness."---

According to this method of reasoning, every kind and degree of private affection is a weakness, and in some sort a crime, as it obstructs the natural operation of general philanthropy; and the perfection of wisdom and virtue, is, to admit into the soul no other feeling, than the sublime sentiment of universal love; and to employ life in no other occupation, than in devising and executing plans of universal happiness.

If this system were adopted, it is very evident, that the present order of society must be entirely overturned. Patriotic ardour, in defending the common rights, and promoting the common interests of our country, as such, must no longer be indulged. Local attachments, arising from voluntary associations, religious, political, or commercial, must be broken; the kind regard which is generated among neighbours and acquaintance by the intercourses of civility and hospitality, must be suppressed; above all, the tender affections of friendship and consanguinity must be rigorously subdued; because a man who loves any individual too much, must love all the world too little. All that variety of sentiments and passions, which at present renders human society so interesting, and like a happy combination of notes in music, produces an enchanting harmony, must be reduced to the dull monotony of one tranquil sentiment. Every man, it is true, would meet his neighbour with the mild aspect of calm philosophy, and with the placid smile of perfect benevolence; but no eye must be seen sparkling with rapture, or melting with tenderness; no tongue must utter words of kindness, which have not first been exactly measured on the scale of universal benevolence. In short, the moral world would become one flat unvaried scene, resembling the aspect which the natural world would assume, were all its mountains and valleys levelled, and its whole surface converted into one smooth and grassy plain.

The loves and the graces must, on this supposition, all be banished. The lover's fancy must no longer deck his mistress with imaginary charms, lest he should bestow upon her more affection than is her due. Even the mother must no longer be supported, under the pains and solicitudes inseparable from the maternal relation, by fond affection, but by the cool recollection of the service she is rendering to the world, in producing, nursing, and educating a rational being. If an unlucky moment should occur, in which the life of her own child, and that of another person, which promises greater benefit to society, come into competition, maternal affection must give way to universal benevolence; she must, in such a case, save her neighbour's child from drowning, rather than her own.

Against the truth of the system, which teaches the absorption of all private affection in universal benevolence, it is, surely, a strong presumption, that it counteracts, so essentially, our present habits and feelings, and could not be reduced to practice without new-modelling the world. This is not, indeed, a demonstrative proof of its falsehood. The world certainly wants new-modelling in many respects. It is also certain, that universal benevolence is a divine principle, never to be abandoned. If it can be proved, that the private affections are inconsistent with this principle, they must, at all events, be banished. But before such a grand innovation is made, let it be well examined, whether the general good would not, on the whole, be more promoted by retaining, than by dismissing the private affections?

That this is, in truth, the case, may be inferred with some confidence from the consideration, that to banish private affection, would be to annihilate a large portion

tion of that happineſs, which it is the object of univerſal benevolence to produce. It cannot be neceſſary formally to prove, that the private affections are ſources of enjoyment. Every one who has been a friend, a lover, a parent, knows this from the ſure evidence of experience. If we, for a moment, ſuppoſe theſe affections to be annihilated, we deſtroy the firſt charm of life. Every happy family becomes an inſipid, unanimated ſociety; and all human beings are converted into a ſet of ſpeculative calculators, on an ideal queſtion of general happineſs, in which no individual any longer feels himſelf deeply intereſted. The rays of affection, which, while they are concentrated in private relations, are warm and vivid, diffuſed through the univerſe, become too faint and feeble to be ſeen or felt. Happineſs is the child of feeling, not of reaſon. Deprive men of the private affections, and you rob them of every thing which gives life its zeſt, which makes its labours pleaſant, and its amuſements intereſting; you throw a general ſhade over nature, which, in truth, converts it into "a drab-coloured creation."

It is a ſtill ſtronger proof that the private affections are not inconſiſtent with univerſal benevolence, that the latter is in fact the offſpring of the former. No man is born a philanthropiſt. The general affection which embraces a whole ſpecies of being, and even an univerſe, is not produced but by a long proceſs of aſſociation. An infant, at firſt, loves nothing but warmth and nouriſhment. Shortly after its birth, its love for theſe is tranſferred to the mother or nurſe, who ſupplies them. By ſimilar aſſociations, it gradually acquires an affection for other perſons, within the ſmall ſphere of its experience. New ſets of aſſociations afterwards produce the next claſs of affections, thoſe of friendſhip and love, and, in proceſs of time, thoſe feelings which belong to the artificial arrangements of civil ſociety. Before the proper period of their growth, it would be as fruitleſs to expect them, as to look for harveſt in ſpring. A child may read a love tale, but he can have no conception of the ſentiments connected with it. A ſchool-boy, without ſome premature inoculation of political ideas, will be a ſtranger to the claſs of affections belonging to the citizen. The peaſant, who knows nothing of civic relations, rights, and duties, will feel little intereſt in the grand events of kingdoms and ſtates. The flaming patriot, who pledges his fortune and life to his country—who waſtes his time, and frets his temper, over the details of public occurrences—for want of comprehenſive views of the hiſtory and preſent ſtate of the world, and large conceptions of the nature of civil ſociety, and the general rights of mankind, is wholly incapable of intereſting himſelf in the fate of men who inhabit diſtant regions, and is an entire ſtranger to the liberal ideas and generous ſentiments of univerſal philanthropy. So natural is the tranſition, from the more confined to the more enlarged affections, that it is commonly remarked of old bachelors, that they are leſs public-ſpirited than married men; and the reaſon is obvious, for, who is ſo likely to be active in beneficent ſervices to the public, as he who is in the daily habit of exerciſing kind affections in his domeſtic circle? The man who is obſerved to be remarkably deficient in the private affections, is of courſe underſtood to be incapable of univerſal benevolence. The truth is, the private affections are not to be conſidered as the ſcaffolding, by means of which the ſtructure of univerſal benevolence is raiſed, but as the very materials of which it is compoſed. Without the previous habits of the former, the latter could never be produced; and when theſe habits, by the long proceſs of aſſociation, have been eſtabliſhed, they become ſo incorporated into our nature, that it would be impoſſible to ſeparate them. The top of the climax of affection cannot be reached, without advancing through each intermediate ſtep; nor is it poſſible to remain at the top, without reſting on the ladder by which we have aſcended.

But, even on the ſuppoſition that the principle of univerſal benevolence could be formed without the proceſs which nature has appointed, it is to be further conſidered, that this principle would not, to ſuch beings as men, be by itſelf a ſufficient incitement to action. Reaſon may ſpeculate upon the general good, and the means of producing it; but feeling alone can ſtimulate to thoſe exertions, which are neceſſary to accompliſh this great end. Fancy may, in contemplation, amuſe itſelf with the image of a happy world; but the idea is too vaſt to excite that degree of paſſion, which is neceſſary to produce vigorous action. Images, ſufficiently diſtinct and ſtrong, to operate as efficient motives, can only be derived from individual objects. It is in this manner only, that the heart can be intereſted; and without this, the rational philanthropiſt, who employs himſelf in contemplating the abſtract idea of general good, will be in the

ſituation of the ſpeculative mathematician, who, after he has ſolved an uſeful problem, feels no inclination to apply it in practice. The neceſſary conſequence of the adoption of the ſyſtem of univerſal excluſive of private affection, would be a general relaxation of the ſprings of action; and it might be expected, that, except during the daily *half hour*'s labour, which the neceſſities of life would demand, men would think it ſufficient, if they ate plentifully, ſlept quietly, and "roſe up to play." Happineſs is beſt provided for by the diviſion of affection, as wealth by the diviſion of labour; for in the proportion in which affection is extended, it loſes its impulſive force, as the circles, produced by a ſtone falling on the ſmooth ſurface of a lake, gradually become fainter as they recede from the centre.

It is another conſideration of no ſmall weight in the preſent argument, that the theory which would require all men to act upon the principle of univerſal benevolence alone, ſuppoſes a degree of comprehenſion, and an extent of knowledge, beyond the ordinary limits of the human faculties. What is for the good of the univerſe, is a vaſt problem, only to be ſolved by that mind, which comprehends the whole ſyſtem. What is for the good of the human ſpecies, is a queſtion, towards the ſolution of which we continually approximate, as we improve in our knowledge of the powers of human nature, and of the various ſubſtances and beings which lie within the ſphere of human action, but which can never be completely anſwered, while our acquaintance with nature remains imperfect. The utmoſt that we can do is, to collect facts ſufficient to eſtabliſh general rules, the obſervance of which become obligatory from our experience of their utility. If we ſuperſede theſe rules, and recur, in every caſe, to the general principle of benevolence, we oppoſe individual opinion againſt common experience, and we require from all men an extent of knowledge and correctneſs of judgment, which are poſſeſſed by no individual. The wiſeſt philoſopher would be aware of ſo many difficulties attending the determination of queſtions relative to the general good, and would perceive ſo much hazard of a bias on his judgment from the ſelfiſh paſſions, that he would always heſitate in oppoſing the univerſal law of benevolence againſt more limited maxims of prudence or morality. Of what uſe, then, could this law be to the illiterate peaſant, or the buſy mechanic? You might as well expect a common ſailor to find his way at ſea by Trigonometrical theorems, without his log-line, and his Gunter's ſcale, as that a man unuſed to ſpeculation ſhould be able to calculate every caſe of moral action by the general principle of univerſal benevolence.

From theſe united conſiderations it may be confidently concluded, that the private affections form a neceſſary part of the moral œconomy of man, and, therefore are not inconſiſtent with the law of univerſal benevolence.--To the advocates for the excluſive authority of this law it is conceded, that it is the foundation of all other laws; that it is paramount to all other laws; that where it can be applied *with certainty*, it ought to be followed without reſerve; and that the ſublimity and perfection of virtue conſiſt in ſacrificing the leſs to the greater good. It is alſo conceded, that it is the general tendency of private affection to direct a larger portion of kindneſs towards its object, than without attending to the influence of theſe affections upon the general ſyſtem, might ſeem right: and that particular caſes may be ſuppoſed, in which greater *immediate* good will be produced by conſulting general utility, than by following the impulſe of private affection. It is granted, that it might have been for the *immediate* advantage of the world, that the life of the wiſe and virtuous Fenelon* ſhould have been preſerved, when his palace was on fire, rather than that of his worthleſs valet. Nevertheleſs, ſuppoſing, at ſuch a moment, the choice to reſt with the mother of the valet, it is contended, that it was better, becauſe on the whole more productive of good, that private maternal affection ſhould have dictated the preference of the valet to his maſter, than that the good archbiſhop of Cambray ſhould have been ſaved, in obedience to a ſyſtem which ſuppoſes the annihilation of the private affections. Univerſally, it is contended, on the grounds above ſtated, that parental, filial and fraternal love, friendſhip, gratitude, patriotiſm, and other limited affections may, under certain eſtabliſhed regulations be indulged, without abandoning general benevolence;---that, as the chemical attractions, which ſubſiſt between different claſſes of bodies, operate without interfering with the univerſal law of gravitation; ſo the "dear charities" of private life may remain, without violating the ſupreme law which unites man to man, and being to being, throughout the univerſe.

* See Godwin's Enquiry concerning Political Juſtice, Book ii. chap. 2.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT the preſent moment, when various plans are offered to the public for the better accommodation of the trade of London, perhaps the following particulars of its former and preſent ſtate may be acceptable to ſome of your readers. They are collected chiefly from ſome valuable pieces of commercial information that have been circulated within the laſt three years, and which are aſcribed to one of the beſt informed and public-ſpirited members of the mercantile intereſt.

Your's reſpectfully,

May 9th, 1796. J. J. G.

PORT OF LONDON.

THE limits of this port extend from London-bridge to the North Foreland, in the Iſle of Thanet, and to the point called the Naze, near Harwich, on the coaſt of Eſſex: but the part where ſhips that trade to London uſually moor, only from the bridge to Limehouſe. In this ſpace it is computed about 800 ſail can lie afloat at moorings, at low water: the part near the bridge is occupied by the ſmaller veſſels, on account of its ſhallowneſs; and the lower part of the pool by the larger: the Eaſt Indiamen, and a few other large ſhips, lie at Deptford and Blackwall. The width of the river at London bridge is 930 feet, but it is conſiderably more at Limehouſe, and at Woolwich it is 1650 feet wide. The number of ſhips that arrive annually in the port is about 9900 coaſters, and 3500 foreign traders; the former diſcharge their cargoes chiefly at the ſufference wharfs, which are diſperſed up and down the river, as low as Blackwall; the latter have alſo been permitted, from neceſſity, to land their moſt bulky articles, ſuch as hemp, pitch, rice, &c. at the ſufference wharfs; but the moſt valuable part of their cargoes is reſtricted to the legal quays, which are twenty-one in number, all ſituated on one ſide of the Thames, between London bridge and the Tower, and extending only 488 yards in length. The principal branches of the trade of London, are the coal, the Weſt India, and the Eaſt India trades. The annual importation of coals to London is about 800,000 chaldrons, forming about 3,500 cargoes; laſt year it was 887,759 chaldrons, being nearly double what it was fifty years ago. The import of ſugar is from 100, to 120,000 hhds. and has been 131,000. The import of rum in 1792 was 15,707 puncheons; and the number of Weſt Indiamen that arrived in the port in one year, ending the 25th of March 1794, was 344, making 93,027 tons. The Eaſt India trade, though of much leſs magnitude than the Weſt India, particularly with reſpect to the number of ſhips and tonnage employed in it, has increaſed to a very great extent, when compared with its amount in former periods. In 1655, Cromwell laid the trade open; and two years after, when the company began again under a joint ſtock, their export conſiſted of 74,235l. in bullion, and only the value of 2114l. in merchandize: the conſtant attention of the company to increaſe the proportion of the latter, has, however, raiſed it conſiderably above the former; in 1790, they exported produce and manufactures to the amount of 928,783l. and in bullion 532,705l. the number of ſhips taken up that ſeaſon was twenty-four of upwards of 23,400 tons, but the number has ſince been augmented conſiderably.

Of the general increaſe of the trade of the port no one can doubt, and of late years we have ſufficient evidence to aſcertain it; but of its ſtate in former periods there are few accounts that furniſh an accurate idea. In 1759, the cuſtoms and ſubſidies of the port inwards, were farmed at 20,000l. per annum, which was afterwards diſcovered to be not more than two thirds of their actual amount. In 1604, the cuſtoms amounted to 110,000l. which, though it may now be conſidered a ſmall ſum, was comparatively great, as the cuſtoms of the out-ports were only 17,000l. from whence it would appear that London enjoyed nearly ſeven-eighths of the trade of all England. But to form any eſtimate of the extent of the trade at that period from the produce of the cuſtoms, great allowance muſt be made for the degradation of the value of money, and the many additions that have been made to the duties that were then levied, beſides impoſing duties on many articles of commerce, which at that time were exempt. The trade of London at the period abovementioned, was confined to about two hundred perſons, and of courſe ſubject to all the evils that ariſe from combinations: this circumſtance rendered it impoſſible for the merchants of other parts of the country to engage in a fair competition with thoſe of London, and enriched a few individuals, while it produced a general decay of the commerce of the country, and other alarming evils, that rendered it neceſſary for the legiſlature to interfere, in order to check the dangerous monopoly. The conſequence of this interference was the increaſe of the trade of the out-ports, as it

appears

appears that in 1613, the cuſtoms of London were 109,572l. and thoſe of the out-ports 38,502l. The natural advantages of London, ariſing from ſituation and other circumſtances, continued to maintain its ſuperiority in extent of commerce over the other parts of the kingdom; the increaſe of population, which was probably in ſome meaſure the effect of its expanding commerce, alſo contributed in return to draw more trade to the port, by an increaſe of demand and conſumption; ſo much, that in 1700, the value of the imports of London was 4,785,538l. while thoſe of all England were only 5,970,175l. the former being more than four-fifths of the latter. The increaſe of the trade of London, as far as it can be eſtimated from the imports and exports, will appear from the following ſtatement:

Imports of London.

1737	---	---	£.	5,335,254
1756	---	---	---	5,333,257
1763	---	---	---	8,146,417
1784	---	---	---	10,314,872
1791	---	---	---	12,016,229
1792	---	---	---	12,071,674

Exports of London.

1737	---	---	£.	7,362,367
1756	---	---	---	8,347,100
1763	---	---	---	9,389,570
1784	---	---	---	8,260,278
1791	---	---	---	12,944,192
1792	---	---	---	14,742,516

The year 1792, being the laſt year of peace, is perhaps the moſt proper to eſtimate the preſent ſtate of trade from. In that year the groſs produce of the cuſtoms of London was about 3,580,000l. which, deducting drawbacks and charges of management, amounting to 1,350,000l. leaves 2,230,000l. nett revenue, being more than half the nett produce of the cuſtoms for the whole iſland, which amounted to 4,039,924l. The number of ſhips in foreign trade, that cleared out from the port of London in that year, was 1570, and the total number belonging to the port about 1860 veſſels of 374,000 tons. During the preſent war, the imports and exports, ſo far from being diminiſhed, have apparently increaſed conſiderably, but the accommodations of the port remaining nearly the ſame as they were centuries ago, inevitably clogs its commerce with detrimental impediments and heavy expences. The crowded ſtate of the river at all times but particularly when ſhips arrive in large fleets, cauſes great delays, and expoſes the cargoes to plunder, favours ſmuggling, is injurous to many articles of commerce, and frequently renders goods liable to ſeizure, from the impoſſibility of getting them landed within the time limited by law. The want of ſufficient wharf-room for diſcharging cargoes without the intervention of lighters, ſubjects the merchant to a heavy expence and additional riſk. The accidents and damages to ſhipping, ariſing from the preſent ſtate of the river, are very great; and the annual loſs from plunder and ſmuggling has been eſtimated at from 3 to 400,000l. per annum; on which the loſs of duties to government is from 70 to 100,000l. per annum; the loſs on Weſt India produce alone is about 150,000l. per annum to the proprietors, and 50,000l. of revenue. Theſe facts, it is preſumed, ſtrongly ſhew the neceſſity of ſome immediate ſteps being taken for the better accommodation of the trade of London; and whatever plan may be adopted, it is to be hoped it will neither be formed on partial views, nor influenced by partial intereſts; but ſuch as "by giving convenience to commerce, ſafety to ſhipping, and ſecurity to revenue, may preſerve and extend to the port of London its natural advantages."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR, *March 22d*, 1796.

PERMIT an admirer of the plan of your new Magazine, to ſend you a few ſtrictures on a work lately publiſhed, replete with acuteneſs of obſervation and poignancy of feeling; and which will not ceaſe to be admitted, as long as delicacy of ſentiment and the amiable charities of the human heart are held in eſtimation. After this preamble, it will hardly be neceſſary to ſay, that the work I refer to is the Letters of Mrs. Wollſtoncraft, during a ſhort reſidence in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

I have not the pleaſure of being acquainted with this lady; but as I think her one of the diſtinguiſhed few whoſe writings may contribute towards diſpelling the miſts of prejudice and error, I regret the more, that want of ſufficient attention, ſhould, in ſome inſtances, have given riſe to an inaccuracy of expreſſion, which may tend to miſlead, rather than inſtruct. Of this nature, I apprehend, is the following paſſage, page 217: "What, for example, has piety under the Heathen or Chriſtian ſyſtem been, but a blind faith in things contrary to the principles of reaſon? And could poor reaſon make conſiderable advances, when it was reckoned the higheſt degree of virtue to do violence to its dictates?" From this ſtatement, the inference

rence might be, and to some minds the inference actually would be, that the piety of Heathenism, and of Christianity, had been alike inimical to the progress of reason, and degrading to human nature. Now, piety being an affection of the heart, and not a matter of speculative opinion, it may, perhaps, be a question how far it is really hurtful, even where the objects of its awe, fear, and love, producing reverence, humility, gratitude, trust, and confidence, have no real existence. But be this as it may, surely no one will affirm, that where the supreme object of adoration is the great Author of the Universe, and is considered as a being of spotless purity, and of infinite goodness as well as power (and such is the God of the rational Christian) these affections can have any tendency to *debase* the human character; rather, on the contrary, would they lead the humble worshipper to aspire after the imitation of these divine perfections, and according to the emphatic language of Scripture, to become holy as God is holy, righteous as he is righteous, and merciful as he is merciful. Piety like this, far from debasing reason, is her noblest auxiliary, animates her every generous exertion, is the truest refiner of the human soul, and the only unfailing support of weak and erring creatures, in the dangers, the difficulties, and calamities of life. But to return;---if a slight alteration had been made in the construction of the sentence, and if, instead of *piety*, Mrs. Wollstonecraft had used the term *religion*, she would then merely have asserted what no rational Christian will deny, namely, that a miserable superstition, enforcing many express contradictions to reason, and very debasing to the human mind, has too often in Christian as well as Heathen countries, been mistaken for religion; and that, bound in such fetters, it was not possible for reason to make considerable progress.

A like want of accuracy is to be regretted, in page 219, where our author says, "I have formerly censured the French for their extreme attachment to theatrical exhibitions, because I thought that they tended to render them vain and unnatural characters. But I must acknowledge, especially as women of the town never appear in the Parisian, as in our theatres, that the little saving of the week is more usefully expended there every Sunday, than in porter or brandy, to intoxicate or stupify the mind." The expression *more usefully expended*, as if there were no other alternative, seems not only an apology for this mode of spending the Sunday, but even to impose an approbation of it. But our author assuredly never meant to affirm that, in order to avoid the gross vice of drunkenness, it is necessary that people should plunge into perpetual scenes of dissipation, and especially, into scenes where the passions are wont to be unduely and improperly excited, and which, perhaps, as effectually unfit the mind for calm reflection, and the rational exercise of its faculties, as the very vice which she so justly condemns*. It ought, moreover, to be taken into the account, that a rage for theatrical exhibitions, gives occasion to the neglect of family duties; checks the growth and cultivation of the social affections, by pursuing happiness *without* the pale of domestic enjoyment; causes the common occurrences of life to appear flat and insipid; and by spending in this manner the savings of the week, not only throws away the means of attaining independence, but by its general operation prevents those habits of frugality from being formed, which, in any station, are necessary to its security; and it need not be added, that without independence, we may look in vain for consistency of conduct, or real dignity of character.

If, instead of the terms, "more usefully," our author had said *less hurtfully*, the sentence would not have been liable to misconstruction; and trivial as the alteration may seem, the effects produced by it among many who admire, and who justly admire, Mrs. Wollstonecraft, would not have been trivial. That lady will, I hope, excuse the liberty I have taken in these remarks, and will see, that if she had not been considered as a writer of considerable eminence, and whose works are likely to produce effects beyond the amusement of a leisure hour, the motive would have been wanting that has given occasion to them, from her real admirer,

April 19, 1796. CHRISTICOLA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a fact, that in the garden of Thomas Simpson, esq. of Newcastle upon Tyne, at his villa, near Elswick, the following number of nectarines and peaches

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* No notice is here taken of the infringement of a divine command, to abstain one day in seven from the common occupations and amusements of life, there being some who do not think that this institution of the Jewish dispensation, is particularly enjoined by the Christian, as a dispensation intended for universal acceptation; but, on the contrary, that all that class of duties which may be termed *instrumental*, the Sabbath, among the rest, is left to the discretion of its disciples.

were

were produced last ſeaſon, from trees not more than eight feet ſquare, in a ſtate of full maturity, and of a moſt delicious flavour, by a new method which he has adopted of cultivating this fine and juſtly admired fruit:

From one Royal George peach, the tree 8 years old,	261
One do. of do. the tree 8 years old,	201
One do. of early Newington, the tree 9 years old,	220
One do. nobliſec, the tree 8 years old,	151
One do. of do. the tree 8 years old,	152
From 5 trees	985 peaches

of a full ſize, many of them nine inches in circumference.

From one nectarine, the tree 8 years old,	148
One red Roman do. the tree 9 years old,	201
From 2 trees	349 nectarines

of a full ſize, ſome of them eight inches in circumference.

The gardener, in thinning the fruit, took off 2020 peaches, and 550 nectarines, and the trees are now full of health and vigour, promiſing an equally luxuriant produce in the enſuing ſeaſon.

The method of cultivation which Mr. Simpſon made uſe of, and which he feels much happineſs in making as extenſively public as poſſible, is to plant the trees within frames fourteen feet long, and twelve feet broad, with three ſlides of glaſs (much the ſame as thoſe uſed in hot-beds) on a level plain of rich loamy ſoil, and extending them from the root on a platform of wood with lathes, to an elevation of three feet five inches, which is conſidered as the beſt for receiving the beneficial rays of the ſun; by this, a vacant ſpace is formed between the tree and the earth, calculated to prevent any noxious vapours, or inſects, doing a prejudice to the tree or its fruit; great care muſt be taken in fixing the frames cloſe to the earth, that the froſts or cold blaſts may not do harm; ſo ſoon as the bloſſoms make their appearance, the glaſs ſlides muſt be put on, and the tree muſt have nearly the ſame treatment as a melon-bed, only with this difference, that in ſerene weather, when the ſun ſhines without froſt, the glaſſes are taken off, and alſo, at other times, to make uſe of any genial fertilizing ſhower, when neceſſary.

The plan of the garden was eſtabliſhed before Mr. Simpſon planted his trees; but it is ſituated in a moſt favourable aſpect, being ſome few points to the ſouth-eaſt; from which, the moſt fecundating rays of the ſun, on his riſing, greateſt altitude, or in certain degrees of his declenſion, are cheerfully imbibed by the fruit, which, when in full ſize, and approaching to maturity, are in a poſition of fattening in the ſun (to make uſe of the expreſſion of an old gardener) and ſeem to ſtretch themſelves out to ſolicit his melliſluous influence.

HORTULANUS.

Newcaſtle, April 2, 1796.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO thoſe who think that the cauſe of diſſent from the eſtabliſhment is materially connected with the intereſt of truth and freedom, both civil and religious, and who are alſo of opinion, that this cauſe depends a great deal for its ſupport, upon the talents, character, and conduct of diſſenting miniſters, the declining ſtate of the ſeminaries, inſtituted with a view to their education, muſt be matter of ſerious regret. The more opulent diſſenters have contributed with the utmoſt liberality towards ſuch inſtitutions. They have witneſſed the erection of buildings, at leaſt adequate both in ſize and elegance, to their purpoſe. They have ſeen, with pleaſure, men of the firſt character in the literary world employed as lecturers and tutors. Yet, at the very time when they ſuppoſed theſe ſeminaries to be riſing out of the evils of infancy and inexperience, and gaining reputation and ſtability, they have beheld them crumbling to pieces. But is the object therefore unattainable? Or, becauſe any particular inſtitution may have failed, are we to be diſcouraged from trying other plans, and availing ourſelves of paſt experience? As an individual, wiſhing well to the great cauſe of truth and rational religion, I ſhall beg leave to ſuggeſt the outlines of a ſcheme, which I have reaſon to think would obviate many of the difficulties, to which theſe ſeminaries have been liable. I ſuppoſe the body of what are called rational diſſenters to form themſelves into a ſociety, for the general purpoſe of providing ſyſtematical education for thoſe who are in future to conduct their public ſervices. Let a committee, properly appointed, look out for the

the moſt able teachers throughout the kingdom, in the different branches of ſcience which ought to engage the attention of young men intended for divines. Let them next endeavour to fix, but with the allowance of conſiderable latitude, the proportion of time which each ſtudy ſhould ſucceſſively occupy; and then, without regarding place or ſituation, offer ſufficient inducements to a number of profeſſors, or teachers, to undertake the charge, each at his own reſidence, without relinquiſhing his other profeſſional engagements or views in life. As there would be few young men at any one time under the care of each profeſſor, they might with the greater eaſe be accommodated in the ſame houſe with him. The advantage of this plan would be, in the firſt place, that it would afford much better means of inſtruction than in a fixed ſeminary, becauſe it would enable the ſociety to offer an adequate recompence to tutors, without being influenced in their choice of them by accidental circumſtances, or being obliged, for the ſake of one principal tutor, to put up with mere novices and boys in the other departments. To this it may be added, that if two profeſſors were nominated, for inſtance, in divinity, to ſuit different taſtes, a ſtudent, by preferring one of them, would not be under the neceſſity of ſacrificing other conſiderations. A ſecond advantage of this plan is, that, though upon a large ſcale, it would be conducted at much leſs expence. In the next place, the inſtitution would probably be more permanent; it would prevent the jarring of divided authority; and even thoſe tutors who

> "Bear, like the Turk, no brother near the throne."

might be content to enjoy in peace each his own little ſupremacy. But the moſt ſerious benefit of all would be, the eſpecial proviſion that might thus be made for the morals of ſtudents, by which I mean their freedom not only from groſs acts of criminality, but alſo from high-flown and ſordid notions, ſo uſually acquired by their intercourſe with ſtudents of another deſcription, and ſo often the ſource of diſappointment and uneaſineſs to them in future life. There is one obvious objection to the whole of this plan, that it ſeems to require that every particular ſtudy ſhould be inſulated from the reſt; but this I conceive would by no means neceſſarily be the caſe, ſince there are few men, eminent in any one branch of learning with which a miniſter ought to be acquainted, who are not fully competent to direct him, in a general way, as to the other objects he may have more diſtantly in view; it has been a great objection to diſſenting academies, that they divide the attention amongſt too great a variety of ſtudies at the ſame time.

I ſhall eſteem it a favour, ſir, if you will have the goodneſs to communicate theſe imperfect hints to the public, in hopes that ſome of your correſpondents will favour me with their ſentiments upon the ſubject.

Wiſhing you every ſucceſs in the conduct of your new Magazine, and rejoicing in the favourable influence it will be likely to have upon the cauſe of literature,

I remain, yours, &c.

April, 1796. CASTOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU have announced the eſtabliſhment of a Board of Health in Mancheſter. Perhaps the following account of the leading objects of this benevolent ſcheme may promote the formation of ſimilar inſtitutions in other large towns.

Copy of a paper, entered into the minutes of the Board of Health, at Mancheſter, January 4, 1796:

"The objects of the Board of Health are threefold:

"I. To obviate the generation of diſeaſes:

"II. To prevent the ſpreading of them by contagion:

"III. To ſhorten the duration of exiſting diſeaſes; and to mitigate their evils, by affording the neceſſary aids and comforts to thoſe who labour under them.

"I. Under the firſt head are comprehended---the inſpection and improvement of the general accommodations of the poor:---the prohibition of ſuch habitations, as are ſo cloſe, noiſome, or damp, as to be incapable of being rendered tolerably ſalubrious:---the removal of privies placed in improper ſituations:---proviſion for white-waſhing and cleanſing the houſes of the poor, twice every year:---attention to their ventilation, by windows with open caſements, &c.:---the inſpection of cotton-mills, or other factories, at ſtated ſeaſons; with regular returns of the condition, as to health, clothing, appearance, and behaviour, of the perſons employed in them; of the time allowed for their refreſhment, at breakfaſt and dinner; and of the accommodations of thoſe who are parochial apprentices, or who are not

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"II. Under the ſecond general head are included---the ſpeedy removal of thoſe who are attacked with ſymptoms of fever, from the cotton mills, or factories, to the habitations of their parents or friends; or to commodious houſes, which ſhould be ſet apart for the reception of the ſick, in the different diſtricts of Manchester:---the requiſite attentions to preclude unneceſſary communications with the ſick, in the houſes wherein they are confined; and to the ſubſequent changing and ventilation of their chambers, bedding, and apparel:---and the allowance of a ſufficient time for perfect recovery, and complete purification of their clothes, before they return again to their works, or mix with their companions in labour.

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May, 1796. MANCUNIENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

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The ſecond ſeam is from ſeven to eight feet thick; it is divided by two different layers of a very hard and blackiſh earth, called *metal*. It is very vitriolic, and efloreſces in the air. The upper layer of *metal* is a foot thick; the lower only four or five inches. Thus this ſeam is divided into ſix different beds or ſtrata. The upper coal is called *laying-coal*; the bed of black earth which ſucceeds, *banne (bannock) metal*; the coal next below, *top-layer-coal*. The ſecond bed of earth, *quarter-coal-metal*; next, the *quarter-coal*; and, laſtly, a bed of coal called *bottom-layer-coal*.

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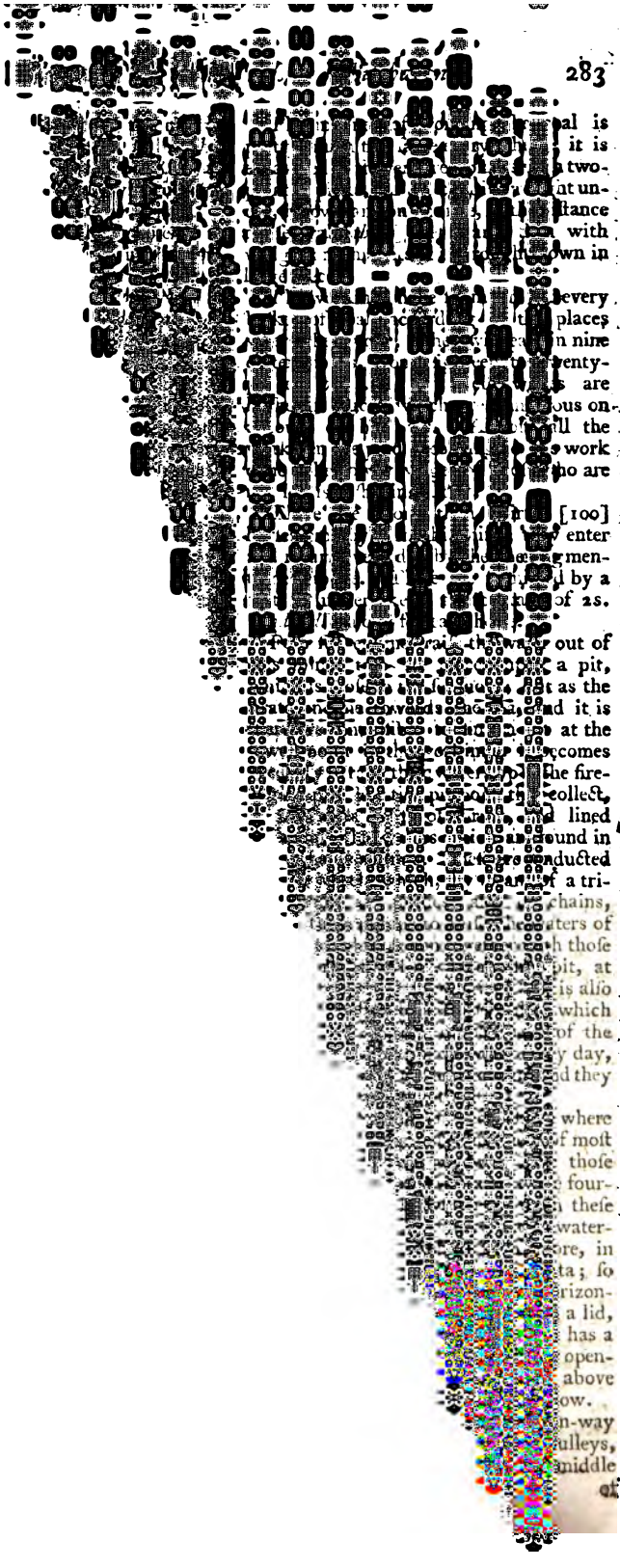

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which is the beſt, is above twenty fathoms below the ſecond; it is ten feet thick [*from ſeven feet and a half to twelve feet thick*] all good coal, without any mixture of *metal* [*above two inches*].

There often happen derangements in the ſtrata; chiefly in their inclination. *The rock of the roof, and eſpecially that of the wall, cauſe the ſeam to riſe or ſink all at once. One place is ſeen, where they are thrown four fathoms perpendicular out of the horizontal line.* Theſe derangements are called *hitches*, or *ſmall troubles*. At other times, they are much more conſiderable, ſince they cut the ſeams, if not entirely, yet leaving only a ſmall thread, to mark out the courſe of the ſeam. The ſubſtance of rock, which produces this effect, is called a *dyke*.

The entrance into the mine is by a kind of gallery or level, arched with brick and mortar for the firſt fifteen fathoms; after which we enter into the workings in the firſt bed of coal. This ſeam is purſued for ſome time, *always deſcending, and following the direction of the dip. They next meet with the ſecond ſeam.*

The works are extremely extenſive, being at leaſt a mile and a half from the entrance, always following the dip of the ſtratum, which is at right angles to its direction. One part of the mine, where they are working every day, is two-thirds of a mile entirely under the ſea: but there is no danger, ſince it is reckoned that the rocks which are between the water and the place where they are working, are more than 100 fathoms thick.

The method in uſe for extracting the coal, is to follow the ſeam at right angles to its direction, that is to ſay, according to its dip. For this purpoſe, the maſter miners trace, with white chalk, along the roof, a line which ſerves as a guide for the workmen. The rule is, commonly, to make this excavation fifteen feet broad, that is to ſay, ſeven feet and a half on each ſide of the line. Thus the work is continued, always of the ſame dimenſion, every ſeven fathoms and a half; and at the ſame diſtance they cut, to the right and left, excavations alſo of fifteen feet; ſo that the pillars of coal which are left to ſupport the mine, are ſeven fathoms and a half ſquare. This rule, however, though general in this mine, is obſerved only in places where the rock which forms the roof is ſolid, and capable of being ſupported with props. In this manner they uſe little wood; and if ſometimes there ſhould happen falls, they are not conſiderable, and always proceed from careleſneſs in the workmen [*not ſo.*]

The manner of working the coal is pretty much the ſame every where: it is excavated in the tendereſt places with two-pointed picks, till the coal is wrought under, below, and on one ſide, to the diſtance of ſeveral [*three*] feet; and then with wedges and mallets it is brought down in large pieces.

The workmen have ſo much for every baſket of coal, according to the places where they work. They will earn in nine or ten hours, from eighteen to twenty-pence [*to 2s.*]; but their wages are higher in places which are dangerous on account of bad air. Almoſt all the workmen are paid according to the work done; the loweſt wages of thoſe who are not ſo, is a ſhilling a day.

There are more than thirty [100] horſes employed in this mine; they enter and return every day by the opening mentioned above. Theſe are furniſhed by a ſort of undertakers, at the rate of 2s. [*and 2d.*] a day for each horſe.

Four fire-engines raiſe the water out of this mine; two are placed upon a pit, which is cloſe to the ſea ſhore; but as the ſtrata incline towards the ſea, and it is therefore impoſſible to ſink a pit at the loweſt point in the workings, it becomes neceſſary to raiſe theſe waters up to the fire-engine-pit. For this purpoſe, they collect, in reſervoirs built of brick, and lined with clay, the waters which are found in the higher workings. Theſe are conducted upon a wheel, which, by means of a triple crank, of pullies, and of chains, moves three pumps to raiſe the waters of one pit; and theſe run together with thoſe which turn the wheel, to another pit, at which is placed a fire-engine. It is alſo further neceſſary to raiſe the waters which are collected in theſe deepeſt parts of the mine, where they are at work every day, purſuing the dip of the ſtratum; and they take the following method:

They have made, in ſeveral places where the dip is moſt regular, and the roof moſt ſolid, a double waggon-way, like thoſe upon the ſurface, only ſmaller: the four-wheeled carriages, which go upon theſe ways, are ſimply a box, made water-tight, and higher behind than before, in proportion to the dip of the ſtrata; ſo that the upper ſurface is always horizontal; and it is cloſed exactly with a lid, that the water may not be loſt. It has a valve in the bottom, which is eaſily opened by a little [*Fr. varlet*] placed above the lid, in the manner deſcribed below.

At the upper end of the waggon-way is a gin, from which, by means of pulleys, a ſtrong rope is carried along the middle

again to the firſt, without perplexity; we ſhall be inclined to regard with indulgence, or rather with applauſe, every attempt to increaſe our pleaſures by varying agreeable images. He who would rigorouſly lop off every circumſtance in a ſimile which has not its exact counterpart in the original object, would better conſult his genius by the ſtudy of mathematics or philoſophy, than of poetry.

The moon appears a conſpicuous object in a ſimile of Homer's, which has been greatly and deſervedly celebrated for its poetical beauties:

As when the ſtars in all their luſtre glow
Around the radiant moon, when not a breath
Diſturbs the ſilent air, when every tower,
High cliff, and grove, ſhines forth, and 'mid the heavens
The boundleſs ether burſting wide diſplays
Each conſtellation, while the ſhepherd's heart
Diſtends wit' joy: ſo numerous on the plain,
Between the ſhips and Xanthus' winding ſtream,
The Trojan fires appear'd.

IL. viii. 551.

This is, indeed, an exquiſite picture; and, conſidered ſimply as a night-piece, has, perhaps, never been equalled; yet as a ſimile it may be thought too grand and high-wrought for its object, which is a ſcene of a ſimilar kind, but greatly inferior. In *character*, alſo, it is defective; as being a diſplay of tranquil and beneficent majeſty, ill-aſſorted with the accompanyments of war and ſlaughter. The intereſting figure of the exulting ſhepherd, has nothing correſponding to it in the real ſcene.

Stars are frequent objects of compariſon in the works of the three great epic poets; as images both of beauty and of terror. The glitter of arms is very naturally reſembled to the ſparkling of a ſtar. Thus Homer ſays of Diomed:

Fire flaſh'd unwearied from his helm and ſhield,
As bath'd in ocean's waves th' autumnal ſtar
With brighteſt luſtre ſhines.

IL. v. 4.

And of the ſpear of Achilles:

As in the darkſome night, amidſt the ſtars
Fair Heſper ſhines, the faireſt light of heav'n,
So ſparkled the keen point.

IL. xxii. 317.

Aſtyanax is compared to a ſtar for his beauty (IL. vi. 401); a ſimilitude which Virgil finely heightens and expands in applying it to the ſon of Evander:

——— ipſe agmine Pallas
In medio, chlamyde & pictis conſpectus in armis:
Qualis ubi Oceani perfuſus Lucifer unda,
Quam Venus ante alios aſtrorum diligit ignes,
Extulit os ſacrum cœlo, tenebraſque reſolvit.

ÆN. viii. 587.

Young Pallas ſhone conſpicuous o'er the reſt,
Gilded his arms, embroider'd was his veſt.
So, from the ſeas, exerts his radiant head
The ſtar, by whom the lights of heav'n are led;
Shakes from his roſy locks the pearly dews,
Diſpels the darkneſs, and the day renews.

DRYDEN.

The circumſtance of the planet's lifting his head above the waves, and diſpelling the darkneſs, is imagined and expreſſed with the elegance and dignity peculiar to this poet. The tranſlation, though by no means correct, is highly beautiful in point of language.

Brightneſs, but of a terrific and ominous kind, is the attribute of the ſtar to which Hector is compared, with the additional reſembling circumſtance of its ſhining and diſappearing by fits, as that warrior in his rapid motion now ſhewed himſelf in the front, now in the rear:

As burſting from the clouds, a ſtar malign
Now ſparkles bright, anon in clouds again
Plunges obſcur'd; ſo marſhalling his hoſt
Now in the van, now in the diſtant rear,
The hero ſhines.

IL. xi. 62.

In the following ſimile, the baleful or malignant ſtar is diſtinguiſhed by its name, and a reaſon given why it is conſidered as ſuch. The ſubject of compariſon is Achilles, in all his terrors, purſuing the Trojans:

Glitt'ring he ſcour'd the plain: as that bright ſtar,
Orion's dog by name, in autumn ſhines
Thro' the dark night, and ſhoots his vivid rays,
Refulgent 'mid the numerous ſtars of heav'n,
Brighteſt he ſhines, but baleful is his ſway,
To wretched mortals bearing hot diſeaſe.

IL. xxii. 26.

Virgil, in his application of the ſame ſimile to Æneas, greatly heightens the poetical expreſſion; at the ſame time, the effect is ſomewhat injured by dividing the attention between two objects of ſimilitude, a comet, and the dog-ſtar:

Ardet apex capiti, criſtiſque ac vertice flamma
Funditur, & vaſtos umbo vomit aureus ignes.
Non ſecus ac liquida ſi quando nocte cometæ
Sanguinei lugubre rubent; aut Sirius ardor;

Illa

Ille ſitim morboſque ferens mortalibus ægris
Naſcitur, & lævo contriſtat lumine cœlum.
ÆN. x. 278.

The Latians ſaw from far, with dazzled eyes,
The radiant creſt that ſeem'd in flames to riſe,
And dart diffuſive fires around the field;
And the keen glittering of the golden ſhield.
Thus threatening comets, when by night they riſe,
Shoot ſanguine ſtreams, and ſadden all the ſkies:
So Sirius, flaſhing forth ſiniſter lights,
Pale human kind with plagues, and with dry famine frights.
DRYDEN.

The former part of this deſcription is imitated from that quoted above of Diomed's armour, in Homer. In the latter part, the expreſſion *lugubre rubent*, and the circumſtance of *ſaddening the ſky with malignant light*, are ſtrokes of the boldeſt poetical imagery.

In *ſublimity of conception*, Milton has, by copying this ſimile, ſurpaſſed both his originals; and, indeed, the ſuperior grandeur of his perſonages allowed him, without fear of offenſive exaggeration, to employ the loftieſt images his great mind could ſuggeſt to him. He has judiciouſly confined his reſemblance to the comet:

——— On th' other ſide,
Incens'd with indignation, Satan ſtood,
Unterrified, and like a comet burn'd,
That fires the length of Ophiuchus huge
I' th' arctic ſky, and from his horrid hair
Shakes peſtilence and war.
PAR. L. ii. 708.

What can be imagined more terribly ſublime, than the figure of the comet filling the whole ſpace of a vaſt conſtellation, and ſhaking plagues from his locks?

The fancied form of Orion, in the heavens, has afforded Virgil a ſimile of extraordinary grandeur; but ſomewhat hyperbolical and injudicious in its application to one who is only a ſecond-rate hero in his poem:

At vero ingentem quatiens Mezentius haſtam
Turbidus ingreditur campo: quam magnus Orion,
Cum pedes incedit medii per maxima Nerei
Stagna, viam ſcindens, humero ſupereminet undas.
ÆN. x. 763.

Once more the proud Mezentius with diſdain,
Brandiſh'd his ſpear, and ruſh'd into the plain;
Where tow'ring in the midmoſt ranks he ſtood,
Like tall Orion ſtalking o'er the flood;
When with his brawny breaſt he cuts the waves,
His ſhoulder ſcarce the topmoſt billow laves.
DRYDEN.

Milton has again employed a ſimile derived from the celeſtial bodies, as the only objects capable of inſpiring adequate ideas of his angelic heroes. Michael and Satan join in conflict,

——— ſuch as, to ſet forth
Great things by ſmall, if, Nature's concord broke,
Among the conſtellations war were ſprung,
Two planets ruſhing with aſpect malign
Of fierceſt oppoſition in mid ſky,
Should combat, and their jarring ſpheres confound.
PAR. L. vi. 310.

The meteor commonly called a falling ſtar, is probably intended by Homer as the object of ſimilitude to the deſcent of Minerva:

As when from Jove a glitt'ring ſtar is ſent,
His ſign to mariners, or numerous hoſts
In arms; emitting many a ſpark it flies;
Such ſhow'd the goddeſs as ſhe ruſh'd to earth.
IL. iv. 75.

This is imitated, and, as uſual, much heightened, by Milton, in his deſcription of Uriel's deſcent:

Thither came Uriel, gliding thro' the even
On a ſun-beam, ſwift as a ſhooting ſtar
In autumn thwarts the night, when vapours fir'd
Impreſs the air, and ſhows the mariner
From what point of his compaſs to beware
Impetuous winds.
PAR. L. iv. 555.

The ſame poet uſes the image of a meteor in his magnificent deſcription of the great Satanic ſtandard:

—— forthwith from the glitt'ring ſtaff unfurl'd
Th' imperial enſign, which full high advanc'd
Shone like a meteor, ſtreaming to the wind.
PAR. L. i. 535.

(To be continued.) J. A.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER TO A FRIEND, ON JORTIN, WARBURTON, AND HURD.

My dear F.

IT has often, you will recollect, in our ſocial converſations with each other, been a ſubject of remark, how very different the ſame action appears in different circumſtances: taking its colour while the ſubſtance remains unaltered, entirely from the character, the ſtation, the profeſſion, or perhaps, not ſeldom even from the temper and diſpoſition of the agent.

..." One

——"One murder made a villain,
"Millions a hero."

Thus you read, in an elegant poem of a rising genius; which, as the bloſſoms of the ſpring, gave early promiſe of thoſe matured abilities, and venerable virtues, which now add dignity to a ſtation of the higheſt order in the Church.

This partial eſtimation of merit and demerit, or rather this wonderful tranſmutation of virtue into guilt, and guilt into virtue, merely by the influence of the medium through which they incidentally paſs, was brought into my mind by a paragraph which I lately read in an evening paper *. Poor Chatterton! A few years ago, he ſent into the world, you know, ſome excellent poems, ſaid to have been found in a cheſt, in Radcliffe church, at Briſtol; and ſuppoſed to have been written by Thomas Rowley, a prieſt, of the fifteenth century. I will not enter into the queſtion, which has divided the literati of the preſent day, whether theſe poems be the genuine works of Rowley or not. Be it granted, if you pleaſe, that they are not. What is the conſequence? For this the poor boy has been abuſed as a *profligate* and *unprincipled impoſtor*; *a vagrant, who lived by expedients*. The deception which he endeavoured to paſs upon the world, has been conſidered as a *wicked forgery!* nay, ſo ſtrangely perverted by this ſort of faſhionable prejudice are the moſt trivial and indifferent actions, that, when he at firſt deſired, and afterwards, what he had an undoubted right to do, demanded the return of ſome MSS. which, in the ſimplicity of his heart, he had entruſted to a perſon, whoſe rank gave credit to every thing he choſe either to do or ſay, it was deemed an *unparalleled inſtance of impudence and aſſurance*. Thus fared it with this ill-ſtarr'd genius; till, driven to deſperation by the cruel uſage he met with, he ſought refuge, at laſt, in the ſanctuary of the grave. Read how pathetically one of kindred ſenſibilities deſcribes and laments his fate:

In a chill room, within whoſe wretched wall,
No cheering voice replies to miſery's call:
Near a vile bed, too crazy to ſuſtain
Miſfortune's waſted limbs, convulſ'd with pain;
On the bare floor, with heav'n-directed eyes;
The hapleſs youth in ſpeechleſs horror lies.
The poiſ'nous vial, by diſtraction drain'd,
Rolls from his hand, in wild contortion ſtrain'd.
Pale with life-waſting pangs, its dire effect;
And ſtung to madneſs by the world's neglect;
In keen abhorrence of the dang'rous art,
Once the dear idol of his glowing heart,
See! from his harp he tears the hated wires,
And in the phrenſy of deſpair expires.
HAYLEY.

Now mark the difference. In an account, *publiſhed at laſt*, of the life, writings, and character, of a late celebrated prelate, by a friend of the ſame order, we have a narrative of a ſimilar impoſition planned between the two friends; one, at that time, profeſſor, the other bachelor of divinity; both aſpiring to reputation and preferment. The RR. biographer appears animated beyond his uſual temperament of manner on this part of his ſubject; and conducts his reader, with evident marks of ſatisfaction, through the whole progreſs of this myſterious tranſaction. The original contrivance, as appears by a letter inſerted in the account, belongs to the great man himſelf; which, I doubt not, the RR. biographer conſidered as an * *uncommon fetch of wit*, worthy, at leaſt, to be recorded amongſt the other *extraordinary* performances of this *extraordinary* man. He it was who ſuggeſted the title for the pamphlet intended to be printed.

"Remarks on Mr. Hume's late eſſay, called *The Natural Hiſtory of Religion*, by a Gentleman of Cambridge, in a Letter to the Rev. Dr. Warburton." Then going on to explain, in his own way, the effect and operation of the fallacy he was meditating, "The addreſs, he adds, will remove *it (the Remarks*---you muſt not boggle at a little inaccuracy in grammar; ſuch ſlips are pardonable in the freedom and hurry of epiſtolary correſpondence, eſpecially in a genius)---"The "addreſs will remove *it* from me; the "author, a gentleman of Cambridge, "from you; and the ſecrecy of print-"ing from us both."

Having thus done juſtice to his principal, the RR. biographer proceeds to relate the ſhare he himſelf bore in this notable atchievement. "I thought," he ſays, "the obſervations too good to be "loſt; and the hint of the addreſs ſug-"geſted the means of preſerving them, "without any injury to his reputation." But pauſe a moment. Is there not ſomething here very ſuſpicious in the mode of expreſſion? Take the words in their plain ſenſe: "The hint of the addreſs ſug-"geſted the means of preſerving them

* See St. James's Chronicle from Thurſday, Jan. 14, to Saturday, 16, 1796.

* See the Appendix to Jortin's Remarks on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, p. 380.

"without

without any injury to his reputation. Do they not seem to convey an insinuation that, unless under some such disguise, these valuable observations could *not* have been preserved *without injury to his reputation?* It is impossible that the learned Commentator,---I beg pardon, my------ It is really very far from my intention by this simple epithet, to cast any slight on the reputation, which you have long maintained, of a refined and able critic: though, at the same time, I am aware * how a most amiable man, an accomplished scholar, a candid and judicious critic, an able and zealous defender of Christianity, one who recommended its doctrines not less by the purity of his manners, than by the strength of his arguments, was loaded with illiberal invective, and persecuted with the most inveterate rancour, as if he had been guilty of some atrocious crime, little short of blasphemy---and for what? merely for applying this very term (so inadequate to his transcendent merits, even though accompanied with other expressions of commendation) to a friend; a friend, with whom he had long been in the habit of communicating, without reserve, on literary subjects; a friend, who had been often assisted by his extensive learning in the execution of those highly celebrated works; which, though now little known, and less read, for a while, however, attracted the attention of the public, and excited that astonishment of the learned. Do not, my ------, startle at the unqualified assertion in the last sentence. From your own attainments in literature, you must know enough to admire the erudition of Jortin; you must, at times, have been sensible of his wit; *you*, therefore, cannot but know, notwithstanding the flippant sneers of an anonymous † pamphleteer, that in a literary connection between two such men as Jortin and Warburton, the latter must have been very considerably indeed the *gainer by this intercourse*.

Excuse, my dear F------, the warmth and length of this apostrophe, which has broken from me involuntarily, and unawares, on recollection of the injuries done to so excellent a person, as the late Dr. Jortin, whom we both so much respected and loved. But justice will have its course; and never fails, in the end, to deal due retribution to all parties. As on the one side,

Raro antecedentem SCELESTUM
Deseruit pede Pœna claudo,

So on the other,

Suum cuique decus Posteritas rependit.

We have now, therefore, the satisfaction of seeing all men of letters and virtue, with a great author of distinguished eminence at their head, conspiring to vindicate the reputation of this great and good man, from the insidious attacks of an *interested* and malignant *calumniator*.

Κακοηθεστερον ουδεν Διαβολης εστι πω
Ανθρωπον γαρ απατησασα τον πεπεισμενον
ΜΙΣΟΣ αναπλαττει προς ΤΟΝ ΟΥΔΕΝ
ΑΙΤΙΟΝ.

Pardon this scrap of Greek. The sentiment conveyed by it, comes so home to the real intention of the anonymous pamphleteer, whose great business it evidently was, by that shameful work, to excite in the fiery and unguarded bosom of the vain man to whom he was paying court, a spirit of jealousy and hatred against one, not only innocent, ΤΟΥ ΟΥΔΕΝ ΑΙΤΙΟΝ but deserving, by many important services, as you and I well know, as the anonymous pamphleteer himself well knew, the warmest returns of gratitude, that I could not resist the temptation of transcribing it.

With this, having wandered already so far out of my way, I will, with your leave, close this letter; and resume, if you will allow me, the subject with which I set out, in my next. For the present, adieu. O---N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Number, in the Enquirer, No. III. are some observations relative to the talents of women, and the propriety of their application to literature and science. I admit the justness of some of these observations, but do not concur in the whole of them. I am fully convinced, that women ought to be better educated than they are; that they have a right to the enjoyment of intellectual pleasures: and that they are capable of attaining to considerable literary excellence: but I am not convinced, that women are "capable of rivalling men in any thing, except bodily strength;" and I am still farther from admitting, that "woman has more mind than man:" or that she is "capable of higher refinement of intellect." There have certainly been female writers, of very considerable merit; but no evidence has yet appeared, that they

* See Delicacy of Friendship, addressed to Dr. Jortin.

† Delicacy of Friendship, p. 36.

they poſſeſs powers equal to thoſe of men. We have never yet ſeen a Female Homer, or Virgil, or Bacon, or Newton. Much is ſaid, and certainly with reaſon, of their diſadvantages with reſpect to education; but great numbers of women have received a much better education than Shakeſpeare ever enjoyed; and yet, I believe, we may venture to aſk, whether the works of all the female authors who ever exiſted, taken collectively, are equal in value to the works of Shakeſpeare, an uneducated man? But though I am not inclined "to concede to woman ſo unjuſt a monopoly, as that of being at once the moſt lovely and the wiſeſt part of the human ſpecies," I think highly of the talents of ſome female writers of the preſent age, as well as of former periods; and wiſh to ſee the intellectual powers of women more diligently and more generally cultivated,

May 12, 1796. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for March laſt, were ſome juſt obſervations on the ſubject of NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY. It is certainly much to be regretted, that, of many very eſtimable characters, ſcarcely any memorials ſhould have been preſerved. Among other reſpectable writers, of whom we have but a very ſlender account, one is, Dr. RICHARD LUCAS, author of ſeveral volumes of Sermons, which poſſeſs conſiderable merit, and of "An Inquiry concerning Happineſs," which has paſſed through at leaſt eight editions. He was the ſon of Richard Lucas, of Preſteigne, in Radnorſhire, and born in that county about the year 1648. In 1664, he was ſent to Jeſus College, Oxford; and after taking both the degrees in arts, he entered into holy orders, about the year 1672. For ſome time he was maſter of the free-ſchool at Abergavenny; but, in 1683, he became vicar of St. Stephen's Coleman-ſtreet, and was alſo choſen lecturer of St. Olave in Southwark. He took the degree of doctor in divinity in 1691, and was inſtalled prebendary of Weſtminſter in 1696. About this time, he loſt his ſight, but lived many years after that misfortune. He wrote his "Inquiry after Happineſs" after he became blind, or nearly ſo; and, in his preface to that work, he ſays, "It has pleaſed God, that, in a few years, I ſhould finiſh the more pleaſant and delightful part of life, if ſenſe were to be the judge and ſtandard of pleaſure; being confined (I will not ſay condemned) by well nigh utter blindneſs, to retirement and ſolitude. In this ſtate, converſation has loſt much of its former air and briſkneſs; buſineſs (wherein I could never pretend to any great addreſs) gives me now more trouble than formerly; and that too without the uſual diſpatch or ſucceſs. Study, which is the only employment left me, is clogged with this weight and incumbrance, that all the aſſiſtance I can receive from without, muſt be conveyed by another's ſenſe, not my own; which, it may eaſily be believed, are inſtruments or organs as ill fitted, and as awkwardly managed by me, as wooden legs and hands by the maimed."

In the ſame preface, he ſays, as a reaſon for his undertaking to write his Inquiry after Happineſs, "The vigour and activity of my mind, the health and ſtrength of my body, being now in the flower of my age, continuing unbroken, under this affliction, I found, that if I did not provide ſome employment that might entertain it, it would weary out itſelf with fruitleſs deſires of, and vain attempts after, its wonted objects; and ſo that ſtrength and vivacity of nature, which would render my ſtate more comfortable, would make it more intolerable."

Dr. Lucas was the author of ſeveral theological pieces, beſides thoſe which have been already mentioned. He died in 1715, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey; but no ſtone has been put there to point out the place of his interment.

May 3, 1796. H. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the MANUFACTURES of this country are the principal ſource of its great wealth and political importance, it cannot but afford matter of reaſonable ſurprize, that ſo little has hitherto been aſcertained and publiſhed relative to the origin, progreſs, and extent of their ſeveral branches.

We have, in fact, ſeen no attempts made towards digeſting a complete treatiſe, or even compiling a ſtock of materials on this ſubject. The writers of local and county hiſtories, from whom we ſhould naturally expect the compleateſt information of this kind, paſs over, with incurious haſte, or total ſilence, the manufactures of their reſpective diſtricts. Almoſt the only exceptions to this remark (which is ſo diſgraceful to our national taſte) and eſpecially to our topographical hiſtorians, are the accounts of Man-

Manchester and its environs, by Dr. AIKIN, containing a complete account of the Cotton Manufactory; and the ingenious Lectures, elucidating the various branches of our manufactures, as they are connected with the ſcience of Chemiſtry, by Mr. FARISH, of Cambridge.

My object in this Letter is to point out an eaſy and certain mode of adding conſiderably to our preſent ſcanty ſtock of publiſhed materials on this important topic. Among other uſes of a miſcellany, of the extenſive plan and circulation of the Monthly Magazine, I conceive none is of ſuch high importance as its affording at all times, a *centre*, or *focus*, to the correſpondence of intelligent perſons, on all ſubjects that may be intereſting to the public. Let it, then, Mr. Editor, henceforth be generally underſtood, that a part of your Miſcellany will be expreſsly allotted to the communication of *Facts* relating to the State of our Manufactures. Permit the inſertion of theſe Hints, to imply your earneſt invitation of ſuch communications; and I have not the ſmalleſt doubt, but every manufacturing diſtrict will immediately ſupply you with information. In Norwich, Birmingham, Colebrooke-dale, Sheffield, the Newcaſtles, Yorkſhire, Paiſley, Nottingham, Lancaſhire, and, indeed, in all the great manufacturing towns, there reſide a number of well-informed perſons, who will cheerfully contribute towards a deſign fraught with ſuch extenſive utility.

May I preſume to add a few hints to perſons who may undertake the uſeful, and, as I conceive, very intereſting and pleaſing taſk, of ſending you information on this ſubject?

1. The raw material ought to be traced, from its growth, or importation, through each proceſs, to its actual conſumption, or exportation.

2. The machinery employed ought to be accurately deſcribed, ſo as not to interfere with unpubliſhed patents, or neceſſary and prudent ſecrets.

3. The number, and the proportion of the hands, which each department gives employ to, with their ſeveral emoluments, ought to be aſcertained.

4. The hiſtory of the manufactory, its firſt riſe, gradual progreſs, and all its improvements and ſpeculations, ought to be minutely inveſtigated.

5. Its value to the public, and its groſs return and profit, ought to be fairly eſtimated.

6. Doubtleſs, alſo, every peculiar branch will ſuggeſt, of itſelf, to the intelligent and philoſophical obſerver, other particulars, which may be equally acceptable and intereſting to the public.

Should you honour this letter with a place in your Miſcellany, I ſhall, poſſibly, trouble you hereafter with ſome ſimilar inquiries on the ſubject of Canals, Sea-ports, Population, Agriculture, &c.

I am, Sir, your's

May 5, 1796. INDAGATOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON LAW.

THE profeſſion of the law takes its origin ſolely from human depravity; and this being the caſe, it is no wonder that conſiderable abuſes ſhould always be found in it. Crafty and deſigning men will ever be attempting to enrich themſelves at the expence of others; and they will never want profeſſional aſſiſtants to gain their ends, or to defend their cauſe, if they are attacked. This muſt neceſſarily oblige the honourable practitioner to exerciſe arts, by way of counteraction, which, in ſtrict abſtract juſtice, he would condemn. Hence alſo, the practice itſelf will unavoidably become a labyrinth of ſubtleties to him who is engaged in it; and of no ordinary vexation to him who is under the neceſſity of having recourſe to it, as a means of defence, or to obtain a right unjuſtly uſurped.

The intricacies and difficulties of the profeſſion muſt, undoubtedly, therefore, be numerous. They ariſe from the profeſſion itſelf; and while it continues to be required in ſociety, from the corrupt habits of mankind, theſe ſubjects of ſo much juſt complaint, will, in ſpite of every effort to the contrary, abundantly be found. Still it does not follow, from this conceſſion, that no endeavours ſhould be uſed to render the law more clear and ſimple in its principles, and certain in its practice. Though the law will always be neceſſary, and though new ſtatutes will always be requiſite, according to the change of circumſtances and manners; yet, with the ſame, will a perpetual reform ever be found equally expedient.

It is not one of the leaſt diſtinguiſhing excellencies of the preſent reign, that the profeſſion of the law has been rendered more reſpectable, and a leſs object of popular odium, than it was formerly. The eſtabliſhment of the Judges on a different footing, was a circumſtance of eminent conſequence to the liberty of the ſubject; and from that, in ſome meaſure,

meaſure, we may conclude, has proceeded the reformation in the practice of the courts. Pleading at the bar has aſſumed a more decorous appearance; and the paltry, if not worſe, arts of entrapping evidences, have ſunk into diſrepute, have been checked by the bench, and ſlighted by the jury.

But one of the moſt conſiderable and beneficial alterations, and which promiſes ſtill greater advantages, is the parliamentary regulation, by which articled clerks, and perſons entering upon practice, are obliged to pay a ſum of no ſmall magnitude, to the public revenue.

Though a tax on a particular profeſſion conveys a ſort of diſgrace upon it; and no generous mind can approve of it, *as ſuch*; yet, in the preſent inſtance, when the number of pettifoggers, of men who made the law an inſtrument of chicanery and oppreſſion, was ſo great and increaſing, ſome meaſure was neceſſary to correct the evil. That which has been adopted is certainly a ſtrong one; but, with every allowance in its favour, it is to be lamented, that no ſmall portion of the abuſe, to which it was meant to apply, remains in a force and exerciſe that powerfully calls for farther corroſives.

That there is no law enacted, but what may be evaded by intereſted men, has been long a proverbial truth in this country; and, therefore, that the one now under conſideration ſhould loſe ſome of its effect, cannot be a matter of ſurprize, when we reflect that it affects to a body too generally practiſed in the arts of evaſion.

It was hoped that this meaſure would have freed the profeſſion from the irruption of low and mean perſons, whoſe habits and ſituations would naturally incline them to exerciſe it to the injury of their unwary fellow-citizens. That it will do this, in a conſiderable degree, is yet confidently to be expected; but that it ſhould do ſo completely, will require farther legiſlative exertions.

There are many perſons, particularly in the metropolis, who carry on an underhand practice, although they were never either regularly articled as clerks, or enrolled. Theſe men cannot be ſuppoſed to have much of the *mens conſcia recti*, or a ſenſe of honour in their minds, while they are exerciſing a profeſſion to which they, in reality, do not belong. The lower orders of tradeſmen are very much expoſed to the influence of theſe vermin. Familiarity with them, and a conſequent admiration of that parade of legal talents which they diſplay, and eſpecially of the promiſes which they hold out, of managing cauſes with ſucceſs, at a ſmall expence, induce them to commit their affairs into ſuch *ſingularly honeſt hands*. The client believes his friend to be a *real attorney*, and generally retains him with a fee beforehand. This reſpectable practitioner has a principal, who being regular, acts as a ſure covert in caſe of need, and with whom he goes ſhares. The real lawyer, if the buſineſs appears diſgraceful, ſhifts off the opprobium upon his jackall, who, having no character to loſe, cares but little for the ſtain, and ſets out again in queſt of freſh prey.

I met with an inſtance lately of this kind, which rouſed my indignation to ſuch a degree as to induce me to throw theſe obſervations together for the public eye.

A poor induſtrious woman contracted a ſmall debt of ſomewhat leſs than *four pounds*, for which the creditor, avaricious and unfeeling, proceeded to legal extremity. She was willing to pay it by inſtallments weekly, and deſired one of theſe cheap and benevolent practitioners to negociate this diſagreeable affair for her, and gave him half-a-guinea. The honeſt retainer aſſured her that the creditor was ſatisfied, would comply with her terms, and received more money for his trouble. The next thing was an execution on the poor woman's furniture for debts and coſts, to the amount of *fifteen pounds*, from which the caſual hand of benevolence relieved her. On enquiry, it appeared, that the perſon in whom ſhe put her confidence, had totally deceived her, never having taken the leaſt ſtep for ſettling the buſineſs. What remedy can the injured party have recourſe to for juſtice? It may be ſaid, that an action will lie againſt the wretch who has been guilty of the injury.—But who will ſolicit her cauſe? Money ſhe has none; and, like many elſe, in ſimilar circumſtances, is obliged to ſit down in mortified patience, without having any other ſatisfaction, than the thought that there is a higher tribunal, where juſtice will be impartially diſtributed.

What I have to propoſe is, that all unarticled clerks to attorneys ſhould be regiſtered and licenced; that, prior to their being ſo regiſtered, they ſhall be obliged to bring letters teſtimonial; and that every attorney be reſponſible for any

any professional business undertaken by his clerk. This is the brief outline of what I conceive to be yet wanting to render the profession of the law honourable to those who are engaged in it, and beneficial to the public, by freeing it from those secret, insidious, but destructive vermin, who *go about seeking whom they may devour*.

At another opportunity, I shall resume the subject, and point out some other objects in it that require reformation.

May 10, 1796. J. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING highly pleased with the interesting reports which you have given, of some very important institutions for the improvement of the sciences and the arts, I request that you will insert in your extensively useful Publication, the Monthly Magazine, the following concise account of the Lectures now given in Cambridge, by the Rev. Wm. Parish, M. A. Professor of Chemistry, in the University.

The principal object of his lectures is, the explanation of the arts, manufactures, and commerce of the kingdom, and the illustration of their practice and principles, by actual experiments and examples.

In order to render his design more complete and instructive, the professor has provided a great variety of engines, mechanical contrivances, and working models of the most important machines, which are in actual use in the various branches of manufacture of which he treats.

The nature of the lectures will be best understood, by an abstract of the particulars; but I shall first observe, that the models of the different machines do actually *work*, and consequently convey, in the readiest way, a most accurate idea of every part of the contrivance. In many instances, an inspection of a working model, will convey much better information than a sight of the machine itself; for in the model, the whole contrivance is exhibited at once, whereas, in the machine itself, especially if it be very large, many parts are often covered, that they may be protected; different parts are in different rooms, so that the relation of the whole is not easily comprehended.

In the first course of lectures, the moving power was an overshot water-wheel, the diameter of which is about 3½ feet; in the second, he added a small steam-engine, and he now uses both.

The water is raised by a pump, but that the supply may be uniform, it is conveyed to the water-wheel by a large syphon. The water, when it has fallen out of the wheel, returns to the pump. The professor performs all the late Mr. Smeaton's ingenious experiments, in order to ascertain the most advantageous construction of wind-mills, and of overshot and undershot water-mills. In the latter case, the supply of water is kept perfectly uniform, by means of a gauge applied to the syphon.

The professor has not a separate model of each particular machine, but being provided with a great number of brass wheels of various sizes, and of every form (face, bevil, and crown wheels, pinions and trundles) the cogs of which are all equal, so that any two of them may be applied to each other, and also with axles, bars, nuts, screws, and clamps, he can, with the addition of the *peculiar* parts, construct a model of (almost) any machine, with the exception of the cotton-mills, and such complicated machinery, of which he has highly finished working models.

The professor not only exhibits the models of the different engines; but also explains the various modes of operation in almost all the arts and manufactures, where no machinery is used, and especially the chemical and philosophical principles upon which the effects depend. As, for instance, in the arts of engraving, the preparation of ores for being smelted, and of animal and vegetable substances for being manufactured, and in the principles of substantive and adjective colours; the use and application of mordants or intermediates in the art of dying.

The plan of these lectures is entirely new, and the execution displays the most unwearied attention, the most extensive enquiry, and the greatest mechanical skill on the part of the professor. To Mr. Farish, we are indebted for a valuable addition to the means of information in the University; and we trust, that by exciting in young men, already fraught with the principles of mathematics and philosophy, an habit of attention to the most useful inventions of ingenious men in all parts of the kingdom, he will greatly enlarge their sphere of amusement and instruction, and eventually do an essential service to the community. J.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you have room for the following anecdote, it may, perhaps, entertain your readers.

Some of the casts of the Hindoos, it is well known, never kill any animal themselves, and frequently redeem them from others, in order to give them their lives and liberties. This custom (says the traveller Pietro della Valla) was one day the occasion of an odd mistake in the market at Ormuz. A Christian, dressed in the Hindoo habit, went up to a fowler, who had got some live birds in a cage, and purchased them, with the intention of making his dinner of them. The seller, taking him for a native, immediately upon receiving the money, set open the cage door, and let the birds fly. The Christian, seeing his dinner upon the wing, began to vociferate; and complained, that he was cheated. In short, when the mistake was discovered, the poor fowler was compelled to return the money, and left to catch his birds again, how he could.

Your's, &c.

A FIRE-SIDE TRAVELLER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANNIBALITY,

OR THE RIGHT OF DEVOURING OUR FELLOW CREATURES, JUSTIFIED ON THE PRINCIPLES BY WHICH THE WEST-INDIA MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS ASSERT THEIR CLAIM OF ENSLAVING THE NEGROES.

SHOULD the CANNIBALS of Owhyhee, or other Indian islands, be reproached with feeding on human flesh, it is likely, they would at first affect to ridicule those who expressed their abhorrence of the practice, as arising merely from the squeamishness of their stomachs, or ignorance of the deliciousness of the food; and insist, that if once they knew its richness, they would never lose the relish of it, but be as ready to feast thereon, as other people: but as the clamour grew more loud and general, the jocularity of their language would change into the lowest scurrility and invective; they would charge those who differed from them in sentiment and taste, with injustice, cruelty, hypocrisy, and fanaticism; and when they found this was of no avail in stifling the outcry against the inhumanity of their conduct, they would gravely undertake to justify the right, expediency, and necessity, of devouring their fellow creatures, somewhat in the following manner:

1st, They would resolve and maintain, that *man-eating* was not expressly forbid by the religion of Owhyhee, humane and excellent as it is; and that, therefore, it is divinely lawful. That, in fact, it was allowed by the founder thereof, and sanctioned by the great God himself, as has been clearly shown by the priest Harriſboo*, who, having been initiated in two or three religious systems, must be supposed to know something about religion.

2dly, That the eating our fellow creatures does not violate the great principle of morality, established by the religion of Owhyhee, *of not doing to another what one would not have done to oneself*; as it was well known, the people of Owhyhee were as ready to be eaten by, as to eat their fellow-creatures.

3dly, The CANNIBALITY, or man-eating, has always existed as a condition and practice of mankind, in some place or other in the world; and, therefore, it might be rightfully extended every where, not only in the most barbarous, but the most civilized countries.

4thly, That it is well known, that they who are doomed to be devoured, exult at the thought of their approaching fate, always singing and dancing as they go to the stake, to the jingling sound of bits of iron, fastened to their hands and feet; which diversion is greatly promoted by their humane conductors, as such exercise is found to purify their blood, and make their flesh more delicious.

5thly, That it being proved, that the eating of human flesh is not contrary to religion, morality, humanity, and the practice of the world, it is obvious, that it is not only consistent with, but dictated by sound policy every where, and particularly at Owhyhee.

6thly, That Owhyhee being a mercantile country, must necessarily sacrifice every consideration, and every principle, to commerce; in the course of which, all the natural, inherent, and unalienable rights of man, may be sold and purchased by another, for his sole profit and enjoyment in life.

7thly, That Owhyhee depending on trade for its existence, it ought to be ex-

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* An Ecclesiastic, formerly a Romish priest, of Liverpool, who has written a book in justification of the Slave Trade, as being agreeable to the law of God.

tended

traded every where, either by fraud or force; that it cannot be carried on to any great extent or national advantage in certain places, but by the purchase of human flesh and blood.

8thly, That 30,000 or 40,000 Owhyheens could not live so luxuriously as they do, if three or four hundred thousand strangers were not annually devoured by them; and, in particular their wives, widows, and orphans, would lead most uncomfortable lives, if they did not feed on the wives, widows, and infants of other countries.

9thly, That the manufactures of lances, knives, and daggers, canoe building, paddling, and even the subsistence of the king, and all the people of Owhyhee, are materially interested in the trade of human flesh, and the sacrifice of their fellow creatures.

10thly, That although this trade is the grave of those who are the objects of it, and of those who carry it on, it is the nursery of the most useful set of men in Owhyhee.

11thly, That the king of Owhyhee, could not be so great and so fat as he is, if he did not dine on human flesh; and his revenue in hogs would sensibly diminish, if *man-eating* was abolished; the natural breed of hogs not being sufficient for the support of the country; and that the people of Owhyhee would not be so brave and strong as they are, and, therefore, must soon become dependant on the neighbouring nations, that is to say, become slaves, which is more horrible than death itself, if they did not feed on the flesh and blood of their fellow-creatures.

12thly, That it is notorious, that the soil of Owhyhee cannot be worked to advantage, unless it be manured by the bones and offal of the victims of human avarice; and therefore the oroonas, or lords, of the world, must go without their sugar canes and kava, unless millions of the human species are killed off.

13thly, That should it appear, notwithstanding what has been offered, that this trade is contrary to humanity, morality, and religion, it, nevertheless, ought not to be abolished, because it has been once permitted.

14thly, Should it however be put a stop to, as odious in the sight of God and man, the good people of Owhyhee, demand an indemnification for their losses, they being by no means inclined to be either religious, moral, or humane, from principle; and no government whatever, as governments are conducted, has a right or reason to expect they should.

15thly, That though the Owhyheens are pretty confident and vain of their supposed superiority over all other people, in courage, knowledge, humanity, and religion, yet it is not their interest to affect to be wiser and better in this instance than their neighbours, the Francees, the Spanios, and the more distant Ameees; for why should the Owhyheens be less barbarous, than they are said to be; and, in a word, less CANNIBALS than any other nation in the world?

(Signed) CREOLE, *Secr.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONSIDERING your Magazine as the best Monthly Production extant, I profess myself one of its advocates, and feel interested in every thing which has reference to it. Well assured that it is far from your wish, intentionally, to mislead or misinform any of your readers; allow me to rectify a mistake in the *Description of the Admiralty Telegraph*, given in No. II. You say, "As there may be made as many changes with their frames, as with the same number of bells, the letters of the alphabet may be made with ease, and a sufficient number of figures may be formed for extraordinary purposes:"---This position I deny, although I admit, that there are changes sufficient for all the letters of the alphabet, and a considerable number remaining for other purposes.

The combinations of *sounds*, which may be produced by ringing the changes on six bells, are, I believe, 720; whereas the combination of *appearances* with the same number of Telegraphic frames or shutters, are no more than sixty-three; and these combinations are not to be ascertained by any known rule (as the changes on the bells are found by the rule of permutation, which is the changing or varying the order of things) but by experiment only.

The combination of appearances which the Telegraph is capable of, stands thus:

$$\left.\begin{matrix}2\\3\\4\\5\\6\end{matrix}\right\} \text{may be expressed} \left\{\begin{matrix}15\\20\\15\\6\\1\end{matrix}\right\} \text{different ways;}$$

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to which is to be added the six positions of each single shutter, which being no combination, is not included in the above plan,

plan, and the number of indications or appearances will be, as before ſtated, ſixty-three.---Your miſtatement ſeems to ariſe from not having properly diſcriminated between *ſound* and *ſight*. For example--two bells will produce two diſtinct expreſſions of ſound; by ſtriking one and two, and two and one; but the ſame effect cannot be given in appearance to two ſhutters, which cannot change their places. The ſhutters Number 1 and 2, therefore, may communicate to the correſponding Telegraph, the word *ſhip*; but 2 and 1 can convey no other idea.

I doubt not you will find, on a re-examination of the ſubject, ſome propriety in theſe obſervations, and wiſhing ſucceſs to your labours of entertainment and inſtruction, I am, ſir,

Your's, &c.

May 4, 1796. I. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HOWEVER intereſting your review of Muſic of the preſent day may be to the muſical world, yet, I preſume, it would not be found leſs acceptable, were you occaſionally to extend your critiques to the *ancient* as well as the modern compoſers.---The Abbey Feſtivals brought forward a rich fund of Handel's works, that was very little known before, and a great part was entirely new to the public.---Of the Compoſers of the preſent and laſt century, Handel, undoubtedly, ſtands the moſt eminently diſtinguiſhed, for his unbounded genius and extenſive works. What has been already publiſhed of his, amounts to more than one hundred volumes, folio, and the unedited part has been ſaid to amount to not leſs than eighty volumes of the ſame ſize!

The work of HANDEL's, to which I ſhall call your attention in the preſent communication, is his "DRYDEN's SONG FOR ST. CECILIA's DAY, a piece which I conceive to be one of his completeſt performances. Though not ſo great in ſize as the "*Allegro il Penſeroſo*," or "*Alexander's Feaſt*," perhaps; it is in no reſpect inferior in ingenious compoſition.

This piece opens, by way of overture, with nearly the whole of his fifth grand concerto. The following recitative is finely accompanied:

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This univerſal frame began;
When Nature, underneath a heap of jarring
atoms lay.
And could not heave her head.

The reſtraint which appears in the violin parts, from the introduction of flats in the two laſt lines, admirably expreſſes the force of the words,

The tuneful voice was heard on high,
"Ariſe, ye more than dead!"
Then cold and hot, and moiſt and dry,
In order to their ſtations lead.

The contrivance here is too light and whimſical. An univerſal modification of nature muſt have been truly grand, and is not to be expreſſed by hopping ſemiquavers.

CHORUS.

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This univerſal frame began;
Thro' all the compaſs of the notes it ran
The diapaſon cloſing full in man.*

This chorus is well conceived---the different chords upon the word *harmony* are fine. The running up the intervals of the ſcale, by the trebles and altos in the third line, is happily expreſſed. The conſigning of the laſt to the tenors and baſs, is maſterly; expreſſing at once the ſenſe of the term diapaſon by the octaves.

Had Dr. Johnſon been more of a muſician, he might here have gathered a definition of the word, and not inſulted the underſtanding of his enquirers by ſaying, that "*Diapaſon was a term in muſic.*"

Song. "*What paſſion cannot muſic raiſe and quell.*"

The ſymphony to this ſong is not to be equalled for excellent compoſition. It is principale for the violoncello, and when played by a Croſdil or a Linley, a more enchanting morceau cannot be found. I muſt expreſs my paſſionate fondneſs for the chord of the ſeventh, which is ſo elegantly introduced upon the pauſe.

The ſucceeding paſſage, gives utterance to the ſweeteſt tones by far upon the violoncello. The brilliant violins ſo complete the ſubject, that I could have been ſatisfied had it ended here; as I am of an opinion Handel made this ſong more to ſhew the powers of the performer than that of the ſinger.

Song. "*The trumpet's loud clangor excites us to arms.*"

* The diapaſon is a ſet of pipes in an organ which is conſidered as the ground-work or principal part of that inſtrument.

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The ſubject of this ſong and chorus is well calculated to ſhew the clang and fire of the trumpet, and is a martial inſpiring air. In this chorus, I obſerve one of thoſe inaccuracies which Handel has ſometimes fallen into; namely, the wrong accenting of the poetry, probably from his not, at that time, having a thorough knowledge of our language.

"*The double double beat of the thund'ring drum.*"

Here the little inſignificant article (*the*) by coming upon the bar, is made the moſt emphatic word in the line, whereas the firſt ſyllable of *thun*-d'ring ought to have had that place; and, as it now ſtands, a perſon with a good ear finds a difficulty of ſinging it. On the whole, this is a moſt pleaſing and animating chorus.

Song. "*The ſoft complaining flute.*"

This is a plaintive air, well adapted to ſhew the excellency of the flute---that is, its peculiar delicacy of tone. It would be much better, if this inſtrument was more confined to this ſpecies of muſic, as its powers are ſo feeble, that it is impoſſible it can have any great effect in orcheſtra, rapid, or chromatic muſic. The flute ſolos are accompanied by the lute; that inſtrument being now laid aſide, the part is generally played by the violoncello; but this, in my opinion, deſtroys the effect.

Song. "*Sharp violins.*"

There is nothing peculiarly ſtriking in this ſong. It may be remarked, that the author has very properly fixed upon the ſharpeſt key upon the violin (A) which forms a fine tranſition to the ſucceeding air in the mellow key of F:

"But, oh, what art can teach,
"What human voice can reach,
"The ſacred *organ*'s praiſe?"

This largetto movement admirably diſplays the rich and meliſluous tones of the diapaſons, in a fine ſeries of harmony, accompanied, *mezzo piano*, by the ſtringed inſtruments. The ſolemn organ being heard, at regular intervals, throughout.

Song—"*Orpheus could lead the ſavage race.*"

The ſymphony of this ſong is a kind of hornpipe in the minor key of (D); I ſuppoſe, intended to expreſs the moving powers of this deity upon his ſavage audience. But I much doubt, whether many of his brutes could find ſufficient agility to keep in time, the movement being rather too quick for his elephants or buffalos.

The vocal air is of a more ſedate caſt, with ſome eaſy though rapid diviſions, ultimately ending in the key of F major, well calculated to ſhew volubility and neat execution in the finger.

This ode, like a finiſhed work, ends with a grand chorus, that forms a climax to the whole.

"As from the power of ſacred lays,
"The ſpheres began to move."

A charming ſolo for a Madame Mara, "*Senza orcheſtra*" requiring great ſtrength and evenneſs of voice. After which, an ingenious idea is given of the motion of the various orbs (in the ſecond line) by the inſtrumental part, decorating the full chorus:

"So, when the laſt and dreadful hour,
"This crumbling pageant ſhall devour."

The reſolution of the chord upon the word dreadful, in the chorus following, is literally *dreadful*; and ſhews how diſcord, when ſcientifically diſpoſed, is capable of raiſing the paſſions.

"The trumpet ſhall be heard on high."

This vocal ſolo, *Senza Orcheſtra*, takes the natural notes of the inſtrument, and a reſponſe follows from the trumpet, with great effect. I am perſuaded, this part can never fail to operate moſt powerfully upon an audience, as well as the following chorus:

"The dead ſhall live, the living die;
"And muſic ſhall untune the ſky."

This is wrought up to the higheſt pitch, by a moſt muſical fugue. Nothing can ſurpaſs it for ſolemn grandeur. The clang and ſtrokes, at intervals, from the trumpets, trombones, and drums towards the concluſion, operate like electrical ſhocks, upon the human frame, while the ſmooth cadence is heard between from the voices. In a word, I am warranted in concluding, that this is a maſterpiece of compoſition, and may be truly ranked as one of the ſublimeſt productions of human genius.

Leiceſter, March 21. W. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MEMOIRS OF THE HOUSE OF SAVOY, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE COURT OF SARDINIA.

THE ſudden aggrandiſement and ſpeedy decline of the Houſe of Savoy, is a problem only to thoſe unacquainted with its hiſtory.

The rocks of Mount Cenis proved as lucrative formerly to the Princes of Piedmont, as the ſound does at preſent to the Kings of Denmark. During the long and bloody wars, between the Houſes of Bourbon and Auſtria, this *turnpike Road* into Italy was frequented by each of them, and a *toll* regularly levied on the favoured army. Nay, if we believe hiſtory, it was actually put up to auction, and let to the higheſt bidder.

Little ſtates, as they poſſeſs no real *phyſical* ſtrength, provided they enter the vortex of European intrigue, muſt accuſtom themſelves to a certain degree of political elaſticity, and their governors muſt frequently appear in the humiliating but neceſſary character of perpetual balance-maſters. In ſhort, it is by a change of poſition alone, that they can preſerve their equilibrium, and prevent a ſudden ſubverſion.

It was owing to this policy, that the petty Counts of Maurienne became Dukes of *Savoy, and the Dukes of Savoy, Kings of Sardinia. It is in conſequence of a departure from ſuch a ſyſtem, that this newly created royalty has been recently ſhorn of its rays, and after riſing in ſplendour, at the beginning of the preſent century (1718) ſeems but too likely to be ſubjected to a temporary eclipſe, if not doomed to ſet at laſt in blood and diſgrace.

THE GOVERNMENT,

Is deſpotic, therefore military. The officers wield the law at the end of their canes. They are aſſiſted by a numerous clergy, in order to keep the people in ignorance, which in ſuch a caſe, is another name for ſlavery. In Savoy alone, there were ſix different colleges, excluſively appropriated to, what it is the faſhion to term, "theology." There are no leſs than five archbiſhops, twenty-eight biſhops, forty-four abbots, and monks and nuns innumerable. Their revenues were immenſe ---but a Savoyard, like a Welch curate, is allowed to ſtarve on 15l. per ann.

Lettres de cachet, are as common in Turin, as they were formerly at Verſailles; they have their baſtiles too, and the term *habeus corpus* is unknown in any law dictionary on this ſide of the Alps. In the *Legge e conſtituzioni di ſa Maeſta*, promulgated in 1770, there is a whole chapter on the torture!

DOMINIONS AND POPULATION.

Countries.	*Chief Cities.*
Piedmont	Turin
Savoy	Chamberry
Montferrat	Caſal
Aleſandrine	Alexandria
Oneglia	Oneglia
Iſland of Sardinia	Cagliari.

I omit the kingdoms of *Cyprus* and *Jeruſalem*, although his majeſty includes them in his titles, and even quarters them in his armorial bearings.---The inhabitants do not exceed three millions two hundred thouſand ſouls.

TAXES.

Turin, like Paris before the revolution, is ſubjected to an impoſt on all commodities entering and leaving the city, to a *per centage* on the income, or, in other words, the induſtry of the inhabitants; and alſo to a capitation.

The taxes levied in the provinces, are as numerous as amongſt us, and ſtill more vexatious than our exciſe laws. In addition to the territorial impoſts, is a duty on ſilk-worms, the ſtaple of Piedmont, and another on the mulberry-tree, which is the indiſpenſable food of this profitable inſect. The trees are taxed by the foot, and five *ſols* for each twelve inches of admeaſurement muſt be paid, before the peaſant crops a ſingle leaf. Another tax, is a lottery, of that kind, called in Italy *Loto di Genoa:* this, as with us, is a *voluntary* contribution, raiſed on the paſſions of the people, at the expence of their morals. The catholic prince, who governs this country, alſo permits the monks to diſpoſe tickets of about four *lire*, or ſix ſhillings each, on their own account, thus happily blending avarice and devotion together.

REVENUE.

Piedmont produces near 850,000l. ſterling a year. The taxes now raiſed on the people of England, amounting to almoſt ſixty ſhillings a piece, affect them leſs than the five and ſixpence a head, levied on the former, and yet, prejudice apart, their ſoil and climate are both ſuperior to our own, and the country abounds with articles for manufacture. Still, however, the *Piedmonteſe* are the *favoured* nation, for the other territories are treated with a certain degree of contempt, and their vice-roys, judges, and all public officers, even to the hangman, are invariably natives of Piedmont. Savoy,

* On trouve dans les archives de l'archévque *d'Embrun*, des actes dans leſquels les ducs de Savoie prennent le titre de *cellerier* de Monſeigneur. N'eſt-ce pas là un beau titre pour un prince? *Etat moral, phyſique & politique de la Maiſon de Savoie.*

voy, which, beſides breeding multitudes of black cattle, exports radiſhes and cheſnuts, and furniſhes Paris with chimney ſweepers, and London with *grinders of muſic*, formerly tranſinitted 150,000l. ſterling to the royal treaſury; ſince it has aſſumed the name of *Mont Blanc*, England has amply indemnified this loſs, by means of a ſubſidy of 200,000l. a-year.

The iſland of Sardinia, which has been greatly neglected, does not pay for its own government.

The expences of the ſtate, are at preſent ruinous in the extreme; the difference between the income and the expenditure, is ſupplied by an emiſſion of paper money "*De par le Roi.*"

The late king left his coffers full; but what is termed a monſtrous *deficit* at Turin (perhaps ten millions ſterling) took place before the war---and this *deficit* occurred during a profound tranquillity, and under *a moſt excellent adminiſtration!*

TROOPS.

The peace eſtabliſhment is 22,000; in time of war uſually 30,000; during the preſent conteſt, upwards of 40,000. Of theſe one fourth are at this moment priſoners to the French. The number of ſubaltern and ſuperior commanders is ſo diſproportionate to that of the men, that there is ſaid to be an officer for every four privates. The generals in the army-liſt amount to about three hundred, and there are no leſs than one hundred and fifty officers in the legion of cavalry alone.

MARINE.

As the corps at Naples preſents the ſpectacle of horſes without riders, ſo the naval eſtabliſhment of Sardinia exhibits a *marine corps* without men of war. There were indeed two frigates launched a few years ago, but they have not been heard of during the preſent conteſt. They are perhaps rotting in Cagliari!

After this ſtatement, the diſaſters of the war will perhaps appear the leſs ſurprizing. The Auſtrians defended Piedmont with vigour --it was the frontier to the Milaneſe---but the moment they were defeated by French impetuoſity, the unpopularity of the government, the operation of the *deficit*, and, above all, the want of a common cauſe on the part of the people, ſhewed that the government was inadequate to the reſiſtance of a foreign enemy. The throne of a king totters from the moment he ſeparates his own intereſts from thoſe of his people!

The King of SARDINIA, Victor Amadeus III, is the oldeſt monarch in Europe: he is now 70 years of age, for he was born June 26, 1726. While yet duke of Savoy, he applied to the reform of the laws with a laudable induſtry, and actually promulged a new code, which, like that of moſt other ſtates, is more commendable in theory than in practice. The example given him by his father was not calculated to increaſe his natural humanity. Charles Emanuel III, who was what is termed a *great warrior*, on beholding a field of battle ſtrewed with dead men and horſes, exclaimed, *Poveri Cavalli!* This was a phraſe fit only for the king of Houyhymms!

His preſent majeſty, in one thing---and it nearly intereſts his ſubjects---differs eſſentially from his predeceſſor. The former was ſo economical, as to be accuſed of avarice; the latter is profuſe to a proverb; being, like our own James I, addicted to ſhew and diſſipation. He has been known to create twenty *lords*, or, as they are there termed, gentlemen, of the bed-chamber, in one week. His chamberlains, with leaden keys, nicely gilded, and ſuſpended from *empty* pockets, are innumerable;---there is not a court in Europe where there are more ribbands! It is impoſſible to croſs the eſplanade at Turin without joſtling againſt a croſs of St. Maurice. His maieſty is alſo paſſionately attached to the military; and three-fourths of his annual income has been conſtantly abſorbed by the army. He has generals and colonels enough for manœuvring an army of one hundred thouſand men. He alſo maintains ſkeleton regiments --but the ſkeletons conſiſt of officers alone. The pay, indeed, is trifling---but then the uniforms are ſo very brilliant, it is impoſſible for an Italian count to reſiſt the temptation of ruining himſelf, under ſo handſome a ſuit of regimentals.

His majeſty, like his father, has, perhaps, exhibited too much partiality towards Piedmont. Savoy, the original *appanage* of the family, has been always treated with jealouſy and diſtruſt; and as for Sardinia, which to the title of king adds the very *unroyal* revenue of a ſum * we not unfrequently behold at the bottom of the rent-roll of an Engliſh eſquire, it is become a place of exile for thoſe baniſhed from the other ſtates. The very

* 15,000l. a-year!

officers and ſoldiers ſent thither, are often deſtined to that ſervice, not as a duty, but as a puniſhment †. Neither Sardinian nor Savoyard is allowed to exerciſe any employment in the place of his nativity. After this, is it ſurpriſing that the one province is become a French department; that the other has been in open inſurrection during the laſt twelve months, and that from neither of them does his majeſty draw any more revenue at this moment, than from his ideal kingdom ſituated in the *Holy land?*

The king's paſſion for military men has been already mentioned. This extends to minute objects, ſuch as the cut of a coat, the colour of a facing, the form of an epaulet, and the ſhape of a button. In 1791, Victor Amadeus collected all the *drummers* in the kingdom, in the *caſernes*, or barracks of Turin; and their branch of military muſic was carried, in conſequence of this, to a higher pitch of perfection than it had ever attained before. This, however, will ceaſe to appear wonderful, when it is obſerved, that his majeſty, in perſon, ſuperintended their progreſs daily; and that *Pregnani*, the beſt violin player in Italy, inſtructed the whole corps. The reſult was, that the drums of the capital of Piedmont excel, even to this very day, thoſe of Vienna and Berlin; and that the leader of the band at the opera-houſe was dubbed a captain.

Regal ſympathy, family connections, and large ſubſidies, have produced wonderful changes ſince the grand reform of the drums; and great part of Piedmont is, at this moment, in the poſſeſſion of the French, either as a pledge or a conqueſt! The king of Sardinia, imitating the cuſtomary policy of his anceſtors, has already begun to treat with the conqueror; the citadel, the five impregnable baſtions, the memory of the ineffectual ſiege of 1706, and ſtill more than any of theſe, the policy of humbling a formidable enemy, will all operate in his favour; and, after obtaining a portion of the Milaneſe, he may yet bully Genoa into loans, and Geneva into ſubmiſſion, like his illuſtrious progenitors, of *bleſſed memory*.

† Ce ſont le plus ſouvent des bannis qui occupent les empois en Sardaigne; & cette île eſt en partie garnée par deux regimens dont les officiers & ſoldats ont été condamnés au ſervice par punition. Ces deux régimens ſont les *dragons de Sardaigne*, & les *Compagnies Franches*.

Before this article is cloſed, I ſhall leave a memorandum for poſterity. There is, at this moment, in the ſouth of Europe, a Catholic prince, who deems himſelf invulnerable when clothed in the uniform of his patron-ſaint; every joint of whoſe body is girt round with relics; and who, after *viſiting* his miſtreſs, inſtantly confeſſes himſelf, and begs pardon of heaven at the feet of a frowzy friar, leſt he ſhould die in the commiſſion of a mortal ſin. Will this be believed in 1850? I hope not; and in 1796, I conceal the name and title of his Majeſty, out of my profound reſpect to Royalty.

THE PRINCE OF PIEDMONT,

Charles Emanuel Frederic Maria, is a moſt excellent prince, whoſe conduct might ſerve as a model to all the heirs-apparent in Europe. The cardinal de Gerdil, an enlightened clergyman, was his tutor; but he has preferred a layman for his confident. He has uniformly interfered, but always with the utmoſt deference and ſubmiſſion, in favour of the Sardinians and Savoyards. He has alſo, with equal uniformity, oppoſed the preſent war, notwithſtanding his marriage to the ſiſter of Louis XVI: and it was he who, in a familiar converſation with his royal father, when ſpeaking of the irreſiſtible progreſs of opinions, exclaimed, "Ceux qui ont envie de regner, n'ont qu'à ſe dépêcher." He never ſurveys the houſes of Turin, cut down, Procruſtes-like, to one common ſtandard, without a ſigh.

THE DUKE D'AOSTE,

Reſembles the king, his father, who has carved a patrimony for him out of the property of the church. This in Italy is termed, "Paring the Pope's nails." We preceded them at that ſport; and our Henry VIII brandiſhed the ſciſſars with wonderful dexterity.

THE DUKE DE MONTFERRAT, GENEVOIS, AND THE COUNT DE MAURIENNE.

Theſe three princes were reckoned well educated, until the appearance of the duke d'Angouleme, and his brother, the duke of Berry, (the *ci-devant* count d'Artois, now *Monſieur*'s, ſons) at the court of Turin. The ſuperiority of the French princes, is ſaid to have been at once viſible and offenſive, in reſpect to every thing, but the repetition of *Ave-Marias* and *Pater-Noſters*.

THE DUKE DE CHABLAIS,

The king's half brother, dabbles in commerce; but any one, who dared to term

term his royal highneſs a merchant, would be put in irons, and puniſhed with the *baſtinado*. He married his own niece, with the conſent of the court of Rome; and during the very ſame year, three marriages of citizens with their brothers' daughters, were annulled in Piedmont; and the Pope excommunicated the parties from the apoſtolic chair. *Sans argent, point de ſalut!*

PRINCESSES.

Adelaide Clotilda Xaviere, de France, princeſs of Piedmont, loves her huſband, and has gained the affection of the people by learning Italian, which ſhe ſpeaks with fluency.

Maria Thereſa, of Auſtria, ducheſs of Aoſte, is young, handſome, and attached to Germany.

Marie Anne Caroline Gabrielle, de Savoy, the conſort of the duke de Chablais, *reſpects the duke infinitely*; ſhe ſtill conſiders him as her uncle.

Marie Felicité, born in 1730, and who, if ſhe were not ſiſter of a king, might be fairly termed an *old maid*, is likely to remain ſo. She is the victim of the family pride of her father Charles Emanuel, who would marry her to none but a crowned head.

The monks have perſuaded her, that a niche in paradiſe could alone be obtained by founding a convent.

Alas! her nieces, Marie Joſephina Louiſa, *titular* queen, and Maria Thereſa, *madame* of France, by *courteſy*, are at this very moment in want of an aſylum. To ſuccour their diſtreſs, would be more beneficent in the ſight of heaven, and more ſeemly in the eyes of men, than the endowment of a ſcore of nunneries!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the *Fine Arts* are now ſo univerſally admired in this country, that what with pictures painted at home, and pictures imported from abroad, we ſeem in the way of having as many exhibitions as there are ſtreets, and as many ſquare yards of *illuminated* canvas, as will cover the whole iſland; and, as I perceive it is a part of your plan to notice the leading productions, I ſhall occaſionally ſend you a few remarks on the different exhibitions; beginning with

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The exhibition of 1796, like many that preceded it, abounds in portraits, and many of them painted with a taſte and ſpirit, that do great honour to the artiſts; but as they are not in general very intereſting to the public, ſuffice it to ſay, that Hoppner, Lawrence, Beechey, and Opie, take the lead. Of hiſtorical painting, there is not much to be ſeen here. If Mr. Weſt's large picture of Moſes and Aaron before Pharaoh, is valued by the yard, it is *a great picture*; but in compoſition, drawing, and colouring, very inferior to his ſmaller productions;---but it is to ornament his Majeſty's chapel, at Windſor. Mr. Treſham's two pictures of the Lover of Virginia, haranguing over her dead body, and Earl Warren, juſtifying his *title* to his eſtate, are well conceived, and coloured in a much better ſtyle than this artiſt adopted when he firſt came from Rome.

Among the landſcapes, two by Sir George Beaumont hold a very high place, and diſplay a knowledge of the art that has been rarely ſhewn by thoſe who have profeſſed and ſtudied it their whole lives. Farrington, Ibbetſon, and Pether, have greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the ſame walk. In claſſical correctneſs of taſte, and harmonious brilliancy of colouring, Weſtal ſtands alone. His two Cottage Children, which (as well as the drawings) were painted for Lord Berwick, beam with an attractive ſimplicity, that faſcinates the eye, and awakens in the heart the moſt pathetic ſenſations. His drawings of Sappho, chanting the Hymn of Love; Heſiod inſtructing the Greeks in the Arts of Peace; and a Storm in Harveſt, are admirably thought, and exquiſitely coloured. The different effects of the thunder ſtorm on the old and the young, are delineated in a manner that evinces the taſte, truth, and genius of the maſter, and diſplays nature as in a mirror.

Among the novelties of the exhibition, are two Artiſts, who have trod in the path of William Hogarth. Mr. Smirke, in his little picture of The Conqueſt, has given us a repreſentation ſo irreſiſtibly ludicrous, ſo well imagined, ſo well drawn, and ſo admirably pencilled and coloured, as places him at the head of that claſs, and entitles him to the place of lineal ſucceſſor to that great maſter, whoſe works have been properly conſidered rather as comedies, written with a pencil, than as pictures; for when we conſider the clear manner in which the ſtory is told, the nice diſcrimination of character, and variety of incident, heightened by

by broad and genuine humour, they are fairly entitled to the appellation. To this may be added, what is a ſtill higher praiſe, that his ſtories have almoſt invariably a moral aim, and tend to the promotion of virtue. That Mr. Northcote had the ſame view in the ten pictures, which he has entitled, *Diligence* and *Diſſipation*, we can readily ſuppoſe; but to give, what he calls, *the Progreſs of a Modeſt Girl and a Wanton*, after Hogarth's *Harlot's Progreſs, and Two Apprentices*, required a knowledge of life, and intimate acquaintance with the manners of the times, a power of marking characters appropriate to ſituations, and a number of other *et ceteras*, which it is no great reproach to Mr. Northcote to ſay he does not poſſeſs; for few men, of any age or country, have poſſeſſed them. The ſtory is not very ſkilfully told, neither is the drawing, diſpoſition of the figures, or colouring, equal to many of Mr. Northcote's other productions; but the four prints which are engraved, are in a good ſtile, and the whole is intended to have a good tendency. We wiſh him ſucceſs in the prints, though we think, that in painting ſuch a ſeries of pictures, he has miſtaken his powers; they are not calculated for this branch of the arts, nor will he add to his reputation by quitting hiſtory, in which he is ſo deſervedly diſtinguiſhed, for morality or humour.

May 15, 1796. Your's, &c.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE

For the Monthly Magazine.

A NEW AND GENERAL METHOD FOR EXTRACTING THE ROOTS OF NUMBERS.

THE common method for extracting the roots of numbers, deducted from the involution of the binomial, is, in moſt caſes, too laborious to be employed in practice. Authors have, therefore, had recourſe to the method of approximation, and, by means of the great improvements in the modern algebra, have diſcovered many ſimple and uſeful rules for this purpoſe.

The celebrated Dr. Halley, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1694, publiſhed a very eaſy and general method for finding the roots of equations in numbers. The theorems which he there determines, are ſtill in high eſteem among mathematicians, and the method of inveſtigation is followed in moſt reſearches of a ſimilar nature. He firſt aſſumes the required root, as nearly true as poſſible, and then, by ſubſtituting this value, increaſed or diminiſhed by an unknown quantity, inſtead of the true root, a new equation emerges, affected only with that difference and known quantities. The root of this new-found equation, on account of its ſmallneſs, is eaſily determined to any degree of exactneſs, and from thence the root of the given equation. It is manifeſt, that the extraction of roots is the ſame with finding the roots of pure equations; and, therefore, from the general formulæ of Dr. Halley's accurate and uſeful rules may be deduced for this purpoſe. Many other mathematicians, proceeding in the ſame track, have conſiderably improved and ſimplified theſe rules: the names of Taylor, Simpſon, and Emerſon, are among the number.

Dr. Hutton, the preſent profeſſor of mathematics, in the Royal Academy, at Woolwich, has likewiſe paid attention to this ſubject: in his Tracts, Mathematical and Philoſophical, a general rule is given for the extraction of roots, which, though not eſſentially new, is much ſimpler than any other in its form, and better adapted for common uſe.

But all theſe rules however elegant and uſeful, are deficient: for when very great accuracy is required, it is neceſſary to repeat the operation with the new-found root; which additional proceſs more than doubles the labour of the computation, and ought therefore, if poſſible, to be avoided. While conſidering this ſubject ſome years ago, a variety of new and uſeful theorems occurred, and among others, the following method of computation, to which the foregoing objection does not apply, and which, in practice is at leaſt as expeditious as any rule with which I am acquainted.---The method was firſt inveſtigated in the following manner;

Let N be the given power or number, whoſe root is to be extracted; n the index of that power; r the required root; N' the aſſumed power, and r' its root. Then as $N^{\frac{1}{n}}=r$, and $N'^{\frac{1}{n}}=r'$: by dividing the one by the other, we have $\left(\frac{N}{N'}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}=\frac{r}{r'}$, and by the nature of logarithms, $\frac{1}{n}\log.\frac{N}{N'}=\log.\frac{r}{r'}$. Now from this equation, by means

ts a, b, c, &c. are

17

e inveſtigated in a
means of the bi-

for if r, r', N, N',
e values as before,

$-x$, or $r^n : r'^n :: (1$
nce as $r^n = N$, and

$N(1+x)^n$, that is
$N-n$.

$N-n.N+n.\frac{n-1}{1.2}Nx^2-n.\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{1.2.3}$

Nx^3, &c. $=\dot{N}+n\dot{N}x+\frac{n(n-1)}{2}.\dot{N}x^2+$

$\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{2.3}.\dot{N}x^3$, &c. or $x-\frac{n-1}{2}.$

$\frac{N-\dot{N}}{N+\dot{N}}.n^2+\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2.3}.x^3-$&c.$=$

$\frac{N-\dot{N}}{N+\dot{N}}$. Therefore, $x-\frac{n-1}{2}.mx^2+$

$\frac{n(N+\dot{N})}{2}$

$\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2.3}.x^3-\frac{(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{2.3.4}.$

mx^4, &c. $=\frac{1}{n}.m$, and by reverſion of ſe-

ries $x=\frac{1}{n}.m+\frac{n^2-1}{3n^3}m^3+\frac{3n^4-5n^2-2}{3.5n^5}$

m^5+&c. as before.

We ſhall illuſtrate this rule by a few examples.

Example I. Let it be required to find the ſquare root of 2.

Here N$=2$, $n=2$, and $x=\frac{1}{2}m+\frac{1}{8}m^3$,

&c: then if we aſſume $\dot{r}=\frac{7}{5}$, $\dot{N}$ is equal

to $\frac{49}{25}$, and $m=\frac{N-\dot{N}}{N+\dot{N}}=\frac{2-\frac{49}{25}}{2+\frac{49}{25}}=$

$\frac{50-49}{50+49}=\frac{1}{99}$. Therefore, $x=\frac{1}{2}.\frac{1}{99}+\frac{1}{8}.$

$\frac{1}{99^3}$, &c. and if the firſt term of term of the

ſeries only be taken for the value of x, r

$+\frac{1}{\quad}$

will be found $=\frac{\quad}{1-\frac{1}{2.99}}\times\frac{7}{5}=\frac{199}{197}\times$

$\frac{7}{5}=\frac{1393}{985}=1.4142132$ true to the laſt fi-

gure. But if the two firſt terms be taken,

that is, if $x=\frac{39205}{8.99^3}=\frac{39205}{7762392}$, then

will $r=\frac{5461170}{38615935}=1.41421356236$ true

to 11 places of decimals.

Example II. Required the ſurſolid, or 5th root of 125000.

Here N $=125000$, $n=5$, the neareſt

root $\dot{r}=10$, $\dot{N}=100000$, and $m=$

$\frac{125000-100000}{125000+100000}=\frac{25000}{225000}=\frac{25}{225}=\frac{1}{9}$.

Therefore, $x=\frac{1}{5}m+\frac{8}{25^3}m^3$, &c. $=\frac{1}{5.9}$

$+\frac{8}{25^3.9^3}$, &c. $=\frac{2033}{91125}$, and $r=$

$\frac{1+\frac{2033}{91125}}{1-\frac{2033}{91125}}\times 10=\frac{931580}{89092}=10.456382,$

true to the laſt place.

Example III. Required the 365th root of 1.05,

Here N $=1.05=\frac{21}{20}$, and $n=365$

Therefore, $x=\frac{1}{365}.m+\frac{365^2-1}{3.365^3}.m^3$, &c.

and if $\dot{r}=1$, and conſequently $\dot{N}=1$, m

will be $=\frac{\frac{21}{20}-1}{\frac{21}{20}+1}=\frac{1}{41}$, and $x=\frac{1}{41.365}$&c.

Hence;

Hence $r=\frac{1+x}{1-x}\times r=\frac{7483}{7482}=1.000136$.

Example IV. Required the value of the quantity $\sqrt[\frac{2}{3}]{9}$.

Here N=9, and $n=\frac{3}{2}$: aſſume $r=4$, and N will $=8$, $n=\frac{9-8}{9+8}=\frac{1}{17}$, and $x=\frac{2}{3}\cdot\frac{1}{17}+\frac{10}{81.17^3}$, &c. $=\frac{156}{397953}$. Hence $r=\frac{1+x}{1-x}\times r=\frac{413569}{382337}\times 4=1\frac{31232}{382337}\times 4=4.32674$, the value of the quantity ſought nearly.

From theſe few examples, the accuracy and uſefulneſs of this method are ſufficiently evident.

As the coefficients depend upon the value of n alone, they will remain the ſame in the extraction of the ſame root, whatever the values of N, N, and r, ſhall be. It will, therefore, facilitate the calculation, to have theſe coefficients previouſly computed, and arranged in tables like the following, which contains the coefficients of the three firſt terms of the ſeries for the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th roots: that is, if A, B, C, &c. be

Terms of the ſeries.		2d root.	3d root.	4th root.	5th root.	6th root.
A	I. term	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$
B	II. —	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{8}{81}$	$\frac{5}{64}$	$\frac{8}{125}$	$\frac{35}{648}$
C	III. —	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{40}{729}$	$\frac{23}{512}$	$\frac{584}{15625}$	$\frac{1855}{58320}$
&c.	&c.					

equal to the fractions in the ſame lines, correſponding to the given root, and $x=Am+Bm^3+Cm^5$, &c. then will $r=\frac{1+x}{1-x}\times r$.

From this general method, an infinite number of approximating theorems may be derived. If the firſt term of the ſeries only be taken for the value of x, and if this value be ſubſtituted in the equation, $r=\frac{1+x}{1-x}\times r$, we ſhall have $\frac{r}{r}=\frac{1-\frac{1}{n}m}{1}=1-\frac{1}{n}m$

$$n+\frac{N-\overset{\prime}{N}}{N+\overset{\prime}{N}}$$

$$\frac{n+m}{n-m}=\frac{N+\overset{\prime}{N}}{n(N+\overset{\prime}{N})-(N-\overset{\prime}{N})}=\frac{N-\overset{\prime}{N}}{n(N+\overset{\prime}{N})-(N-\overset{\prime}{N})}$$

$$n-\frac{N-\overset{\prime}{N}}{N+\overset{\prime}{N}}$$

$\frac{(n+1)N+(n-1)\overset{\prime}{N}}{(n-1)N+(n+1)\overset{\prime}{N}}$, or $(n-1)N+(n+1)\overset{\prime}{N}:(n+1)N+(n-1)\overset{\prime}{N}::r:r\ldots$

This is the general theorem, given by Dr. Hutton, in his Tracts, Mathematical and Philoſophical, which he there inveſtigates in a very different manner, and illuſtrates, by a variety of examples. From this, an idea may be formed of the great convergency of the ſeries, expreſſing the value of x, ſeeing, from the firſt term only, a rule is derived, which is conſidered as the moſt convenient one for practice, that has yet been diſcovered. If the two firſt terms be taken, a theorem much more accurate will reſult.

From the ſame ſource, many other approximating theorems may be derived in a different manner; one of which I ſhall here take notice of. It is ſhewn, in Simpſon's Mathematical diſſertations, that the value of the ſeries $am+bm^3$, &c. is nearly $=\frac{a^2m}{a-bm^2}$: therefore $\frac{1}{n}m+\frac{n^2-1}{3n^3}m^3$, &c. is nearly, $=\frac{3nm}{3n^2-(n^2-1)m^2}$, that is, $x=\frac{3nm}{3n^2-(n^2-1)m^2}$ nearly: whence $r=\frac{1+x}{1-x}\times r=\frac{3n(m+n)-(n^2-1)m^2}{3n(n-m)-(n^2-1)m^2}\times r$ = the required root which value is much more accurate than the foregoing.

London, Feb. 15. β. CYGNI.

QUESTION I. *Propoſed in* No. I.—*Anſwered by Mr. T. Hackman.*

Dr. Hutton, in his new Mathematical Dictionary, vol. i. p. 111, and vol. ii. p. 726, has given the reſults of ſome experiments he made at the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, one of which is, that "a plane ſurface, or a foot ſquare, ſuffers a reſiſtance of 12 ounces, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound, from the wind, when blowing with a velocity of 20 feet per ſecond; and that the force is nearly as the ſquare of

the velocity."——Now, putting $a =$ the ſuperficial feet contained in any plane ſurface erected perpendicular to the direction of the wind; $b =$ the force of the wind againſt that plane, in pounds avoirdupoiſe; and $x =$ the velocity of the wind in feet per ſecond:

Then $\frac{b}{a}$ is the force exerted againſt 1 ſuperficial foot of the plane; and, from the above, as $\frac{3}{4} : 20^2 :: \frac{b}{a} : x^2$: hence $\frac{3x^2}{4} = \frac{400b}{a}$, or $x^2 = \frac{1600b}{3a}$, and $x = 40\sqrt{\frac{b}{3a}}$, general rule.——

In the preſent caſe, $x = 40\sqrt{\frac{10}{3}} = 40 \times 1.8257 = 73.028$ feet per ſecond, or $49\frac{4}{5}$ miles per hour nearly, the velocity of the wind as required.

Mr. Hackman alſo anſwered Queſtions II. *and* III.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS

To be anſwered in No. VI. *the Mag. for July.*

QUESTION XI. *By Mr. I. F-----r.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING it remarked in p. 133 of your ſecond Number, that the ſame number of changes may be made with a Telegraph as can be rung upon a number of bells, equal to its number of boards, which is erroneous; I ſend you the following queſtion for your next Magazine, and am, ſir, your obedient ſervant,

I. F-----r.

The Queſtion.--Required a general theorem for aſcertaining the number of ſignals, or changes, which can be made by a telegraph, conſiſting of any given number of boards, each having one motion, according to the preſent method of conſtructing them (May 1796); and alſo the number of different ſignals that can be made, ſo that any given portion of the whole number of boards may be diſplayed in each of them.

QUESTION XII.---*By Mr. I. F----r.*

Three obſervers, A, B, and C, in a right line, take, at the ſame inſtant, on a ſignal, the altitude of a balloon: A finds it 15 degrees, B 18 degrees, and C 20 degrees; alſo B is 1000 yards from A, and C 1500 from B.---Quere, The perpendicular height of the balloon.

QUESTION XIII.---*By Mr. T. Hackman.*

In Waddington's Land Surveyor's Companion, p. 60, the following rule for reducing apparent levels to the curvature of the earth is given, viz. "Multiply the ſquare of the diſtance, in chains and parts (if any) by 124, and cut five places off from the product, and you will have the decimal parts of an inch to be allowed for the curvature."---Quere, The inveſtigation of this rule, with a correct table for reducing apparent levels to the true.

ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[*This article is devoted to the reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we requeſt the communications of ſuch of our readers as can aſſiſt us in theſe objects.*]

ANECDOTES OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

MARAT,

TERMED by Dumourier, the Meduſa's head of the Revolution, and whoſe brutal wiſhes, and barbarous actions, have been eminently diſſerviceable to the cauſe of liberty, throughout Europe, was not, as is generally imagined, a Frenchman. He was born at Neufchatel, the ſovereignty of which, ever ſince the diet of 1707, has appertained to the houſe of Brandenburg. He was therefore a Pruſſian.

It is well known, that he was a coward, who, "could ſpeak daggers but not uſe them," yet it is not of ſuch general notoriety, that his hideous countenance was the exact counterpart of his heart. His body was placed in the French pantheon; for under the monarchy of Robeſpierre, Marat was a god! It has ſince been removed to a more obſcure ſituation, and his character is now juſtly odious in France. To the Royaliſts and Girondiſts, this man was equally deteſtable; and the former,

former, as uſual, expreſſed their joy, by means of puns, &c. immediately after his death.---Here follow two of them:

Le Ciel, dans ſa Miſéricorde,
Comme il le meritoit, vient de traiter Marat;
Car quoique aſſaſſine, ce lache ſcelerat
Vit finer ſes jours par La Corde.

Ci-git Marat, cet inſigne aſſaſſin,
Le chef ardent des Patriotes,
Qui reçut ſa mort dans ſon bain,
Et parlant, mourut Sans Culottes.

Marie Anne Victoire Charlotte Cordet,

The daughter of a man, attached by a place to the court. The *demoiſelle* Cordet was zealous for freedom; rich, young, beautiful---a woman---ſhe was nevertheleſs, a Republican. An enthuſiaſt, but not a fanatic; ſhe poſſeſſed the warmth of the one character, without the extravagance of the other. At the place of execution ſhe uttered not a ſingle word. Her face ſtill poſſeſſed an heroic calmneſs; and ſhe ſeemed conſcious of future glory, and approaching happineſs. Although ſilent, her geſticulations were, however, eloquently impreſſive; for ſhe frequently placed her hand on her heart, and ſeemed to ſay, "I rejoice, in having exterminated a monſter!

Brutus and Cordet both equally ſtruck for liberty, and, alas! neither of them was happy enough to ſecure it; but the execution of Robeſpierre ſeems to have effected, for modern France, what the puniſhment of Antony, and the baniſhment of Octavius, could not perhaps have produced in degenerate Rome.

To this woman, Greece would have erected ſtatues; Rome, temples. France may ſome day inſert her name in the calendar of her martyrs;--the ancients would have placed her among their gods!

Tranſlation of a letter from Marie Anne Victoire Charlotte Cordet, to her father, written on the evening before her trial:

"From the priſon of the Conciergerie, in the apartment lately occupied by the deputy Briſſot.

"*July* 16, 1793.

"My dear reſpected Father,

"Peace is about to reign in my dear native country, for Marat is no more!

"Be comforted, and bury my memory in eternal oblivion.

"I am to be tried to morrow, the 17th, at ſeven o'clock in the morning.

"I have lived long enough, as I have achieved a glorious exploit.

"I put you under the protection of Barbaroux and his colleagues, in caſe you ſhould be moleſted.

"Let not my family bluſh at my fate; for remember, according to Voltaire,

'That crimes beget diſgrace, and not the ſcaffold.'

"Your affectionate daughter,
"Marie Anne Victoire,
"Charlotte Cordet."

Voltaire,

Superſtition ridiculed; tyranny expoſed; innocence protected:--a nation, if not prepared for liberty, yet unfitted for bondage. Such were the labours and the triumphs of Voltaire.

The Pariſians were always fond of him. Their vanity was, indeed, gratified by his glory, in which they ſuppoſed themſelves to participate. On his return from baniſhment, in the time of the monarchy (from what free country would the author of the *Henriade* have been baniſhed?) he was preſented with a wreath of laurel, in the public theatre, and crowned like the heroes of the ancient republics, in the preſence of the whole people.

On the recovery of liberty, his aſhes were claimed by the nation, and on the 10th of July, 1791, conducted into Paris, amidſt the ſhouts of the national guards, and the tears of the citizens. The carriage, containing the corpſe, was ſhaded with green branches, and adorned with appropriate devices. On one ſide was the following inſcription:

"Si l'homme a des tirans, il doit les détrôner."

On another:

"Si l'homme eſt créé libre, il doit ſe gouverner."

The above mottos were ſelected from his own immortal works.

Meſdames,

The aunts of Louis XVI, were the firſt of the royal family that took the alarm, and emigrated from France. *Belle Vue*, the villa, or rather palace, in which they reſided, was one of the moſt beautiful in the kingdom, being built by their father Louis XV, for one of his many miſtreſſes. It is ſituated on a riſing ground, between Seve and Meudon, near the great road leading from Paris to Verſailles; the river Seine winds along the bottom of the hill, and by its ſerpentine courſe, ſeems as if deſirous to linger in ſo charming a

neighbourhood. The building was erected by one of the moſt celebrated architects of that day; the marble buſts and bas-reliefs were cut by the chiſſel of Couſton; the ſtatues, by Adam and Falconet; the paintings are by Vanloo; and as to the gardens they were laid out by M. de Lile, the *Capability Brown* of France.

It was here that Pompadour, revelling in the wealth of plundered provinces, preſided over the revels of Comus, and endeavoured to vary the pleaſures, and diſſipate the ſatiety of her royal lover. At one time ſhe would ſurpriſe him with a theatrical exhibition, in which ſhe appeared as Venus, while he was the favoured Adonis of the drama: at another, by a kind of candle-light entertainment, on the recovery of his ſon, in which an illuminated dolphin, by *a happy pun*, repreſented the heir apparent of the monarchy; certain fiery monſters, his late diſeaſe; and an Apollo, with a torch in his hand, the god of phyſic, by whoſe intervention he was recovered.

On the acceſſion of Louis XVI, the daughters of the former monarch were allowed to occupy this enchanting ſpot, formerly the reſidence of a father's miſtreſs, and the ſcene of their expenſive gallantries: Unlike that father, in every thing but in good-nature, they were conſtantly at the feet of their confeſſor, or their crucifix, and the ſpot which had ſo often bluſhed with the debauchery of its former, now edified the pious, by the devotion of the preſent, owners.

At the approach of the ſtorm, they repaired to the centre of *catholiciſm* for ſhelter, and now ſhare at Rome the benedictions of the pope, the prayers of the Abbé Maruy, lately made a biſhop, by Pius VI, and the palace of cardinal Bernis, heretofore ambaſſador from France to the Holy See.

Good, charitable, pious, perhaps to exceſs, they, in character, exhibit a cloſe affinity to their amiable mother, the daughter of the unfortunate Staniſlaus, king of Poland:---there is a family likeneſs, even in their misfortunes!

The Duke de Treſmes.

This nobleman was exceedingly deformed; but fortune reſolving to indemnify him for the injuries of nature, elevated him to the dignity of *buffoon* to the miſtreſs of the *grand monarque*. He was ſo conſcious of this honour, that calling one day, and not finding the favourite at home, he wrote upon her door, "the marmozet of the counteſs de Barré is come to pay his homage to her, and to make her laugh." Gentle reader, this nobleman was an hereditary *duc & pair* of France! *Ex uno diſce omnes.*

The Director Carnot.

On the reſignation of the Abbé Sieyes, who, on that occaſion, gave an unequivocal teſtimony of his diſintereſtedneſs, Carnot was elected almoſt unanimouſly, to a ſeat in the directory.

He was, originally, an officer; and having enjoyed a good education, and being attached to mathematical purſuits, he entered into the *corps* of engineers, in which however, he never attained any high rank.

The Revolution, by ſubſtituting genius, in the room of birth and intrigue, gave full ſcope to the talents of Carnot; and he has eſſentially ſerved his country, under all the forms of government, and all the ebullitions of party, to which it has been ſubjected; in this inſtance, erhaps, following the opinion of a great Engliſh admiral, who acted both under Cromwell and the commonwealth, and was accuſtomed to ſay, that it was the chief buſineſs of a good citizen, "to keep foreigners from fooling us."

On the execution of Robeſpierré, and the proſcription of his party, when the convention, after giving orders to arreſt ſeveral of its members, who were Jacobins, came to him, they all exclaimed, "He has organized victory, let him perſevere in his exertions in favour of his native country!" This, at ſuch a moment, was the greateſt of all poſſible compliments.

To the exertions of this individual, the conqueſt of Holland and Auſtrian Flanders, the victories in Spain, and the almoſt uninterrupted ſeries of ſucceſſes in Italy, have been attributed. The late brilliant, but deſtructive paſſage of the Rhine, occurred at a period when he was out of favour; on reſuming his power and popularity, he repaired the miſcarriages of leſs enterpriſing men; and ſuch ſeem to have been either his powers, or his good fortune, that he has, in a manner, chained victory to the chariot wheel of France.

Under him, Pichegru and Jourdan were little better than mere agents. They, indeed, executed vaſt plans, but they were firſt conceived by Carnot, who ſitting in a committee at Paris, with the elder Rochambeau, and a few more able men, directed the movements in the Palatinate, the United Provinces, and Flanders. Louvois attempted to do the ſame thing

thing, during the reign of Louis XVI, and failed. It is the property of ſuperior talents, undiſmayed by inefficient examples, to ſucceed.

Carnot is a man of a good family; but yet he deteſts the claims built upon pedigree. When he entered into the engineers, thoſe of *noble deſcent* only were eligible. He has lived to ſee different times, and to patronize one of the greateſt generals France ever poſſeſſed, whom he drew from a ſubordinate ſituation, to carry his theories into practice.

He voted for the death of Louis XVI. as did all the preſent directory, one only excepted; who, however, tranſmitted a letter of *adheſion* to the ſentence, and lamented that his miſſion prevented him from giving it *viva voce*.

Madame Lafayette.

This lady, the wife of a man, whoſe hiſtory is blended with two important revolutions, was a marchioneſs before the late changes in France; the family name of her huſband was alſo both ſpelled and pronounced differently, being then De la Fayette; but the *de* being a mark of nobility, as having a feudal alluſion (the French term it, a *nomme de terre*) it was, of courſe, omitted on the extinction of titles.

Mad. Lafayette is an eminent inſtance of the inſtability of greatneſs, the mutability of fortune, and the inefficacy of wealth. Deſcended from an ancient lineage, united to an amiable and illuſtrious huſband, who poſſeſſed eſtates in Europe, America, and the Weſt Indies; ſhe nevertheleſs, has not been exempted from the moſt bitter calamities that can afflict ſuffering humanity.

When Lafayette reſiſted the commands of the ſole remaining legitimate power in France, his "widowed wife" was arreſted. Under the deſpotiſm of Robeſpierre, ſhe eſcaped death only by a miracle (part of her family was actually immolated to his vengeance) but what to ſome will appear more terrible, ſhe experienced an unremitting captivity of fifteen months, during which, ſhe ſuffered all the horrors of a cloſe confinement, being immured within four walls, ſubjected to a ſcanty and precarious diet, ſecluded from her children, and prohibited even from the light of heaven.

On the death of the tyrant, the voice of humanity was once more heard, and ſhe was liberated, and reſtored to the arms of her afflicted daughters. But ſhe was a wife as well as a mother! and her beloved huſband was ſtill in bondage; for he who had endeavoured to avert the execution of Louis XVI. (ſuch is the gratitude of courts) was languiſhing in an Auſtrian priſon!

She accordingly repaired to Hamburgh, accompanied by her children only, for ſhe had not wealth ſufficient to hire a ſingle domeſtic, and ſhe poſſeſſes a lofty ſenſe of independence, which taught her to reject pecuniary aſſiſtance, even from her few remaining friends. As ſoon as her health was a little reſtored, ſhe poſted to Vienna, and proſtrated herſelf at the feet of the emperor.

Francis III. is in the flower of his youth. The chilling hand of age has not yet rendered him moroſe; and ſurely *victory* cannot have blunted his feelings, and made him at once haughty and inſenſible! No! no! there is not a prince of his houſe, from the obſcure count de Hapſburg, of a former period, to the late powerful tenant of the Imperial diadem, who has had more occaſion to find and to feel that he is a *man*.

Weeping beauty did not ſupplicate in vain; the German monarch raiſed her from her lowly poſture, and promiſed better days. With his permiſſion, ſhe flew on the wings of affection, and, ſtrengthened by conjugal love, knocked at the gate of the fortreſs that confined her dearly beloved huſband, whoſe ſpeedy deliverance (vain idea!) ſhe hoped inſtantly to announce.

The maſſy bolts of the dungeon give way, the grating hinges of the iron doors pierce the ears; ſhe and her virgin daughters are eyed, ſearched, rifled, by an odious and horrible gaoler; and thoſe who, but a moment before, deemed themſelves deliverers, now find themſelves captives!

Reclining in the bottom of thy dungeon, theſe tears cannot be ſeen, theſe ſighs cannot be heard, nor can the quick decay of youth and beauty, cankered in the bloom, and diſſolving amidſt the horrors of a German priſon, be contemplated. But the heart of ſympathy throbs for you, ye lovely mourners; the indignation of mankind is arouſed; the preſent age ſhudders at your unmerited ſufferings; and poſterity will ſhed a generous tear at their recital. Anguiſh may not yet rend the boſoms of your perſecutors, but a dreadful *futurity* awaits them, and, were it poſſible to eſcape the ſcourge of offended heaven, they will yet experience all the vengeance of indignant hiſtory!

The

THE CI-DEVANT COUNT DE ------,

This nobleman was one of Louis XVI's *Aides de Camp*, and remained in the Thuilleries during the attack of the palace, converted into a fortreſs by that part of the *Nobleſſe* which had not emigrated, but remained firmly attached to what they deemed their intereſt, and, perhaps, their duty. After the melancholy cataſtrophe that enſued, this officer repaired to England, where he expected to be received with open arms; but he now execrates the day that he left his native country. When all his *Louis d'ors* were expended, he endeavoured to procure ſubſiſtence by means of his pen; but failed, as he was entirely ignorant of our vernacular tongue, and his own is not ſo generally underſtood in this metropolis, as to reward a French author for his labours.

I met him one day, merry as uſual, and to the full as jocular as ever, reſpecting his own misfortunes; but yet there was an air of chagrin in his countenance, a ſqualidneſs in his looks, and a degree of negligence, if not miſery, in his dreſs, that betokened indigence. After a few minutes converſation, I learned, that my ſurmiſes were but too true; for he told me frankly, that being reduced in point of circumſtances, and having a turn for mechanics from his early youth, he was determined to convert his former attachment into a trade, and gain his livelihood by the ſaw and the plane. On expreſſing my ſurpriſe, he aſſured me that he did not bluſh at ſuch a ſituation, but, on the contrary, took credit to himſelf for his reſolution of living independent of his friends. "But by what means are you to ſecure this independence?" "Eoyalement, comme un charpentier!" And on ſaying ſo, he ſolicited to be employed by me. I reſpect the misfortunes of a man whom I eſteem, while I differ with him in opinion! the ſorrows, even of an enemy, ought to be held ſacred; and I poſſeſs too much delicacy, to mention the name of a nobleman, who has become the victim of a blind attachment to royalty.

The count de -------- is not the only perſon of rank and family, who has been reduced to the moſt humiliating ſituation, in conſequence of a ſimilar partiality. A *ci-devant* duke is ſaid to be in partnerſhip with his former cook, in an ordinary, at Hamburgh, where he himſelf acts as a *traiteur*. A *ci-devant* princeſs lodges in a two-pair of ſtairs room, in my own neighbourhood. A female, one of the *haute Nobleſſe*, has juſt received, with gratitude, a few caps and gowns for her children, from a friend of mine; and, finally, a near relation of my own has, within theſe few weeks, actually purchaſed a *Farren-ſtitch* gown, wrought by the hands of a lovely *comteſſe*, who once figured away amidſt all the ſplendour of the luxurious and diſſolute court of Verſailles.

If we are to give credit to an Engliſh newſpaper, no leſs than thirty-three prieſts have died of want, in conſequence of their allowance being withdrawn. Many of the monks, in the primitive ages, were obliged by their inſtitutions to learn trades, in order to contribute to their own ſupport? and I myſelf know, that three or four French prieſts have ſettled in the neighbourhood of Hampſtead, where they earn ſufficient to maintain themſelves comfortably. Their chief employment is in toys, jewelry, &c. I have ſeen ſome gold ear-rings, finiſhed by them, in a manner that would do no diſcredit to our beſt workmen. A prieſt lately refuſed *a preſent*, although offered to him in the moſt polite manner, ſaying, that he maintained himſelf by means of a turning loom. On the other hand, a *ci-devant* profeſſor at the Lyceum aſſured me, that on returning from Wandſworth, he was unable to paſs the Thames at Batterſea, becauſe he had not a halfpenny to pay the toll, and was actually obliged to go round by Weſtminſter-bridge, where there is not any tax levied on paſſengers.

NECKER,

A native of Geneva, a banker of Paris, and for ſome time partner to an eminent merchant of London *(Louis Texier)*. This celebrated man was deſtined to riſe from the deſk of a 'compting-houſe, to one of the higheſt employments in Europe, that of miniſter of finance to the French monarchy. Vanity, egotiſm, oſtentation; theſe are ſaid to be his failings; but, on the other hand, a good huſband, a good father, a good citizen;---he is in poſſeſſion of all the public and private virtues. If he evinces leſs ability than his rival, Calonne, be it remembered, that he can boaſt of a ſpotleſs integrity. Suſpicion has never blaſted his fair fame, with the charge of unaccounted millions. A man of buſineſs in office, a philoſopher in diſgrace; he never allowed himſelf to be elevated or depreſſed, by either the ſmiles or frowns of a king; he ſtill remembered that he was a citizen of Geneva!

He, however, experienced a variety of mortifications, for which he indemnified him-

himſelf, perhaps, by the hope of proving ſerviceable to mankind.---Old Maurepas never allowed him to ſit in his preſence.

To the preponderance of the *Tiers Etat*, produced entirely by his means, France is indebted for her Revolution; but for this, the nation would have relapſed into ſervitude, and the crown being *hors de page*, into deſpotiſm. He was once baniſhed, and once recalled from the country of his adoption; his laſt, perhaps, final retreat, was voluntary on his part.

He reſides at preſent at *Capelle*, a lordſhip purchaſed by him, and ſituated within the territory of Berne. Geneva would ſcarcely be a ſecure aſylum for him; at leaſt, it would not have been ſo formerly.

Necker has written on religion, morals, finance, and government. His wife, formerly mademoiſelle Curchod, the daughter of a curé of the reformed religion, who, after his exile from France, reſided at Craſſy, in the *Pays de Vaud*, was greatly admired by Gibbon, the hiſtorian, about thirty years ſince; but his love, which does not appear to have been very violent, eaſily yielded to the admonitions of paternal prudence. She is allowed to be a moſt amiable and virtuous woman. His daughter, madame de Stael, is married to the miniſter plenipotentiary from Sweden, to the French Republic. She has written many political tracts, and gave ſome good advice to the coaleſced powers, about eighteen months ſince; but on her return to Paris, ſhe was denounced by Legendre, as entertaining views hoſtile to the commonwealth. This inſtantly put an end to her political *converſaziones*, for the court of Sweden finds its neutrality too profitable to riſk it by any diſpute with the French Republic.

S.

[*To be continued.*]

ORIGINAL LETTER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I NOW ſend you the ſecond Letter of biſhop Warburton, which I promiſed you.

April 7th, 1796. BIBLICUS.

" SIR,

" *Newarke, Oct. 6th*, 1738.

" I rec'd yours of y^e^ 3d inſtant. I am far from having a worſe opinion of you for your modeſty and ingenuity in owning thoſe deficiencies that are common to all young people. Only ſome have not the ſenſe to ſee it, and others are too proud to own it, which makes them blockheads for their whole life.

" I am ſorry you leave College, becauſe I apprehend that if you could get a fellowſhip and a curacy in the neighbourhood it would be advantageous to you on many acc^ts^ to reſide ſome years in the Univerſity. But this perhaps you may contrive hereafter.

" Your apprehenſions as to your ſermons are rightly grounded. This is the method I would adviſe you to. Take ſome of the beſt approved writers on particular points of morality and divinity whether in the form of ſermons or no. If in that form, then abridge them; if not in that form, caſt them into it. This is eaſily done, and very uſefully done, for it will enter you into the method of compoſing. At the ſame time, buy a book of Beveridges, in 4 vols. 8vo. which is a ſynopſis of a great number of Sermons, the ſkeleton of ſermons, in which only the heads of the diſcourſe are methodically given in order to be filled up. It was publiſhed, I think, for the uſe of young clergymen. This will further inſtruct you, as you may apprehend, in the method of compoſing. When you have uſed theſe two ways, alternately, as occaſion ſerves for ſome time, you will have, of courſe, acquired ſome notion of compoſition. Then begin now and then, though but ſeldom, to make a ſermon entirely your own. And to give you a true taſte of theſe compoſitions, you can't do better than read over often Swift's *Letter to a Young Gentleman, lately entered into holy orders*; you will ſee by this, what a good ſermon ſhould be. But the difficulty ſtill remains how to make one. It conſiſts of 3 p^ts^ the language, the art, or method of the diſcourſe, and the ſubject matter. As to the laſt, it is the product of much knowledge and reflection. For the language, the three beſt writers we have to form a ſtile upon, are Addiſon, Tillotſon, and Clarendon's Hiſtory of y^e^ Rebellion. And as to the art and method of a diſcourſe, I know no book, ſo good as Quintilian; and he who would compoſe maſterly, ſhould perpetually read his Inſtitutes.

" Leigh's *Critica Sacra*, is a ſmall book in 4to. of about 4s. price. It is a kind of Lexicon to the New Teſtam^t^. I did not mean the Collection of Critics, which is not for your uſe at preſent. Only I would have you obſerve, it is in vain to think of making any real progreſs in letters without books, and a prudent ſcholar would always contrive to moderate his

his expences of other kinds, in order to ſupport this. You would certainly ſave much, in buying your books at the beſt hand. And, I believe, you can have them no where near ſo cheap, as at Mr. Gyles, againſt Gray's Inn, a great bookſeller in Holborn. If you think fit to employ him, who is my particular friend, the mentioning me as recommending you to him, will, I am ſure, engage him to treat you in the beſt manner; and a letter to him, when you want any books, will be ſufficient.

"I think the ſtudy of the New Teſt. and of Theology, ſhould be carried on together, as I marked out to you. Claſſical learning is ----- ----- -----† Heb: neceſſary for underſtanding the ſcriptures; but it is a large extenſive ſtudy. You muſt make yourſelf well acquainted with the beſt Greek and Latin writers, as Homer, Plato, Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucidides, Plutarch, Lucian, Ariſtophanes, Sophocles, Euripides, Tully, Livy, Tacitus, Quintilian, Plautus, Terence, Horace, Virgil, Juvenal, and Pliny. Theſe ſhould be ſtudied with the beſt Lexicons and Dictionarys; as Stephens Greek and Latin Theſaurus's; Conſtantine's Lex: Budæus Comment. on y^e Greek tongue; Nizolius; Briſonius de Verb; Sign; Suidas. And likewiſe, with the beſt Grammarians, as Caninius's Helleniſms, Sanctius's Minerva with Perizonius's Notes, Scaliger de cauſis linguæ Latinæ, Linacre De emendata Structura Latini Sermonis, & Popma de Differentiis Verborum. Then you may read Le Clerk's Ars Critica, and go to the ſtady of the beſt critics; ſuch as Joſ. Scaliger, J. Caſaubon, Lipſius, Turnebus, &c. but above all, Dr. Bentley, and B^p Hare, who are the greateſt men, in this way, that ever were. But more of this, as you proceed in your ſtudies. A common-place-book is uſeful, when one knows what to common-place; but that cannot be, till after one has conſiderably improved one's knowledge. And to write down trite or trifling paſſages is but loſs of time.

"I am, your aſſured Friend

"And very humble Servant,

"W. WARBURTON.

"You ſhould never let a day paſs without reading ſomething in Lat. and Greek, more or leſs. I don't know whether you underſtand French. No language can be more uſeful to a ſcholar, nay more neceſſary; the beſt books in all arts and ſciences being wrote in that tongue. You may eaſily learn it yourſelfe without a maſter, for you do not want to ſpeak, but to underſtand it."

"*To the Rev. Mr. W. Green,*
A. B. Clare-Hall,
in Cambridge."

† Here two or three words are obliterated.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE MENAGERIE OF THE GODS.

(From the German of Burger.)

OUR lap-dogs and monkeys, our ſquirrels and cats,
Our parrots, canaries, and larks,
Have furniſh'd amuſement to many old maids,
And once in a while to young ſparks.

In heaven, where time paſſes heavily too,
When the gods have no ſubject to talk on,
Jove calls for an eagle, he keeps in a mew,
As an old Engliſh baron his falcon.

He lets it jump up of his ſofa and chair,
And dip its crookt beak in his cup;
And laughs when it pinches young Ganimed's ear,
Or eats his ambroſia up.

Queen Juno, who fears from rough play a miſhap,
Keeps peacocks with rainbowy tails;
And when ſhe's diſpos'd to grudge Saturn his nap,
Their ſcreaming or ſcreeching ne'er fails.

Fair Venus moſt willingly coaxes the doves,
That coo, woo, and wed on her wriſt;
The ſparrow, her chambermaid Aglae loves,
As often is fondled and kiſt.

Minerva, too proud to ſeem pleas'd with a trifle,
Profeſſes to keep her old owl,
The crannies and chinks of Olympus to riſle;
For rats, mice, and vermin, to prowl.

Apollo above ſtairs, a firſt-rate young blood,
Has a ſtud of four galloway ponies;
To gallop them bounding on heaven's high road,
A principal part of his fun is.

'Tis fabled or known he inſtructed a ſwan,
One ſpring, to outwhiſtle a blackbird,
Which ſings the Caſtalian ſtreamlet upon,
Like any Napolitan lack-beard.

Lyceus in India purchas'd a pair
Of tygers delightfully pyball'd,
And drives them about at the ſpeed of a hare,
With ſelf-ſatisfaction unrivall'd.

At Pluto's black gate, in a kennel at reſt,
A maſtiff to grim has his ſtation,
That fearful of reaching the fields of the bleſt,
Some ghoſts have made choice of damnation.

But among all the animals, little and great,
That are foſter'd and pamper'd above,
The aſs old Silenus ſelects for his mate
Is that which ſo fondly I love.

So quiet, ſo ſteady, ſo guarded, and ſlow,
He bears no ill-will in his mind;
And nothing indecent, as far as I know,
Eſcapes him before or behind.

So fully content with himſelf and his lord,
He is us'd with good humour to take
Whatever the whims of the moment afford,
Be it drubbing, or raiſins and cake.

He knows of himſelf ev'ry ſtep of the way,
Both down to the cellar and back;
A qualification, I venture to ſay,
No butler of mine is to lack.

So large is his rump, ſo piano his pace,
'Tis needleſs the rider to gird on;
Tho' fuddled the god, tho' uneven the ways,
He never gets rid of his burden.

An aſs ſuch as this all my wiſhes would fill;
O grant me, Silenus, one pray'r,
When thou art a-dying and planning thy will,
Good father do make me thy heir!

PRO PATRIA MORI.

(From the German of Burger.)

FOR virtue, freedom, human rights, to fall,
Beſeems the brave: it is a Saviour's death
Of heroes only the moſt pure of all
Thus with their heart's blood tinge the battle-heath.

And this proud death is ſeemlieſt in the man
Who for a kindred race, a country bleeds:
Three hundred Spartans form the ſhining van
Of thoſe, whom fame in this high triumph leads.

Great is the death for a good prince incurr'd;
Who wields the ſceptre with benignant hands
Well may for him the noble bare his ſword,
Falling he earns the bleſſings of a land.

Death for friend, parent, child, or her we love,
If not ſo great, is beauteous to behold:
This the fine tumult of the heart approve;
It is the walk to death unbought of gold.

But for mere majeſty to meet a wound——
Who holds that great or glorious, he miſtakes:
That is the fury of the pamper'd hound,
Which envy, anger, or the whip awakes.

And for a tyrant's ſake to ſeek a jaunt
To hell——'s a death which only hell enjoys:
Where ſuch a hero falls——the gibbet plant,
A murderer's trophy, and a plunderer's priſe.

TO THE EVENING STAR.

BY THE REV. MR. BIDLAKE.

BRIGHT eye of penſive eve! reſplendent orb
That o'er the miſty mountains ſhineſt clear;
Like a rich gem,
Upon an Æthiop's brow!

Thy lamp ſerene, my now benighted ſteps
Directs, to that bleſt ſpot where dwells my fair,
Twin rivals who can boaſt
More pure, more bright than thee.

For not thy lovely light, that kindly cheers
The ſullen frown of unpropitious night;
Is half ſo ſweet as truth,
That beams in beauty's eyes.

Not all the little waking elves, that riſe
From out their roſy bow'rs of velvet buds,
Where they had ſlept the day,
To dance thy rays beneath,

Feel ſuch delight as does this breaſt, when thou
With radiant luſtre ſhew'ſt the happy hour,
That leads from ſcenes of care
To ſtill domeſtic bliſs.

Plymouth, May 9.

SONNET

ON LORD LANSDOWN'S LATE PARLIAMENTARY MOTION.

STATESMAN! on Truth's ſtrong wing that warning call,
Soar'd from the ſphere—The peers of Sydney's fame
Heard, in their halls of bliſs, thy voice appal
Yon recreant crew, that plot their country's ſhame.

Atteſting echoes, through each conſcious mind
To thy accuſing tones that inly thrill,
Of thoſe great martyrs on the ſenſe refin'd
Strike the dread watch-note of o'erhanging ill.

And, Shelburne! ſee, they bend with reſcuing arm
To rouſe their Britain, loſt in ſleep profound,
That if again thou pour the loud alarm,
Reſponſive crowds may ſwell the patriot ſound,
Shake with awakening ſhout the fields of air,
And from their impious feaſt, corruption's vampires ſcare.

Clifton. T. B.

STANZAS,

Occaſioned by SIR EDWARD PELLEW'S *humane and magnanimous conduct, at the wreck of the Dutton Tranſport, in a moſt tremendous ſtorm, on the 26th January* 1796, *under the Citadel of Plymouth; where ſhe had been obliged to return, from the prevailing ſickneſs of the troops on board.*

WHILE o'er the reeling wreck, the ſavage ſtorm
Pour'd all its lightnings, thunders, blaſts, and hail,
And every horror, in its wildeſt form,
Smote the firm heart that never knew to fail;

'Twas thine, Pellew, ſublimely great and good!
——Man, man, thy brother, in diſtreſs!—to dare
The deathful paſſage of the raging flood,
And join the frantic children of deſpair;

There, it was thine, in comfort's balmy tone,
To ſoothe their ſorrows, 'mid the tempeſt's roar;
To huſh the mother's ſhriek, the ſick man's groan,
And bear the ſuff'rers, trembling to the ſhore.

So when this mighty orb, in dread alarm,
Shall craſh in ruins, at its God's decree!—
The ſaving angel with triumphant arm,
Shall, from the wreck of all things, reſcue thee. *Plym.*

ODE TO TRAGEDY.

HAIL, ſiſter of the ſable ſtole!
'Tis thine to meliorate the ſoul,
To draw the tender tear from pity's eye,
While ſuff'ring virtue heaves the length'ning ſigh,
And groans beneath oppreſſion's rod;
Or filial duty weeps a parent's woe;
Pale conſtancy hangs o'er her urn,
Diſtracted love laments, from all his wiſhes torn.
Oh, wiſe viciſſitudes of fate below!
To humble haughty man, and lift the ſoul to God.

The frantic eye, the hurrying pace,
Th' impreſſive horrors of thy face,
For me have more ſublime delights
Than all thy laughing ſiſter's airy flights:
When Shakſpeare bears the ſoul along
In all the native majeſty of ſong,
Now fires with rage, now chills with fear,
Now melts the icy breaſt with pity's tear:
Alike in all, oh, bard ſublime!
Above the rankling rage of death and time.

But ah! what hideous forms around thee throng!
Can theſe inſtil the moral ſong?
See Virtue ſinks beneath the villain's hand!
Succeſsful Murder hails his bloody band!
Lo! wild Deſpair's relentleſs knife
High rais'd againſt his ſacred life!
Blind Jealouſy the poiſon'd drug prepares!
'Till horror's ſtarting eye-ball glares,
And ſquallid Terror flies before,
While reckleſs Fury ruſhes on,
His poinard red with reeking gore,
Warm from the heart in which he liv'd alone!

'Tis paſt; ſtill virtue claims thy care,
The fev'riſh reign of vice ſoon melts in air.
For, lo! another train ſucceeds,
Avengers of atrocious deeds!
See purple Guilt, with look aghaſt,
By torturing paſſions vexed ſore,
Poſſeſs'd his ſoul with haggard fear,
As conſcience ſtill to virtue dear
Holds up a gloomy picture of the paſt,
And keen remorſe ſtill bids him "ſleep "no more,"
Till tears of forc'd contrition ceaſeleſs flow,
And furies hurl him to the ſhades below.

Oh goddeſs of the tear-ſwoln eye!
Be ſacred Juſtice ever nigh,
In all her grizly horrors clad
To tell the tyrant trembling on his throne
He lives not for himſelf alone.

In

In vain he ſcapes from human law;
Her airy miniſters ſtill haunt the bad,
Sink deep into his ſoul, and keep him ſtill in awe.

Sweet Muſe! thy leſſons teach the ſoul
The wayward paſſions to controul;
By heaven implanted they for nobleſt ends,
When reaſon's ſober lamp attends,
Afar from error's dark and devious way,
To guide our ſteps to truth's effulgent day.
Ah fooliſh man! why quit her cheering ray?
The tranquil pleaſures her's that never cloy,
With her alone dwells virtue, happineſs, and joy. *Fitzmorris.*

SONNET ON EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

WARM'D with the gen'rous flame that ſpreads a glow
O'er youth's gay breaſt, with boundleſs joy we view,
The objects to our raviſh'd ſenſes new,
And hail the ſun, whoſe glorious rays beſtow
Such vary'd beauties on Creation's form:
So when we wond'ring ſee a mighty mind,
Sent to delight, inſtruct, and guide mankind,
Our breaſts with rapt'rous praiſes, kindling warm—
Sudden we ſee its ſhade,—and backward ſtart,
Checking the loud applauſe;—in meaſur'd pace,
Comes cold Diſcretion with her doubting face,
And claps her frigid hand upon the heart;
Ah! when ſhall man his praiſe unbounded pay?—
When God ſhall be the theme—and heav'n's own light the day. J. L.

TO HEALTH.

HEALTH, roſy nymph, the pleaſing boon
Of happineſs thou can'ſt beſtow——
Without thee, life's beſt journey ſoon
Becomes a pilgrimage of woe.

Shunning the palace, did'ſt thou dwell
With Slav'ry in his gloomy cell,
More bleſt the captive in the mine,
Than he for whom the metals ſhine.

But no—thy haunt cannot be there
Th' abode of pining miſery,
Where the ſad boſom of deſpair
Heaves with unpity'd agony——

Nor, wanton, doſt thou love to ſport,
In pleaſure's gay deluſive court—
Over the gem-imboſſed vaſe,
To ſmile in Bacchus' ruddy face.

Thou fly'ſt th' intoxicating bowl,
Fountain of madneſs and diſeaſe,
Whoſe wild and abſolute controul,
The vanquiſh'd reaſon ſways.

Thou ſhun'ſt the fragrant myrtle groves,
Which the Paphian Venus loves—
Where, while Pan pipes a roundelay,
Th' unbluſhing nymphs and ſatyrs play.

Ah, modeſt Health, from ſcenes like theſe,
Thou turn'ſt thy ſteps aſide, to haſte
And catch the balmy morning breeze,
Its ſpirit-giving breath to taſte;

Where bath'd in dew ſome valley lies,
Or up a mountain's woody riſe—
Whence ſtretching to the eaſtern ſky,
Bright rural proſpects greet the eye.

Here, a deep foreſt widely ſpread,
Its variegated foliage ſhows,——
There, rolling thro' a flowery mead,
With rapid courſe, a river flows

On to the ſea—where meets the view
Thro' opening hills its boſom blue,
Say, when a white-ſail flies the gale before,
Or a wave breaks upon the rocky ſhore.

And as thou dart'ſt thy looks around,
O'er the lively landſcape ſmiling,
More blythe the plowman's carols ſound,
His tedious furrow'd way beguiling——

More ſweet the birds their ſongs renew,—
More freſh each blooming flowrets hue——
From every valley ſprings, without alloy,
A general cheerfulneſs—a burſt of joy.

VERSES TO A YOUNG LADY, AT THE DOOR OF HER CARRIAGE IN HYDE PARK.

WILT thou, wilt thou really fly
From vanity and folly,
And quit their pomp without a ſigh,
My own dear Dolly?

And wilt thou, wilt thou then forſake
What all the world's admiring,
Old men their laſt-lov'd object make,
And young grow old acquiring?

From out this gaudy harneſs'd coach
Wilt thou ſtep gently down?
To meet thy lover's meek approach,
Break thro' the gazing town?

And to the ſilent valley move
With me and melancholy;
There live and die in lonely love,
My own dear Dolly? *Geo. Skene.*

MARIA.

WITH tears pour'd down from Sorrow's fount,
Wetting the new-laid ſtone,
And drooping as the widow'd dove,
Maria made her moan.—

"And is he gone? for ever gone?
"My hope, my joy, my all!
"What could not virtue, merit, love,
"Life's flattering breath recal?

" His ſtrength was like the curling wave,
" When winds contending fight;
" His blazing ſword a meteor's beam,
" Juſt burſting into light.

" His breath, the lily-breathing gale,
" That floats through every grove;
" His blue eye glittter'd in its ſphere,
" The brighteſt orb of love.

" Death with his cypreſs-twined dart
" Hath ſpoil'd my Conrad's bloom;
" Death, like a ſable frowning cloud,
" That ſtrides the mighty gloom.

" Cold is that hand, the needy's friend,
" That cheek, where rubies hung;
" Silent the voice, that living harp,
" Which truth itſelf had ſtrung.

" Our mutual hopes, our mutual fears,
" One paſſion ſeem'd to prove;
" 'Twas friendſhip, warm'd by virtue's beam,
" And ſoften'd into love.

" Of warrior, huſband, lover, friend,
" Till pity mourn the fall,
" Stay, traveller, weep——for all he lov'd,
" And ſhould be wept by all.

" E'en when againſt your generous breaſt
" The death-wing'd jav'lin flew,
" You gave unto another's pain,
" The pity ow'd to you.——

" Go——angels find your record's page,
" From all that's vicious clear:
" Go—where thou haſt no more to hope,
" And where no more to fear.

" Oh! earth, that drank my Conrad's blood,
" That now my ſorrow hears,
" With beads of dew bedeck his grave,
" For ſuch ſhall be *thy* tears——

" Patient was he, if fortune frown'd,
" Humble, if borne on high;
" View *him*, ye great, and learn to live——
" View *him*,——and learn to die.

" If I could live, I'd live unſeen
" A widow'd maid alone;
" Emboſom'd in the duſky vale,
" As lilies bloom, unknown."

BALLAD.

OH tarry, gentle traveller;
Oh tarry now at ſetting day;
Nor haſte to leave this lowly vale
For lofty mountains far away.

Oh tell me what has tempted thee
Thro' woods and dreary wilds to roam;
Oh tell me what has tempted thee
To quit thy lot and peaceful home.

Say, haſt thou not a partner dear,
That's conſtant to thy love, and kind?
And wilt thou leave her faithful ſide,
Nor caſt one ſorrowing look behind?

Yon ſun that gilds the village ſpire,
And gaily flings his parting ray,
Say, ſmiles he not as ſweetly o'er
Thy native village far away?

Does mad ambition lure thy ſteps
To wander in the paths of ſtrife?
Ah think how ſwift thy minutes fly!
Ah, think how ſhort thy ſpan of life!

For life is like yon crimſon beam
That trembles in the weſtern ſkies;
Full ſoon, alas! its glories ceaſe;
It ſparkles—glimmers—fades—and dies.

Oh waſte not then thy fleeting hours
In foreign climes and paths unknown;
Return thee to the happy plains
That bounteous nature made thy own.

For me, nor gold, nor princely power,
Nor purple veſt, nor ſtately dome,
Nor all that trophy'd grandeur boaſts
Shall lure me from my tranquil home.

This ruſtic cot and ſilent ſhade
Shall evermore my dwelling be;
E'en when my deſtin'd days are ſpent
I'll reſt beneath yon aged tree.

Beſide the brook, a ſimple ſtone,
Shall ſerve to guard my cold remains,
And tell the pilgrims, as they paſs,
I died amidſt my native plains.

Return then, gentle traveller;
Return thee with the morning ray;
Nor leave again thy lowly vale,
For lofty mountains far away.

TO MISS A. A. ON HEARING HER SING A MAD SONG, COMPOSED BY HERSELF.

BY MR. GEORGE DYER.

SO bright thine eyes, ſo kind thy heart,
So ſweet thy voice, ſuch grace and eaſe,
In every breaſt is left a dart;
How couldſt thou only hope to pleaſe!

The youth, who views ſuch form and grace,
Reſigns his heart, a willing prey;
And he who can reſiſt a face,
Feels the keen arrow of thy lay.

THE DOGS TAXED.

POOR caitiffs! your turn of extinction is come,
Death aſſumes the grim form of taxation;
Man's faithful, attach'd and unfortunate chum
Muſt prepare for his own deſtination.

Nay more, 'tis required that, partaking his fate,
Man's example you ſteadily mark,
And, fawning on each proper object of hate,
Utter no jacobinical bark.

So your fame it ſhall flouriſh of dying *like men*
Under power's fell laſh who have ſmarted;
As they, in ſad contraſt, beneath modern ken,
Like ſo many dogs have departed.

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A Plain Freeholder's ſerious Addreſs to the Electors of Great Britain, by a *Freeholder*, 6d. Symonds, &c.

A Short View of the Inconveniency of War, 1s. 6d. Jordan.

New Musical Publications, in May, 1796.

THE Smugglers; a comic Opera, performed at Drury-Lane, the muſic by *Atwood*, 1s. Longman and Broderip.

This little piece was brought out on the occaſion of the benefit of Mr. Banniſter, jun. It was then ſo warmly applauded, that it has ſince been frequently performed with ſucceſs. The muſic is light and airy, and evinces conſiderable improvement in this compoſer's taſte. The two ſongs, "*If round the world*," and "*The wave retreating from the ſhore*," we particulary notice as being of a ſuperior caſt.

Little Peggy's Love; a favourite Scotch Ballet, as performed at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, by *Signor Boſſi*, 5s. Longman and Broderip.

L'Amante Statue; a favourite Ballet, performed as above, alſo by *Signor Boſſi*, 7s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

Theſe ballets have met with univerſal admiration, for the elegance of the airs, and the great taſte with which they are got up. The celebrated dancers, Pariſiot, Roſe, Hilligſberg, and Didelot, have alſo greatly contributed to make theſe dances ſo very popular. It may here be added, that the great merit of the performers, and the muſic brought forward, have rendered the preſent one of the moſt ſucceſsful ſeaſons that the managers of the Opera have known for many years.

Three Quartettos, and two Trios, for German Flutes, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello, from eminent maſters; ſelected and reviſed by *J. C. Fiſcher*, 10s. 6d. Sold by the Editor.

The editor of theſe quartettos and trios, is the veteran Fiſcher, ſo much celebrated for his performances on the hautboy. Theſe pieces, ſo often performed by Mr. Fiſcher and his cotemporaries, have formerly been ſo much ſought for, that no money could procure a copy of the MS. Thoſe who recollect the beauty of theſe pieces, will now be accommodated on moderate terms.

Mrs. Jordan's favourite Song, as performed in the play of Vortigern, aſcribed to the pen of Shakſpeare; the muſic compoſed by Mr. *W. Linley*, 1s. Longman and Broderip.

Mrs. Bland's favourite Song, as performed in the ſame piece, the muſic alſo by *Linley*, 1s. Longman and Broderip.

Although there are various opinions relative to the play of Vortigern, yet there has been but one opinion on the faſcinating effect of theſe ſongs. They were moſt deſervedly encored, and each time received with raptures of applauſe. Independent of the queſtion of the authenticity of this play, as aſcribed to the pen of our immortal bard, theſe ſongs will doubtleſs become general favourites with the public, on the ground of their own merit.

La Villageoiſe enlevée, ou les Corſaires, by *Signor Cappuzzi*, 5s. Longman and Broderip.

This ballet is equal to the celebrated Paul and Virginia, compoſed by the ſame gentleman, the merits of which are well known: and although the name of Mazzingi appears to this latter piece, yet we are authoriſed to ſay, that the whole (one or two airs excepted) was the compoſition of *Signor Cappuzzi*, the author of the work before us.

NOTICE

NOTICE OF WORKS IN HAND.

DR. TOWNSON has a 4to. vol. of his Travels through Hungary and Spain, in the preſs.

The long expected volumes of VALLIANT's Travels into the Interior Part of Africa, will ſhortly make their appearance, in three vols. 8vo.

Travels into the Two Sicilies, and ſome parts of the Apennines, by the Abbé LAZZARO SPALLANZANI, will alſo be publiſhed in the courſe of the ſummer.

Dr. BEDDOES is engaged in a popular Medical Work, on a new and extenſive plan.

Mr. FREND has a work in the preſs, on the Principles of Algebra, which will be publiſhed in the courſe of the preſent month.

The fourth and fifth volumes of Dr. TOULMIN's edition of Neal's Hiſtory of the Puritans will be publiſhed in the courſe of the enſuing ſummer. Beſides the Notes, the additions to the Text, in theſe volumes, will be conſiderable; eſpecially with reſpect to the Hiſtory of the Quakers.

Mr. POLWHELE is preparing for the preſs another or third volume of his Hiſtory of Devonſhire, which, with the ſecond volume, publiſhed ſome time ſince, completes the chorographical part. The firſt volume, or Chronological Hiſtory, will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible.

Dr. WATKINS is about to publiſh his Hiſtory of the Life and Times of Archbiſhop Laud.

Mrs. PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD, authoreſs of "Leiſure Hours," "Mental Improvements," and other works for young perſons, has in the preſs an Introduction to Syſtematic Botany.

LAW REPORTS.

CASE OF THE LICENTIATES AND THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

ON the 23d of April, 1796, the important cauſe of the Licentiates againſt the Fellows of the College of Phyſicians, which has been ſo long and repeatedly agitated, and which involves the rights of every phyſician in Great Britain and Ireland, was again brought to a hearing, in the Court of King's Bench.

A rule had been obtained, upon the application of Doctor Stanger (who was appointed to ſtand forward, by the Licentiates, engaged in this conteſt) for the College of Phyſicians to ſhow cauſe, why a mandamus ſhould not iſſue, commanding the College to admit him to examination for admiſſion into the order of candidates for election into the Society or Fellowſhip of the College; the ſituation of a candidate is a probationary ſtate, of a year's duration, previous to election into the fellowſhip; which the Licentiates allow to be a reaſonable regulation.

The examinations of a candidate differ from thoſe of a Licentiate: the candidate being required to tranſlate and explain paſſages out of Hippocrates, Galen, or Aretæus, in addition to the examinations which the Licentiate undergoes on the various branches of ſcience connected with medicine, in the Latin language. But to this additional teſt, though only adopted within a few years, and, as the Licentiates aſſert, merely to afford a colourable appearance of diſtinction between the two claſſes, they by no means object, nor to any other ſtandard of literature the college may adopt. The objects on the parts of the Licentiates in this cauſe, is to eſtabliſh, that every phyſician, poſſeſſing the rights of a Britiſh ſubject, of unimpeached morals, who can give teſtimonials of having ſtudied and graduated at a reputable ſchool of phyſic, after previous examinations, has a right to have his qualifications of learning and ſkill examined; and that if found competent in theſe, the only requiſites pointed out by the charter and act of parliament, he has a right to be admitted into the corporation.

The Fellows contend, that they have a right to make bye-laws, confining admiſſion into the college to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge; and that the Licentiates have no juſt ground of complaint, as they may be admitted under two bye-laws made expreſsly in their favour.

The one of theſe ſtates, "that a Licentiate of ſeven years ſtanding, who has completed his thirty-ſixth year, may be propoſed by a Fellow, on one particular day of the year, to be examined; and if approved by a majority of the members preſent, that he may be examined at the three ſubſequent greater aſſemblies, or comitia majora of the college; and if approved by a majority

majority at each, he may be propoſed at the next comitia majora to be admitted a member; and if then likewiſe approved by a majority of thoſe preſent, he may be admitted into the college, provided neither any law of the land, nor any ſtatute of the college, render him ineligible."

The other bye-law ſtates, "that the preſident may, once in two years, and not oftener, propoſe a Licentiate (who has been ten years of that claſs, and previouſly approved by a majority at the preceding comitia minora, or leſs aſſembly) for admiſſion into the fellowſhip, at the comitia majora, or greater aſſembly, on one particular day of the year; and that if he be then approved by a majority, he may be admitted into the community.

The reſpectability of the parties, and the importance of the ſubject, to a numerous and learned profeſſion, will induce us to give a conciſe view of the charter, and act of parliament confirming it. We ſhall alſo give a general ſtatement of the principal arguments on both ſides, as well as of the proceedings in the Court of King's Bench.

By an act of Henry VIII. ann. 1511, the firſt ever paſſed for regulating the practice of phyſic, after ſetting forth the evils ariſing from unſkilful and illiterate practitioners, it was enacted, "that no perſon ſhould be allowed to practiſe in London, or within ſeven miles round, unleſs firſt examined and admitted by the Biſhop of London, or Dean of St. Paul's, calling to his aſſiſtance four doctors of phyſic, for the firſt time, ſuch as they ſhould deem convenient, and afterwards always four of them that had been ſo approved." The Licentiates obſerve, that this act entitles thoſe approved under it, not only to practiſe, but to examine others, without diſtinction of ſchools. Seven years after this act, the preſent College of Phyſicians was firſt eſtabliſhed, by a charter granted by Henry VIII, incorporating ſix perſons therein named, and all other men of the ſame faculty. It has been doubted, whether all the phyſicians then practiſing in London were intended to be included in this grant; but there can be no doubt that all who had been approved under the prior act, in which there was no limitation to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge certainly were. The charter, after ſpecifying the ſame objects as the preceding act, namely, "the reſtraining of the audacity of preſumptuous perſons, who practiſe from motives of avarice, to the detriment of the community; and the diſcouraging and puniſhing of them," eſtabliſhes a perpetual college of learned and ſedate men. It grants the right of electing a preſident, of having perpetual ſucceſſion, a common ſeal, of holding lawful meetings, and of making bye-laws for the wholeſome government, ſuperviſing, and correction of the ſaid college to commonality, and of all men exerciſing the ſame faculty. The Licentiates obſerve, that gravity and learning are the only qualifications mentioned, without any reſtriction of the right of admiſſion to graduates of particular ſchools. About four years afterwards, in 1522, this charter was confirmed by an act of parliament, obtained on the application of the ſix perſons named in the charter, and of all other men of the ſame faculty; which again ſtates the only requiſites for admiſſion to be morality and learning. The terms of the act are, "that no perſon of the ſaid politic body and commonality aforeſaid be ſuffered to exerciſe and practiſe phyſic, but only thoſe perſons that ſhall be profound, ſad, and diſcreet, groundly learned and deeply ſtudied in phyſic."

The ſubſequent acts of parliament of the 32d of Henry VIII, and 1ſt of Mary, take no notice of the requiſites for admiſſion. The intended charter of James I, and Charles II, the latter of which was applied for 161 years after the original charter, mention no other requiſites for admiſſion than learning, ſkill, and probity. It is admitted on both ſides, that the original charter, and act of parliament which confirms it, are the ſources from which the college derives all its power. Both of theſe having ſpecified the only requiſite qualifications to be, learning and probity, and the college having accepted the charter as it was granted, the Licentiates contend, that the college are bound to abide by the conditions. They aſſert, that the college cannot ſuperadd qualifications not mentioned in the charter, and that they cannot narrow the number of the eligible. They affirm, that the power of making bye-laws is to be taken ſtrictly, and not extended beyond the manifeſt intention of the charter; and that, conſequently, to confirm the right of admiſſion to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, is illegal. They aſſert, that where the terms and ſpirit of a charter are explicit, there is no occaſion to illuſtrate or confirm them by uſage; but they alſo prove that the principal perſons who obtained the charter and act of parliament, and were firſt incorporated, were not graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, and

that the early and long-continued uſage was to admit all who were competent, to paſs the examinations. This they prove from the bye-laws of the college, as well as other unqueſtionable authorities. They aſſert, that the only period when the bye-laws which required previous graduation at Oxford or Cambridge were not reſiſted, was when degrees of the ſame rank with thoſe obtained in other univerſities, might be purchaſed at Oxford and Cambridge for a ſmall ſum, without any delay. They affirm, that the judicial and recorded opinion of Lord Mansfield is explicitly in favour of every claimant for admiſſion into the college, who poſſeſſes the qualifications pointed out by the charter, and act of parliament confirming it. That great Judge, in the caſe of the Licentiates againſt the college, ſaid, "that the chief end of the incorporation was to keep up the ſucceſſion, and it was to be kept up by the admiſſion of fellows after examination. The power of examining and admiting after examination, was not an arbitrary power, but a *power coupled with a truſt*: they were *bound* to admit every perſon whom, upon examination, they thought *fit* to be admitted within the deſcription of the charter, and the act of parliament which confirms it. The *perſon* who comes within that deſcription has a *right* to be admitted into the *fellowſhip*: he had a claim to ſeveral exemptions, privileges, and advantages attendant upon admiſſion into the Fellowſhip. And not only the candidate himſelf, if found fit, had a perſonal right; but the *public* had alſo a right *to his ſervice*; and that not only as a phyſician, but as a *cenſor*, as an *elect*, as an *officer* in the offices to which he would upon admiſſion become eligible." Founding their title then, on the expreſs terms of the charter, confirmed, if what is manifeſt can be confirmed, by the ſolemn judicial opinion of Lord Mansfield; the Licentiates contend, that it would be a weak deſertion of their right, to exchange what is ſecured to them by the law of the land, for a precarious privilege under an arbitrary bye-law. They maintain, that if they would ſubmit to be dependent on bye-laws for admiſſion, the exiſting bye-laws before ſtated, are not founded on candid, liberal, and general principles, and that even, exceptionable as they are, they are not adhered to by the college. Is it reaſonable, they aſk, that men educated in the beſt medical ſchools, who have paſſed eſſentially the ſame examinations, and paid the ſame fees, required for admiſſion into the order of candidates, ſhould be compelled to acknowledge their own inferiority, and then to wait ſeven years, and until they have completed their thirty-ſixth year, before they can be propoſed for election, to be admitted to repaſs the examinations, which the graduates of inferior medical ſchools can claim immediately after having taken their doctor's degree? Is it reaſonable that they ſhould be re-examined by perſons who are not bound to decide on oath, as the cenſors are; and undergo five ballots, in a body, many members of which are adverſe to their admiſſion on any grounds? But ſuppoſing they ſhould ſubmit to ſuch narrow reſtrictions, what proſpect have the Licentiates of being ever admitted under the bye-law before ſtated? It was framed ſoon after the great conteſt between the College and Licentiates, in Dr. Fothergill's caſe, in 1771; at a period of violent animoſity, after Lord Mansfield had aſſerted, "that the bye-laws of the college were narrow and illegal, and would not admit even a Boerhaave;" after he had ſaid, "the college will now conſider, whether they will truſt to a return upon theſe bye-laws, or amend them:" it was made---not in a ſpirit of candour and conciliation, to admit all that were fit; but to ſhelter the college, on any future trial, againſt a repetition of the ſevere reproofs the court had juſt made, and to prevent an inevitable return againſt their monopoly. Though diſcovered long before, it was never promulgated by the college, until extorted from them in the preſent conteſt: no one has ever been admitted under it; and the only perſon who ever applied, declares, that he was menaced with an examination which ſcarcely any man could paſs, and ſolicited by ſome of the fellows not to perſiſt, and even told that no Licentiate would ever be admitted under it. When he was propoſed, the motion was not even put to a ballot, under a pretence that it was not ſeconded, though that is not required by the bye-law. Such a bye-law, ſo adminiſtered, the Licentiates contend, is a mockery of juſtice and reaſon.

The other bye-law, of admiſſion through favour, which entitles the preſident to propoſe a Licentiate of ten years ſtanding, once only in two years; they contend, is nearly inefficient to admit, and chiefly operative to diſgrace, divide, and impoveriſh their body. Admiſſion through favour, implies inferiority in thoſe who accept it; tends to render them ſub-

ſervient

ſervient to thoſe who concede it; excites an hoſtile competition, through a mean object, in thoſe who contend for it; and, in the preſent inſtance, enables the fellows to hold out a lure for the Licentiates, to recommend *them* in conſultation, in preference to their own body. Of what value is the chance of being propoſed once in two years, to the individuals of a body conſiſting of more than one hundred, of which the perſons eligible muſt have been ten years members? But even this remote and precarious chance, depends upon a variety of contingencies. The fellows muſt in general be ſatisfied with the conduct of the Licentiates, or they will again limit the privilege, as they have done twice within a few years: a majority of the elects, who alone appoint the preſident, muſt approve the uſage, or they will chooſe a preſident who will not propoſe any Licentiate for election, as was very lately the caſe: the preſident muſt be diſpoſed to exerciſe his privilege, which he has not done during the laſt five years; and the cenſors alſo to permit him: the perſon propoſed muſt have a majority of votes out of a body of his profeſſional competitors, many of whom oppoſe the admiſſion of Licentiates on any ground, and ſome ſpecifically under the bye-law. Is it reaſonable, the Licentiates aſk, that thoſe who have enjoyed all the advantages that ſchools can give, and are known to poſſeſs all that any body of men in the profeſſion can attain, ſhould be deprived of their chartered rights, and told that they are compenſated by ſuch bye-laws ſo adminiſtered? If, inſtead of having an unqueſtionable right, they were entirely dependent on the candour and generoſity of the college, they contend, that it would be better to be totally excluded, than deſcend to the humiliation and riſque of ſuch a capricious mode of admiſſion.

Having ſtated as much of the charter and act of parliament, as relates to the admiſſion of members; and given a ſummary view of the arguments, by which the Licentiates eſtabliſh their right: having alſo ſtated the bye-laws under which the fellows admit, or profeſs to admit them, and briefly pointed out the objection of the Licentiates to theſe bye-laws; we ſhall proceed to give a conciſe account of the principal arguments, advanced in the Court of King's Bench, to ſupport the aſſumed power of the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, and juſtify the bye-laws above ſtated. It may be proper to premiſe, that the Court of King's Bench being of opinion, that Dr. Stanger ſhould have applied for examination to the comitia majora, inſtead of applying as he did to the preſident and comitia minora, diſcharged the rule which the Licentiates were contending to have made abſolute. In conſequence of this informality in the mode of application, their counſel were not allowed to plead; we ſhall, therefore, in recounting the arguments of the counſel for the college, offer a few remarks in reply, as we proceed.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May.

I SHALL continue to exhibit Monthly a liſt of the diſeaſes preſented to my obſervation, nearly in the ſame order as that tranſmitted for the laſt month. This plan ſeems likely to afford more accurate and ſatisfactory information reſpecting the predominant complaints, than a ſlight, general account of them.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Caſes.
Catarrhal fever	12
Peripneumony	3
Pleuriſy	1
Pulmonary conſumption	6
Acute rheumatiſm	2
Inflammatory ſore throat	6
Ulcerated ſore throat	1
Aphthous ſore throat	3
Malignant, or contagious fever	2
Hooping-cough	6
Meaſles	9
Small-pox	15
Eryſipelas of the face	1
Synochus lentus, or ſlow fever	4
Child-bed fevers	6

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and chronic dyſpnœa	30
Spitting of blood	1
Chronic rheumatiſm	13
Sciatica	1
Lumbago	2

Dropſy	5
Aſthenia	24
Hyſteria	1
Syncope	1
Cephalæa	6
Chlorofis	5
Paralyſis	3
Hæmatemeſis, or vomiting of blood	3
Inteſtinal hæmorrhagy	1
Menorrhagia	2
Abortus	1
Fluor albus	4
Amenorrhœa	5
Schirrus uteri	2
Prolapſus uteri	2
Dyſpepſia	19
Gaſtrodynia	6
Enterodynia	10
Diarrhœa	7
Hernia	1
Tape-worm	1
Round-worm (Lumbricus)	2
Aſcarides	4
Schirrus liver	1
Gravel and dyſury	4
Axillary abſceſs	1
Suppuration in the ear	2
Scrophula	5
Tabes meſenterica	6
Convulſions in infants	2
Lichen	3
Itch and prurigo	16
Lepra Græcorum	1
Dry tettar	2
Ichthyoſis	1
Erythema	2
Purpura	1
Impetigo	3
Vari	2
Noli me tangere	2
Porrigo	4
Papulous eruptions, peculiar to infants	3
Ecthymata, or large inflamed puſtules	2

PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Tertian	5
Hectica ſenilis	1

All the caſes of catarrhal and pneumonic inflammation terminated favourably. The medical treatment of them was by local bleeding, bliſters, antimonials, pediluvium, &c. It is remarkable, how few caſes of this kind, in London, admit of repeated bleeding from the arm.

The caſe of ulcerated ſore throat was attended with a weak and quick pulſe, great langour and debility, and large ulcerations on the tonſils, ſucceeded by thick, white ſloughs. As ſoon as theſe were removed the ulcers preſently healed by a free uſe of the bark.

The ſmall-pox and meaſles have prevailed more during this ſpring, than has been known for many years paſt. They have been diffuſed in the courſe of laſt month, through all the villages adjacent to the metropolis. I cannot here paſs over a ſtriking inſtance of the bad effects ariſing from partial inoculation. A child was inoculated in April, whoſe parents kept a ſhop in a court, conſiſting of about twenty houſes. As the inhabitants repaired every day for neceſſary articles to the ſource of infection, the conſequence was, that ſixteen of them were affected with the ſmall-pox in the natural way, within a fortnight of the child's recovery; and four of them died of the diſeaſe.

The hooping cough was unuſually violent and obſtinate. One infant died of it, before the febriſe ſtage had in any degree abated.

In perſons, whoſe lungs did not ſeem to be ulcerated, but who had for a long time been affected with cough and difficulty of breathing, thoſe complaints were much aggravated by the irregular ſtate of the weather; and terminated, in eight caſes, by a ſpitting of blood.

The caſes of rheumatiſm, of diarrhœa, and other diſorders of the bowels, likewiſe originated, in general, from long expoſure to a cold and humid atmoſphere.

It ſeems not improper to notice one or two typographical miſtakes in the account of diſeaſes for the preceding month. In page 238, 2d col. line 38, "fourth day" is put inſtead of "fourteenth day." In the liſt of periodical diſeaſes, "Adoleſcentium" is put down for "Hectica adoleſcentium;" a diſorder very frequent in young perſons, during the period of their growth, after the age of puberty. It is characteriſed by hectical paroxyſms occurring every day, pain in the limbs, painful ſwellings in the joints, loſs of ſleep and appetite, with great emaciation. If a cough does not ſupervene, the patients recover in ten or twelve weeks.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

ON the 2d of May, a motion was made in the houſe of peers, by the Marquis of Landſdown, relative to the ſtate of the nation. It was introduced by a ſpeech of conſiderable length, in which he particularly referred to the reports of the commiſſioners of accompts, appointed in the preceding parliament; and obſerved, that though a period of fourteen years had elapſed, ſince theſe reports were publiſhed, no part of them had yet been acted upon. His lordſhip afterwards proceeded to animadvert on various meaſures adopted and purſued by Adminiſtration, which he divided into two heads,

heads, viz. those undertaken without consent of parliament, and those in which they had that consent. Of the first class, he began by noticing the appointment of a third secretary of state; a measure which, in his mind, was not only totally unnecessary, but which was directly in the face of an act of parliament passed for the retrenchment of the power and influence of the crown. His lordship then proceeded to notice the building of so many barracks in various parts of the country, which, he said, was a most unconstitutional measure, and alarming in the highest degree to every one who felt seriously for the liberties of the country. They were, he said, so many fortresses, and nothing less; and he requested their lordships' recollection of the opinion which the learned Judge Blackstone had given in his commentaries on the laws of England, concerning the illegality and danger which attended their being allowed. He condemned, in very severe terms, the appropriation of so large a sum of money as they are to cost, without any application to, or consent of parliament. He then took notice of the extraordinaries of the army, which, he said, where carried to a length that was frightful to think of. His lordship then came to those measures, which had received the sanction of parliament; and the first he mentioned was the India bill, which he called an enormous mountain of influence; a huge, wide, and deep gulph of corruption. The little red-book he described as a swollen big-bellied thing, which would soon be the only object of a library; and patronage, as an elephant that might be introduced as an ornamental figure to fill up the other parts of it. He was very severe in his condemnation of it, as an overgrown means of enlarging, beyond all power of calculation, that influence of the crown, which those who framed it had before said, "had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished." His lordship having mentioned these several points, said, he had one to observe upon, which was of greater magnitude than all the rest---the clause in a late act, which had repealed a fundamental part of the constitution of the bank of England, and empowered the governor and directors to lend any sums they pleased to ministers, to any amount. This was, to all intents, and purposes, making the bank a parliament; for ministers might obtain larger supplies from the bank during the recess, than they could from parliament itself while it was sitting. The marquis concluded, by moving a very long resolution, purporting---

"That, as we see no effectual steps taken to realize those measures of reform, for which the present ministers, at their entrance into office, stood strongly pledged to the public, or those earnestly recommended in the reports upon the table, by two boards of commissioners, both appointed by parliament:

"It is incumbent on this house to enquire into the cause of so extraordinay an omission, as well as

"Whether any new offices have since been created?

"Whether any old salaries have been increased on slight pretences?

"Whether any salaries have been granted for special purposes, and continued, though the reasons for them have ceased?

"Whether any warrants for beneficial grants have been directed? And, on the whole,

"Whether the public expences have increased beyond the supplies annually granted by parliament?

"This, which would be a duty incumbent upon parliament, were the existing war ever so necessary, just, and successful, is become most urgent and indispensible in a contest at once bloody and expensive beyond example, without plan or object, except such objects as the misconduct of the war first created: attended with a waste of money, profuse almost beyond imagination, which has already reduced our trade to a dependence on the very warfare which is fundamentally destroying it, and has so exhausted our resources, as to drive us to the wretched expedient of reviving taxes, which were a few years since repealed, upon the ground of thereby increasing the revenue---an effect which that repeal produced, and a policy which must, therefore, on the return of peace, be again resorted to, and which will, consequently, bring with it the necessity of finding new taxes, if new and productive taxes can be invented in our then exhausted state.

"In a situation so alarming, and so manifestly tending to destroy the confidence of the people in parliament, which has for some years past been rapidly on the decline; it behoves parliament, by a revival of its ancient energy and integrity, to convince the people that their constitutional guardians are awake to the common danger, and are determined to come forward with such measures of public order and reform, as will effectually relieve the subject, and remedy evils, which, if suffered to accumulate, will, in time, be past

past all remedy, and must inevitably terminate in public confusion."

The motion was supported by Lord Lauderdale and Lord Moira, and was opposed by Lord Grenville, Lord Auckland, and the lord chancellor. On a division, the marquis's motion was rejected, the numbers being,

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Non-Contents	104

On the 6th of May, Mr. Grey, agreeably to a former notice, rose to make his motion for impeaching ministers, for a misapplication of the public money. He began by observing, that though it might be unattended with success, to bring forward any specific charge against ministers, of having misapplied the money for the public service, and also of having presented to the inspection of that House false accounts of sums, &c. he thought he could not discharge his duty, if he did not enter into a strict investigation of their conduct on this head; they had violated the laws by which the sums to be expended were appropriated to specific purposes;---they went one step farther: --They had not only misapplied the public money, but had endeavoured to cover that misapplication, by giving in false accounts to that House. He then moved a number of resolutions, tending to criminate ministers, &c.

Mr. Pitt spoke in vindication of the conduct of the ministry, and was answered by Mr. Fox. Mr. Grey's resolutions were at length rejected by a motion of Mr. Steele's for the order of the day, which was carried by a great majority. The numbers, in favour of Mr. Steele's motion, on a division, were---Ayes, 209 ---Noes, 38.

On the 10th, a debate took place in the House of Commons on the state of the nation, in consequence of the following motion, made by Mr. Fox:---

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, most humbly to offer to his royal consideration that judgment which his faithful Commons have formed, and now deem it their duty to declare, concerning the conduct of his Ministers in the commencement, and during the progress of the present unfortunate war. As long as it was possible for us to doubt from what source the national distresses had arisen, we have in times of difficulty and peril thought ourselves bound to strengthen his Majesty's Government for the protection of his subjects, by our confidence and support; but our duties as his Majesty's Councillors, and as the Representatives of his People, will no longer permit us to dissemble our deliberate and determined opinion, that the distress, difficulty, and peril, to which this Country is now subjected, have arisen from the misconduct of the King's Ministers, and are likely to subsist and increase; as long as the same principles which have hitherto guided those Ministers, shall continue to prevail in the Councils of Great Britain.

"It is painful for us to remind his Majesty of the situation of his dominions at the beginning of this war, and of the high degree of prosperity to which the skill and industry of his subjects had, under the safeguard of a free Constitution, raised the British Empire, since it can only fill his mind with the melancholy recollection of prosperity abused, and of opportunities of securing permanent advantages wantonly rejected. Nor shall we presume to wound his Majesty's benevolence, by dwelling on the fortunate consequences which might have arisen from the mediation of Great-Britain between the Powers then at war, which might have ensured the permanence of our prosperity, while it preserved all Europe from the calamities which it has since endured; a mediation which this kingdom was so well fitted to carry on with vigour and dignity, by its power, its character, and the nature of its government, happily removed from the contending extremes of licentiousness and tyranny.

"From this neutral and impartial system of policy, his Majesty's Ministers were induced to depart, by certain measures of the French Government, of which they complained as injurious and hostile to this country; with what justice these complaints are made, we are now called upon to determine, since it cannot be pretended that the measures of France were such as to preclude the possibility of adjustment by negociation; and it is impossible to deny, that the power which shut up the channel of negociation, must be the real aggressor in the war. To reject negociation, is to determine on hostilities, and, whatever may have been the nature of the points in question, we cannot but pronounce the refusal of such an authorised negociation with that country as might have amicably terminated the dispute, to be the true and immediate cause of the rupture which followed. Nor can we forbear to remark, that the pretences under which his Majesty's Ministers then haughtily refused such authorised communications, have been sufficiently exposed by their own conduct, in their submitting to a similar intercourse with the same Government.

"This misguided policy, which thus rendered the war inevitable, appears to have actuated the Ministers to a determination to continue it at all hazards. At the same time, we cannot but observe, that the obstinacy with which they have adhered to their desperate system, is not more remarkable, than their versatility in the pretext upon which they have justified it.

"At one period the strength, at another the weakness of the enemy, have been used as motives for continuing the war; the successes,

ceſſes, as well as the defeats, of the Allies, have contributed only to prolong the conteſt; and hope and deſpair have equally ſerved to involve us ſtill deeper in the horrors of war, and to entail upon us an endleſs train of calamities.

"After the original profeſſed object had been obtained, by the expulſion of the French armies from the territories of Holland and the Auſtrian Netherlands, we find his Majeſty's Miniſters, influenced either by arrogance, inſtated by ambition, or vain hopes of conqueſts, which, if realized, could never compenſate to the nation for the blood and treaſure by which they muſt be obtained, rejecting, unheard, the overtures of the Executive Council of France, at a period when the circumſtances were ſo eminently favourable for his Majeſty and his Allies, that there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that a negociation, commenced at ſuch a juncture, muſt have terminated in an honourable and advantageous Peace. To the proſpects ariſing from ſuch an opportunity, they preferred a blind and obſtinate perſeverance in a war, which could ſcarce have any remaining object but the unjuſtifiable purpoſe of impoſing upon France, a Government diſapproved of by the inhabitants of that country. And ſuch was the infatuation of theſe Miniſters, that, far from being able to frame a wiſe and comprehenſive ſyſtem of policy, they even neglected the few advantages that belonged to their own unfortunate ſcheme.

"The general exiſtence of a deſign to interpoſe in the internal Government of France, was too manifeſt not to rouſe into active hoſtility the natural zeal of the people; but their particular projects were too equivocal to attract the confidence, or procure the co-operation of thoſe Frenchmen who were diſaffected to the then Government of the country. The nature of theſe plans was too clear, not to provoke formidable enemies, but their extent was too ambiguous to conciliate uſeful friends.

"We beg leave farther to repreſent to your majeſty, that at ſubſequent periods your miniſters have ſuffered the moſt favourable opportunities to eſcape of obtaining an honourable and advantageous pacification. They did not avail themſelves, as it was their duty to have done, of the unbroken ſtrength of the great confederacy which has been formed againſt France, for the purpoſe of giving effect to overtures for negociation. They ſaw the ſeceſſion of ſeveral powerful ſtates from that confederacy; they ſuffered it to diſſolve without an effort for the attainment of a general pacification; they loaded their country with the odium of having engaged in a combination charged with the moſt queſtionable views, without availing themſelves of that combination for producing favourable conditions of peace.

"That, from this fatal neglect, the progreſs of hoſtilities has only ſerved to eſtabliſh the evils which might certainly have been avoided by negociation, but which are now confirmed by the events of the war. We have felt that the unjuſtifiable and impracticable attempts to eſtabliſh royalty in France by force, has only proved fatal to its unfortunate ſupporters. We have ſeen with regret the ſubjugation of Holland, and the aggrandiſements of the French Republic, and we have to lament the alteration in the ſtate of Europe, not only from the ſucceſs of the French, but from the formidable requiſitions of ſome of the allied powers on the ſide of Poland; requiſitions alarming from their magnitude, but ſtill more ſo from the manner in which they have been made, ſo fatally has this war operated to deſtroy in every part of Europe that balance of power, for the ſupport of which it was undertaken, and to extend thoſe evils which it was its profeſſed object to avert.

"Moſt cordially, therefore, did we aſſure his majeſty that his faithful commons heard with the ſincereſt ſatisfaction his majeſty's moſt gracious meſſage of the 8th of December, wherein his majeſty acquaints them, that the criſis which was depending at the commencement of the preſent ſeſſion, has led to ſuch an order of things as would induce his majeſty to meet any diſpoſition to negociation on the part of the enemy, with an earneſt deſire to give it the fulleſt and ſpeedieſt effect, and to conclude a general treaty of peace, whenever it could be effected on juſt and ſuitable terms for himſelf and his allies. That from this gracious communication, they were led to hope for a ſpeedy determination to this moſt diſaſtrous conteſt; but that with ſurpriſe and ſorrow they have now reaſon to apprehend that three months were ſuffered to elapſe before any ſteps were taken towards a negociation, or any overtures made by his majeſty's ſervants.

"With equal ſurpriſe and concern, they have obſerved, when a fair and open conduct was ſo peculiarly incumbent on his majeſty's miniſters, conſidering the prejudices and ſuſpicions which their previous conduct muſt have excited in the minds of the French, that, inſtead of acting in that open and manly manner, which became the wiſdom, the character, and dignity of the Britiſh nation, they adopted a mode of proceeding, calculated rather to excite ſuſpicion, than to inſpire confidence in the enemy. Every expreſſion which might be conſtrued into an acknowledgement of the French Republic, or even an alluſion to its form, was ſtudiouſly avoided, and the miniſter through whom this overture was made, was, in a moſt unprecedented manner, inſtructed to declare, that he had no authority to enter into any negociation or diſcuſſion relative to the objects of the propoſed treaty.

"That it is with pain we reflect that the dignity of his majeſty's miniſters, in apparently breaking off this negociation, as well as the ſtrange and unuſual manner in which it

it was announced to the ministers of the various powers of Europe, affords a very unfavourable comment on their reluctance in entering upon it, and is calculated to make the most injurious impression respecting their sincerity, on the people of France.

"On a review of so many instances of gross and flagrant misconduct, proceeding from the same pernicious principles, and directed with incorrigible obstinacy to the same mischievous ends, we deem ourselves bound, in duty to his majesty and to our constituents, to declare, that we see no rational hope of redeeming the affairs of the kingdom, but by the adoption of a system radically and fundamentally different from that which has produced our present calamities.

"Unless his majesty's ministers shall, from a real conviction of past errors, appear inclined to regulate their conduct upon such a system, we can neither give any credit to the sincerity of their professions of a wish for peace, nor repose any confidence in them for conducting a negociation to a prosperous issue. Odious as they are to an enemy who wish still to believe them secretly to cherish those unprincipled and chimerical projects which they have been compelled in public to disavow, contemptible in the eyes of all Europe, from the display of insincerity which has marked their conduct; our only hope rests on his majesty's royal wisdom, and unquestioned affection for his people, that he will be graciously pleased to adopt maxims of policy more suited to the circumstances of the times than those by which his majesty's ministers appear to have been governed, and to direct his servants to take measures, which, by differing essentially, as well in their tendency as in the principle upon which they are founded, from those which have hitherto marked their conduct, may give this country some reasonable hope, at no very distant period, of the establishment of a peace, suitable to the interests of Great Britain, and likely to preserve the tranquillity of Europe."

Our limits will not permit us to enter into an account of the debate on this long motion, which, on a division, was rejected; the numbers being, for it, 42, and against it, 216.

The same day, a similar motion was made in the House of Peers, by the earl of Guildford, when, on a division, there appeared,

Ayes, 110----Noes, 20

On the 29th, the king went in state to the House of Peers, and delivered the following speech from the throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The public business being now concluded, I think it proper to close this Session, and at the same time to acquaint you with my intention of giving immediate directions for calling a New Parliament.

"The objects which have engaged your attention during the present session, have been of peculiar importance: and the measures which you have adopted, have manifested your continued regard to the Safety and Welfare of my People.

"The happiest effects have been experienced from the provisions which you have made for repressing Sedition and Civil Tumult, and for restraining the progress of Principles subversive of all established Government.

"The difficulties arising to my Subjects from the high price of Corn, have formed a principal object of your deliberation; and your assiduity in investigating that subject, has strongly proved your anxious desire to omit nothing which could tend to the relief of my people, in a matter of such general concern. I have the greatest satisfaction in observing, that the pressure of those difficulties is in a great degree removed.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I must, in a more particular manner, return you my thanks for the liberal supplies which you have granted, to meet the exigencies of the war.—While I regret the extent of those demands, which the present circumstances necessarily occasion, it is a great consolation to me, to observe the increasing resources by which the country is enabled to support them.—These resources are particularly manifested in the state of the different branches of the revenue, in the continued and progressive extention of our Navigation and Commerce, in the steps which have been taken for maintaining and improving the public credit, and in the additional provisions which have been made for the Reduction of the National Debt.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I shall ever reflect with heartfelt satisfaction on the uniform wisdom, temper, and firmness, which have appeared in all your proceedings since I first met you in this place. Called to deliberate on the public affairs of your country in a period of domestic and foreign tranquility, you had the happiness of contributing to raise this kingdom to a state of unexampled prosperity. You were suddenly compelled to relinquish the full advantages of this situation, in order to resist the unprovoked aggression of an enemy, whose hostility was directed against all civil society, but more particularly against the happy union of order and liberty established in these kingdoms. The nature of the system introduced into France, afforded to that country, in the midst of its calamities, the means of exertion beyond the experience of any former time. Under the pressure of the new and unprecedented difficulties arising from such a contest, you have shewn yourselves worthy of all the blessings you inherit. By your counsels and conduct, the constitution has been preserved inviolate against the designs of foreign and domestic enemies; the honour of the British name has been asserted; the rank and station which

which we have hitherto held in Europe, has been maintained; and the decided ſuperiority of our naval power has been eſtabliſhed in every quarter of the world.

"You have omitted no opportunity to prove your juſt anxiety for the re-eſtabliſhment of general peace, on ſecure and honourable terms; but you have, at the ſame time, rendered it manifeſt to the world that, while our enemies ſhall perſiſt in diſpoſitions incompatible with that object, neither the reſources nor ſpirit of Engliſhmen will be wanting to the ſupport of a juſt cauſe, and to the defence of all their deareſt Intereſts.

"A due ſenſe of this conduct is deeply impreſſed on my heart. I truſt, that all my ſubjects are animated with the ſame ſentiments, and that their loyalty and public ſpirit will enſure the continuance of that union and mutual confidence between me and my parliament, which beſt promote the true dignity and glory of my crown, and the genuine happineſs of my people."

The parliament was then prorogued to the 5th of July following; but on the next day, the 20th of May, a proclamation was publiſhed, for diſſolving the parliament, and calling a new one.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In MAY, 1796.

FRANCE.

THE brilliant victories of the French, in the dominions of the King of Sardinia, ſeem to have removed from the allied powers, all hopes of final ſucceſs in their conteſt with the Republic. Beſides the battle of Montenotte, mentioned in our laſt, the French have alſo gained victories at Milleſimo, at Dego, at Mondovi, and at Coſſaria, and made themſelves maſters of a number of important poſts. Their ſucceſs and ſuperiority over their enemies in Italy, were ſo great, as to induce the king of Sardinia to ſolicit for a ſuſpenſion of arms, and to make peace with them upon the following terms, as ſtated in the Paris papers:

Art. I. The fee ſimple of Savoy, and the county of Nice are for ever given up to us. The ſummit of the Alps, and the courſe of the rivers, ſhall henceforth be, on this ſide, the limits of the Republic.

II. We ſhall continue to occupy, till a general peace, the territory and paſſages neceſſary to the operations of our armies. Four of the principal ſtrong holds, occupied by us, ſhall remain in our hands till a general peace: theſe ſhall be Alleſſandria, Suſa, Tortona, and Corri. Their fortifications ſhall be razed at a peace.

III. We have, in the country proviſionally occupied by us, the right of requiſition for proviſions, forage, and a military contribution for the wants of our armies. The King of Sardinia, notwithſtanding, ſhall have the civil adminiſtration in theſe countries.

IV. He ſhall not grant, through his dominions, a paſſage to any troops but our own.

V. He engages to accept our mediation for the differences exiſting between him and the republic of Genoa, relative to the demarcation of the limits of the two ſtates.

VI. He obliges himſelf not to permit, in his dominions, any emigrants, or baniſhed Frenchmen. He may receive there ſuch inhabitants of Savoy and the county of Nice, as may have taken refuge there.

VII. He grants an amneſty to ſuch of his ſubjects as have heretofore expreſſed opinions favourable to the French revolution.

VIII. He ſhall ſend to Paris a miniſter, to diſavow the offence againſt the right of nations, in the perſon of Senonville, our ambaſſador, whom he had prohibited from entering his ſtates.

IX. He guarantees, in the commerce with his dominions, the ſame privileges as the moſt favoured nations.

X. He recognizes the Batavian republic, and gives to it the ſame privileges as to us.

General Beaulieu has alſo been totally defeated by the French general, Buonaparte, at Lodi, on the 10th of May. Uncommon bravery was diſplayed by the French on this occaſion; and the Auſtrian general was obliged to retreat, with the remains of his army* through the territory

* VICTORY AT LODI,

"*Head Quarters at Lodi.*

"Citizens Directors, 22*d Floreal, May* 11.

"I was of opinion that the paſſage of the Po was the boldeſt operation of this campaign, and the Milleſimo the warmeſt action; but I have now to give you an account of the battle of Lodi.

"The head-quarters arrived yeſterday at Caſal, at three o'clock in the morning; at nine our van-guard found the enemy defending the approaches of Lodi. I gave immediate orders for all the cavalry to mount their horſes, attended by four pieces of light artillery which had juſt arrived from Placenza, drawn by the carriage horſes of the Nobleſſe of that place. The diviſion of General Angereau, which had remained that night at Borghetto, and that of General Maſſena, which had paſſed it at Caſal, put themſelves inſtantly

territory of Venice. Negociations for peace are now on foot with all the States of Italy, the Pope not excepted.

Notwithſtanding the late extraordinary ſucceſs of the French arms, there appears to be much diſcontent in ſome parts of France, and particularly in Paris. A party, even of the legion of police, has been in a ſtate of rebellion; but the inſurrection has been ſuppreſſed. A plot alſo has been formed againſt the members of the legiſlative body, and the executive directory, at the head of which were the famous BROUET, and ſome of the Leaders of the Terroriſt faction.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On Wedneſday, May 11, at the Old Bailey, came on the trial of *R. T. Croſſfield*, charged with conſpiring, with others, to aſſaſſinate the *King*, by ſhooting at him a poiſoned arrow from an air-gun—(This plot has, with great propriety, been denominated *the pop-gun plot.*) Meſſrs. *Le Maitre*, *Higgins* and *Smith*, were alſo arraigned on the ſame charge.—The Attorney General, after briefly ſtating the law in the preſent caſe, ſtated the ſubſtance of the indictment, and the evidence he had to produce.—After examining the witneſſes for the Crown, Mr. Adam opened the Priſoner's defence, and called a number of witneſſes in his favour, whoſe teſtimony went both to invalidate the charges againſt the priſoner, and to atteſt the general loyalty of his character.—Mr. Gurney followed on behalf of the priſoner, and the Attorney General replied; after which, Judge Eyre ſummed up the evidence. He ſtated, that the overt-acts charged in the indictment muſt be proved each by one witneſs. Thoſe acts were, 1ſt, for conſpiring to make a certain inſtrument to diſcharge a poiſoned arrow; the 2d, for procuring Hill to faſhion two pieces of wood as models, and for delivering him certain written inſtructions and drawings; the 3d, for employing Upton (an information not brought forward) to make the inſtrument. The Jury withdrew for two hours, and brought in a verdict—Not guilty.

Meſſrs. Le Maitre, Higgins, and Smith, were afterwards diſcharged without trial, after being impriſoned nearly 18 months.

On Friday, the 20th, an information, filed by the Attorney General, at the command of his majeſty, in conſequence of a reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, againſt John Reeves, eſq. for publiſhing a libel on the Britiſh Conſtitution, was tried.—The libel was contained in a pamphlet, entitled, Thoughts on the Engliſh Government. Of this pamphlet the defendant was charged to be the author and publiſher, which was admitted.—After a forcible charge from Lord Kenyon, the jury withdrew, and, after being out an hour, returned, and ſaid, "*My Lord, the jury are of opinion, "that the book publiſhed by Mr. J. Reeves, is "a very improper publication; but not thinking "his intention was that attributed to him in the "indictment, we find him*—NOT GUILTY!"

Kyd Wake, who was convicted of having, on the firſt day of the late ſeſſions of Parliament, inſulted his Majeſty in his paſſage to and from Parliament, by hiſſing and uſing ſeveral indecent expreſſions, was brought up to receive the judgment of the Court.

The ſentence of the Court was, that he be impriſoned, and kept to *hard labour*, in Glouceſter gaol, during the term of *five years*: that during the firſt three months of his impriſonment, he do ſtand for one hour, between the hours of eleven and two, in the

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inſtantly in motion. In the mean time the van-guard forced all the enemy's poſts, and took one piece of cannon. We entered Lodi in purſuit of the enemy, who had already paſſed the Adda by the bridge. Beaulieu's whole army was arranged in order of battle, and 30 pieces of heavy ordnance defended the paſſage of the bridge. I ordered my whole artillery to be brought up; a very briſk cannonade was kept up ſeveral hours. As ſoon as the army arrived, it was drawn up in one column, at the head of which marched the 2d battalion of caribineers followed by all the battalions of grenadiers, who reached the bridge under conſtant ſhouts of "Long live the Republic!" The enemy made a dreadful fire; the head of the column ſeemed to heſitate, (through a moment of heſitation perhaps all might have been loſt); Generals Berthier, Maſſena, Cervoni, Dallemague, and Larne and Dupat, chiefs of brigade, felt it, and precipitated themſelves at the head of the column, and decided the day.

"This redoubtable column bore down all oppoſition: the enemy's whole artillery was inſtantly taken; Beaulieu's order of battle was broken, and in a moment the enemy's army was diſperſed. Our cavalry paſſed the Adda by a ford, but on account of its being rather deep, this paſſage was much retarded, and the cavalry was prevented from charging the enemy. Beaulieu's horſe attempted to charge our troops, in order to protect the retreat of his infantry, but they found it was no eaſy matter to frighten our brave ſoldiers. The coming on of night, and the extreme fatigues which our troops had ſuſtained, prevented us from purſuing the enemy, who loſt 20 pieces of cannon, and between 2 and 3000 men, in killed, wounded, and priſoners.

Beaulieu retreats with the remains of his army through the territory of Venice, ſeveral towns of which have ſhut their gates to his troops.

"Our loſs is inconſiderable, owing to the quickneſs of the execution, and to the impreſſion made on the enemy by the maſs and dreadful fire of our intrepid column.

"BUONAPARTE."

pillery.

pillory, in one of the public ſtreets of Glouceſter, on a market day: and that, at the expiration of his impriſonment, he do find ſecurity for *one thouſand pounds* for his good behaviour for *ten years*.

Marriages in London.

Sir Thomas Lidell, Bart. to Miſs M. Simpſon.

Lord Porcheſter to Miſs Acland, neice to the Earl of Ilcheſter.

Enſign S. Townſhend, of the firſt Foot guards, to Miſs Thomas, of Welfield, Radnorſhire.

Robert Sherborne, eſq. of Ravenhead, Lancaſhire, to Miſs Cater, of Kempſtone Bury, Bedford.

Captain Talbot to Lady Elizabeth Strangways, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Ilcheſter.

The Rev. W. A. Armſtrong, eldeſt ſon of Edmond Armſtrong, eſq. of Forty-hall, Middleſex, to Miſs C. E. M. Haſſel, co-heireſs of the late R. Haſſel, eſq. of Hertfordſhire.

The biſhop of St. David's to Mis Penn, daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Penn, eſq. proprietor of the province of Pennſylvania.

At Twickenham, Robert James Carr, eſq. to Miſs Wilkinſon.

Major Tuffnell, of the Eaſt Middleſex Militia, to Miſs Fowell, of Biſhopſbourne, Kent.

Edward Divett, eſq. of Lanſdown-place, to Miſs Kenſington, of New Bridge-ſtreet.

George Granville Marſhall, eſq. of Charing, Kent, to Miſs Hutchinſon, of Wood-hall Park, Herts.

H. D. Maſſy, eſq. to Miſs S. Hankey.

Mr. William Henry Willmott, of St. Stephen's, near St. Alban's, Herts, to Miſs Howard, of the ſame place.

Nathaniel Biſhop, eſq. of Glouceſter-place, to Miſs M. E. Douglas, daughter of the late Sir James Douglas.

Charles Betts, eſq. of Hampſhire, to Mrs. Charlotte Matilda Betts.

William Harriſon, eſq. of Ravenſtone, Bucks, to Miſs Ruſſell, of Howland-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare.

Mr. John Brumell, of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, to Miſs Williamſon, of Great Ruſſell-ſtreet.

John Olive, Eſq. to Miſs. S. Ames, of Briſtol.

Mr. Pettis, of Down-ſtreet, Piccadilly, to Miſs Sophia Petit.

The Rev. Henry Phimley, of Finſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Porter, of Hoathly, Eſſex.

At St. George's, Queen-ſquare. E. Blewitt, eſq. of Monmouthſhire, to Miſs A. Daberly, of Enſham-hall, Oxford.

Mr. Skill, of the Strand, to Miſs A. Breſley, of Norwich.

Mr. R. James, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Heſter Symonds, of York-ſtreet, Covent Garden.

Mr. M. Goates, of Briſtol, to Miſs S. Adams, of Percy-ſtreet.

Mr. Paternoſter, of Norfolk-ſtreet, to Miſs Twining, Iſleworth.

Mr. R. Woolaſton, of Beaufort-buildings, to Miſs Wright, of the Salopian Coffee-houſe.

Mr. G. Harman, to Miſs M. Honan, of Erith, Kent.

Mr. R. Pooler, mathematician to the Prince of Wales, to Miſs Palmer, of Iſlington.

J. C. Stracey, eſq. Captain of the 10th foot, to Miſs H. Brown, of Southampton-row, Bloomſbury.

John Sutton, Count de Clanord, to Miſs S. Bray, of Lincoln's Inn.

Deaths in and near London.

Died.) Mr. Matthew *Raw*, of Lombard-ſtreet.

At Finchley, Mrs. *Allen*, widow of the late Thomas Allen, eſq.

Miſs *Forbes*, of Church-ſtreet, Newington.

Of an inflammation in her bowels, the Right Hon. Lady Gertrude *Cromie*.

Mrs. *Hammond*, wife of Mr. Hammond, in Sols-row.

At Hampſtead, H. W. *Guyon*, eſq.

Mr. Michael *Gueſt*, of Chandos-ſtreet, Covent Garden.

Mr. David *Leathes*, apothecary, of George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare.

Mrs. *Brown*, of Bedford-row.

In Boulton-ſtreet, Robert *Pate*, eſq. of Epſom.

At Enfield, Mrs. *Woodcock*, widow of the Rev. Dr. Woodcook, late Vicar of Watford, &c.

William *Moore*, eſq. of Eſher, Surrey.

Mrs. Elizabeth Klockenbrinck, Clapham.

At Camberwell, Miſs Amelia Sophia *Perkins*, only daughter of John Perkins, eſq. of Park-ſtreet, Southwark.

Mr. William *Walker*, of Albemarle-ſtreet, ſurgeon to St. George's Hoſpital.

Mr. Robert *Hudſwell*, of Baſinghall-ſtreet.

Edward *Athawes*, eſq. clerk to the company of cordwainers.

At her houſe, in Hereford-ſtreet, Lady Ch. *Finch*, eldeſt daughter of the late earl of Winchilſea and Nottingham.

Mrs. *Tremells*, wife of Mr. Tremells, coal-merchant, Northumberland-ſtreet.

Mrs. *Kirby*, wife of Mr. Kirby, keeper of Newgate.

General *Brome*, at Woolwich.

At Croydon, John *Sambrook*, eſq.

Lieutenant Robert *Haſketh*, of the navy, and ſon to Sir Robert Juxton, bart. of Rufford-hall, Lancaſhire.

In Great Queen-ſtreet, Mrs. *Francklin*, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Francklin, tranſlator of Sophocles, &c.

At Turnham-green, Louis Beauvais, eſq. aged 82.

At Hackney, David Alvis *Rebello*, eſq. well known for his attachment to the ſtudy of the works of nature and of art.

At Hampton, William *Wood*, eſq. aged 74.

At Richmond, Mrs. *Rees*, wife of Captain Rees, of the Northumberland Eaſt Indiaman.

In our Magazine for April, we took notice of the death of *John Hett, Eſq. at Cliſton, near Briſtol.*

Briſtol. We now add, with much pleaſure, a few particulars, which have ſince come to our knowledge, of the life and character of a man of his extraordinary merit. He received the rudiments of grammatical education at Mr. Worſeley's ſchool, at Hertford: after which, under the tuition of Dr. Ward, profeſſor of rhetoric at Greſham College, joined with his own induſtry at home, he made a conſiderable progreſs in claſſical and academical learning, and in ſeveral branches of polite literature. At a proper age, he was put clerk to an attorney; but after ſome time, he entered himſelf of one of the Inns of Court, applied diligently to the ſtudy of the laws of his country, as well as to make himſelf maſter of the practice of the courts of law and equity, and was called to the Bar. It was known among his friends, that he was well prepared for his profeſſion; it was, therefore, no wonder, that a regular attendance at his chambers or houſe, eaſineſs of acceſs, and a readineſs in giving the beſt and moſt diſintereſted advice, ſhould gradually introduce him into extenſive buſineſs. He was principally engaged in that of the Court of Chancery, which he very cloſely attended for many years, and until he found that his inceſſant application began to undermine his conſtitution. He then determined to retire from buſineſs, or to procure himſelf to be appointed one of the King's Counſel, which would have relieved him from the moſt laborious part of it. It was at this time, that a vacancy happening by the ſudden death of one of the Maſters in Chancery, that Lord Bathurſt, who then preſided in that Court, without any ſolicitation, but merely from his own knowledge of Mr. Hett's worth and fitneſs for the employment, ſent for him, and made him an offer of it. In this office, which gave him otium cum dignitate, he conducted himſelf with his wonted integrity and judgment, and with ſo much attention and good temper, as to gain the approbation of every one concerned. But the effect of his former too intenſe application, in a very few years, appeared in alarming paralytic affections, which rapidly increaſed till they wholly diſqualified him for the duties of his office. He therefore reſigned it; diſdaining to take the emoluments, and leave its important duties to be perhaps ill diſcharged by perſons, for whoſe knwledge, judgment, or integrity, he could not anſwer. The laſt five years of his life he reſided at Clifton, but had quite loſt the uſe of his hands and his feet; and his ſpeech, for the laſt two or three years, was hardly to be underſtood; yet his memory and intellectual faculties continued perfect to the laſt; and he not only bore theſe great afflictions with patience, and reſignation to the Divine Will, but often ſhewed the moſt amiable cheerfulneſs in the midſt of them.—

Mr. Hett, in his youth, had exhibited proofs of conſiderable talens for poetical compoſition; but he ſoon repreſſed his inclination to purſuits of that kind. He had too, in his early years, and occaſionally afterwards, ſtudied the Chriſtian theology, and the evidences of its truth, and was a firm believer in its divine origin, through life. His parents were Diſſenters; but he himſelf conformed to the national modes of worſhip, till ſome time after Mr. Lindſay had opened his chapel in London; when, having read his Form of Common Prayer, and being of opinion, that by the omiſſion of the Athanaſian and Nicene Creeds, and of ſome other controverted matters, it was more conſonant with the Scriptures than the eſtabliſhed form, he juged it right to become a member of Mr. Lindſey's ſociety; from which time, he frequented the public ſervice at his chapel as long as his infirmities permitted him to go any where.

Mr. Hett's political opinions were uſually in ſupport of the meaſures of Adminiſtration; and he was ever inclined to think favourably of the deſigns of perſons in power. His diſpoſition was friendly, mild, and benevolent; and he was, both from inclination and principle, at all times ready to relieve diſtreſſed individuals, and to contribute to the advancement of publicly uſeful and beneficent deſigns.

On Saturday, April 30, George *Anderſon*, eſq. like Ferguſon, Franklin, and many others, who have rendered themſelves illuſtrious by their private worth, and ſcientific attainments, he roſe from humble beginnings. Like them too, he had a right to exclaim, in the language of the Roman poet,

Nobilitas eſt ſola, atque unica virtus,

Mr. Anderſon was born at Weſton, a little village near Aylesbury, in the county of Bucks, in the month of November, 1760. He was the younger ſon of one of thoſe valuable members of ſociety, who rear a numerous and healthy race on a ſmall farm.—A claſs of men, which, if we give credit to the alarming predictions of the preſent times, is daily decreaſing, and even likely to become ſpeedily extinct.

Both his parents died while he was young; his mother, however, lived long enough to give him ſome little inſtruction, and, what is very unuſual, he actually learned to read and ſpeak at the ſame time. His elder brother taught him to write. He was ſent to a day-ſchool, either in, or near the place of his nativity, but could never be prevailed upon to return, after the firſt forenoon.

At the age of ſeventeen, we find him aſſiſting his brother in the various occupations of huſbandry; and a reſpectable gentleman from that part of the country, remembers him employed in the humble but uſeful offices of rural life, and has frequently ſeen him buſied literally in the ſame manner as one of our Engliſh poets, before he was reſcued, by the intervention of Queen Caroline, from the plough and the flail. In ſhort, the little farm was managed by the two brothers without

without any aſſiſtance whatever from ſervants. With men of liberality and diſcernment (and to ſuch only is this addreſſed) it will conſtitute no ſmall part of his merit, that ſuch was the origin, and ſuch the early avocations of the late Mr. Anderſon.

In this obſcure ſituation, from which common men never emerge, he found means to excite attention, and became, what may fairly be termed, *a village prodigy*. At a very early period of life, he had conceived an irreſiſtible predilection for mathematics, and even made conſiderable progreſs in a ſcience with the very name of which, he was at that time, moſt probably, unacquainted. Such a diſpoſition, when it occupies a ſtrong mind (and it certainly did ſo in the preſent caſe) becomes a maſter paſſion, and like the rod of the Jewiſh legiſlator, ſwallows up all the reſt.

Accordingly, inſtead of a ſedulous and unremitting attention to the calls of his ſtation, young Anderſon was ſeen ſtrolling through the woods, or reclining in the ſhades with a mathematical treatiſe in his hand, which he ſeemed rather to devour than peruſe. He muſt have attained, indeed, an early proficiency in the elements at leaſt, for, while yet a boy, he tranſmitted anſwers to many queſtions, and reſolved ſeveral problems, that appeared ſucceſſively in the "London Magazine" of 1777, which, by ſome means, he had got into his poſſeſſion; to theſe he luckily affixed his name. This circumſtance induced Mr. Bonnycaſtle, who has ſince acquired much deſerved celebrity by his Mathematical and Aſtronomical Treatiſes, and now holds a reſpectable ſituation in the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, to make ſome enquiry concerning him. Being a native of the ſame county, and his father reſiding in the vicinity of Weſton, he had an opportunity, in the courſe of a viſit during the winter of that year, to ſatisfy his curioſity; a circumſtance not very difficult at that period, as the object of his ſolicitude began already to be conſidered as a kind of *Provincial Euclid*. He, accordingly, ſent him an invitation, by means of his elder brother, to paſs a few days with him, thinking, very juſtly, that he ſhould have a better opportunity of eſtimating his powers in this manner, than by a ſhort, and, perhaps, unſatisfactory interview.

In the courſe of the firſt evening, with a view of diſcovering the bent of his genius, he read to him ſeveral paſſages from Shakſpeare; but, as he was not intended by nature for a poet, the bard of Avon made little or no impreſſion: he had become, irretrievably, a mathematician! In reſpect to every thing that concerned the ſtudy with which he was ſo deeply enamoured, he was, on the contrary, extremely curious, and liſtened with all imaginable eagerneſs and attention.

During the few days he ſpent at Weedon, the young mathematician conducted himſelf with great modeſty, and as was, indeed, his uniform cuſtom through life, ſpoke with a certain degree of heſitation and diffidence. This is frequently viſible in men of merit, unacquainted with the world.

On learning that Mr. Bonnycaſtle had brought down ſeveral books with him, many of which were of the *right kind*, he roſe next morning by dawn of day, and was found rummaging the little library, with all the eagerneſs, and far more ſatisfaction, than we commonly aſcribe to the miſer on the contemplation of his riches.

A congeniality of talents, ſentiments, and purſuits, neceſſarily begat an intimacy, which, at length, ripened into a ſincere and laſting friendſhip, between theſe two worthy and able men.

On Mr. Bonnycaſtle's return, he left ſeveral tracts, among which were "Simpſon's "Fluxions," with his rural friend, a circumſtance which, for ſome time, rendered him completely happy.

The fame of a youth, who, with ſcarcely any books, and no maſter, had acquired ſufficient knowledge in an abſtruſe purſuit, to reſolve knotty problems, ſuggeſted through the medium of a periodical journal, at length began to be buzzed abroad, and ſome ſingular circumſtances contributed not a little to extend his celebrity.

The walls were covered with diagrams, the barn doors were inſcribed with geometrical figures, every part of the little farm, in ſhort, bore ſome veſtige of ſcientific proficiency. Had the ancient philoſopher, who, on being ſhipwrecked, was afraid of falling into the hands of ſavages, until he diſcovered a parabola, or ſome ſimilar object inſcribed on the ſand, but entered the humble cottage at Weſton, he would have inſtantly exclaimed, "that the county muſt be inhabited "by Greeks, and not by barbarians!

It may be curious to ſpeculate on what would have been the fate of this young man, in different periods and countries. In the age of Galileo, he might, perhaps, have deemed himſelf happy to have eſcaped, like that great aſtronomer, with a rigorous confinement, and the enjoined penance of reciting once a week, for three years, "the ſeven penitential pſalms." Alas! even in our own iſland, he might have been accuſed of, and puniſhed for witchcraft, during the long night of Gothic darkneſs; for who but the "Devil," complimented at all times with the poſſeſſion of unlimited knowledge, could have inſtructed this uneducated boy in geometry? It was lucky for him, perhaps, that he was born towards the end of the eighteenth century!

Mathematics, conſidered as an ultimate purſuit, has never been deemed a profitable one; the ſame thing (it is, perhaps, a reproach to mankind!) may be ſaid of the ſciences in general. The ſelf-taught mathematician of Baſil, like the ſubject of the preſent article, had become ſo almoſt by intuition, and

and what the one ſaid of aſtronomy,

Inveito patre, fidera verſo,

the other might have, perhaps, remarked of geometry, with the alteration only of the relationſhip. To the elder Anderſon, as well as to the elder Bernoulli, theſe kindred ſtudies muſt have appeared barren and unprofitable.

At length, mere accident on the one hand, and an extraordinary inſtance of public ſpirit on the other, extricated this young man from a ſituation equally incompatible with his talents, his inclinations, and his deſerts. Among others who had been induced, through a laudable curioſity, to viſit Weſton, was a gentleman, now dead, who mentioned the circumſtance, with ſome degree of intereſt, at the houſe of a friend.

This ſimple incident was followed by an extraordinary and unexpected event. A clergyman then preſent, ſtruck with the recital, paid a viſit to Weſton, and after ſeeing and converſing with the youth, became ſo well ſatisfied as to his talents, that he cauſed him to be immediately inoculated, and determined to call forth the embryo into full bloom, by means of a ſuitable education.

What was he, who formed, perſevered in, and carried into effect, ſo generous, ſo diſintereſted a reſolution? He muſt, undoubtedly, have participated in the honours and emoluments of the Anglican church! Was he not a canon, a dean, a golden prebend, or perhaps, a biſhop?---No! it was the munificent vicar of Whitchurch, a little village near Aylesbury, who, without titles to excite, or ſinecures to aſſiſt him, ſent young Anderſon to Oxford, placed him at a grammar-ſchool in that city, and entered him at the ſame time, a member of Wadham college. Accept, generous prieſt, from a ſtranger to your perſon, but an admirer of your worth, his thanks and his condolence; and may your beneficence to a friendleſs but ingenious orphan, as it muſt gild your preſent proſpects, ſo may it cheer and comfort the laſt moments of your exiſtence! employed in the pious duty of ſcattering a few flowers over the grave of a common friend, he mingles his tears with your's.

M. Anderſon was impreſſed with due gratitude towards his benefactor, but ſecretly lamented that he was thus rendered unable excluſively to purſue his darling amuſement, as he would thenceforth be obliged to conſecrate great part of his time to the ſtudy of the languages. His mind from that moment, indeed, ſeems to have taken a new bias, or rather, perhaps, the rays which, when collected into one focus, and applied to a favourite ſtudy, burned by their intenſeneſs, now emitted a fainter gleam, and exhibited a leſs ſteady heat, by being ſcattered and diffuſed over a variety of objects.

Within the claſſic walls of this celebrated univerſity, which has of late experienced ſo rude a rebuke from one of its rebellious children, young Anderſon reſided for a conſiderable time, and applied himſelf with unwearied aſſiduity to his ſtudies.

Here he became acquainted with the late Sir William Jones, and Mr. Henderſon, both of whom were celebrated for their early and various attainments; both of them were alſo ſnatched away like himſelf, in the very prime of manhood. From the former he is ſuppoſed to have imbibed a taſte for the oriental languages, in conſequence of which he made a conſiderable progreſs in the Perſian. Of the latter he was accuſtomed to repeat many anecdotes, reſpecting his real, or what is, perhaps, more probable, his *pretended* belief in magic; and he would at times recount with great good humour the particulars of a public diſputation with him on a mathematical ſubject, in which he modeſtly and ingenuouſly attributed the laurels of victory to his antagoniſt. But the truth is, Henderſon knew little more than the mere nomenclature of the ſcience; but as he poſſeſſed uncommon elocution and acuteneſs, he found means to entangle his better informed, but leſs eloquent adverſary, in the mazes of logic, and actually appeared to the ſimple audience to have confuted, when he only contrived to puzzle and overpower him, by means of a torrent of words. He himſelf, indeed, candidly confeſſed in private to his friend Anderſon, that he was entirely ignorant of the queſtion, and had acquired a ſeeming ſuperiority by means of a mere quibble.

Mr. Anderſon's expences at Wadham college, were ſupported in part, during the firſt year, by the Earl of Cheſterfield, the remainder, which muſt have been pretty conſiderable, was ſupplied by his kind friend, the Rev. Mr. King, who thenceforth took the whole burden upon himſelf.

By this generous benefactor, he was deſtined for the church, and, in conſequence of his recommendation, took the degree of A.M. and entered into deacon's orders. But as a living was not eaſily procured, and the ſituation of a curate is far from being enviable, he recommended him to the care of his brother-in-law, Scroope Barnard, eſq. M.P. who had before ſeen him occaſionally at Oxford, and become intereſted in his welfare. In conſequence of this, he repaired to the Metropolis, and took lodgings in Villiers-ſtreet, in the Strand.

In the mean time, as he was actuated by a ſpirit of independence, he determined to exonerate his original patron from the expence of his maintenance. He, accordingly, beſought an old acquaintance, to procure him ſome employment, By this gentleman, he was preſented to the maſter of a country academy, who wiſhed "for a friend who *underſtood every thing*, and to whom he would "give in return a moſt liberal allowance." On enquiry, this *Nonpareil* was expected to teach Engliſh, Latin, Greek, mathematics, &c. to riſe early, to go to bed late, attend

the

the boys in the play-ground daily, accompany them twice every Sunday to church; nay, what was the moſt difficult part, perhaps, of the whole drudgery, he was actually to become the "friend" of the ſchool-maſter, and all this for 25l. per annum!

On leaving the houſe, Mr. Anderſon obſerved, in that reſolute tone of voice, which he was accuſtomed to uſe only on extraordinary occaſions, "that he would ſooner ſhip "himſelf for the Weſt Indies, and commence "negro-driver, than ſubmit to ſuch a deſtiny."

A better fate awaited him; ſoon after this *ſecond* eſcape, Mr. Barnard, who has conſtantly evinced an unremitting zeal for his advancement, introduced him to Mr. now Lord Grenville, who recommended him to Mr. Dundas, under whom he procured an appointment.

At firſt, as his merits were not ſufficiently known, his income was conſequently ſlender; but as ſoon as it was diſcovered that he was able to apply his mathematical knowledge to finance, he received a more liberal ſalary, and was appointed to the reſpectable ſituation of accomptant to the board of control.

He was utterly ignorant of India affairs, on his being firſt employed in this department, but he ſoon obtained a minute acquaintance with every thing relative to the hiſtory, revenue, and reſources of the Engliſh dominions in Aſia.

To his eagerneſs to fulfil his public duty, reſpecting the arrangement of the Budget for 1796, his death may, in ſome meaſure, be attributed, for he had recourſe to medicine, and even encreaſed the doſe preſcribed by his Phyſician, to diſpel what at firſt appeared to be a ſlight indiſpoſition, in order that he might finiſh his calculations in due time. The diſeaſe, however, proved mortal, and ſuch was its violence, that Dr. Pearſon, who attended him, obſerved that he never knew but two ſimilar inſtances, in the courſe of his practice.

On the evening of Tueſday, April 26, he was firſt attacked, while in the houſe of a worthy and reſpectable friend, with whom he had been accuſtomed to dine once a week during many years. Next day, finding himſelf rather better, he repaired to Whitehall, as uſual, but on his return, was obliged to retire to bed, and was carried off on the Saturday morning following, at one o'clock.

Thus died, in the 36th year of his age, George Anderſon, who, by the ſtrength of his own genius, and the munificence of an early protector, without the adventitious aids of original wealth, or family connections, ſtruggled into celebrity and eſteem, roſe to a reſpectable and confidential employment, and by his ſcientific attainments, became, in ſome meaſure, the architect of his own fortune.

It is but juſtice here to ſtate, that the Preſident of the India board, with an attention that reflects honour on his humanity, on hearing of this ſudden and melancholy event, inſtantly tranſmitted a letter to his widow, filled with eulogiums on her huſband, whom he deſcribed "as a public loſs."

Having none of his own, Mr. Anderſon adopted two of his deceaſed brother's children, the one a boy, whom he ſent to India, and the other a girl, on whom he was beſtowing a ſuitable education. Of the brother himſelf, he always ſpoke with reſpect, and there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that he ſhowed much kindneſs towards him as well as his offſpring.

Vivet extento Proculeius ævo
Notus in fratres animi paterni:
Illum aget penna metuente ſolvi
Fama ſuperſtes.

Indeed, throughout all the relations of life his conduct was exemplary: he was a good huſband, a good brother, a good uncle, a good maſter, and a good friend.

Although often conſulted by the Cabinet Miniſters, he was never heard to boaſt of any intimacy, or connected with them. Poſſeſſing a wonderful equanimity of temper, and manners ſimple in the extreme, he was plain, eaſy, and unaffected in his converſation and behaviour. He never aſpired to ſuperiority; unconſcious of, perhaps unacquainted with the extent of his own powers, he ſtrove not to unfold them in company, and it was not until after a long and intimate acquaintance, that he was diſcovered to be no common man. Grave, although not moroſe, he was yet fond of gay and pleaſurable ſubjects, and he always preferred the company of thoſe who united claſſic taſte with harmleſs jocularity. It was then that a countenance characterized by ſhrewdneſs, was obſerved to become cheerfully animated.

He publiſhed but two works: the firſt "Arenarius, a Treatiſe on numbering the Sand," being a tranſlation from the Greek of Archimedes, was printed ſoon after his arrival in town.

The ſecond is intitled "A General View of the Variations which have taken place in the Affairs of the Eaſt-India Company, ſince the Concluſion of the War in India, in 1784." This is not only to be admired for its perſpicuity and preciſion, but alſo for its temper and moderation; being utterly devoid of party ſpleen, malevolence, and recrimination. In ſhort, it is not the work of a creature of a miniſter, but of a ſervant of the public.

His friends have reſolved to erect a marble tablet to his memory, with an appropriate device and inſcription. Over the grave of Archimedes, a cylinder and ſphere were placed; on the tomb of Bernoulli a ſpiral logarithmical curve was engraved, and when it is told that Mr. Fuſeli, for whom the deceaſed entertained the greateſt friendſhip and regard, has undertaken to furniſh the deſign, there can exiſt no doubt but it will be ſketched by the hand of genius.

Northumberland

Northumberland & Durham.] A new carriage-road is now making, from Wearmouth-bridge to Tyne-bridge, with a branch extending to South Shields.

A ſociety has been lately formed at Newcaſtle (to correſpond with ſimilar inſtitutions in other parts, &c.) to propagate the Chriſtian religion among Pagans, &c.

At Northumberland quarter-ſeſſions, two pariſh overſeers were fined ten guineas each, for having neglected to relieve a pauper.

The inhabitants of North Shields had lately a general meeting, to conſider of petitioning the lord lieutenant of the county, to appoint gentlemen, *reſident in the diſtrict* to the commiſſion of the peace; and alſo of applying to Parliament to extend the Police Act to the diſtrict and river, in the ſame manner as conducted at Weſtminſter and Southwark.

The Ship-owners alſo of North Shields, at a late meeting, reſolved "that the harbour there was in a worſe ſtate than it was twenty years ago;—that, within the laſt five years, the evil has increaſed in an alarming degree;" and that "a ſurvey ſhould be made, and facts collected," with a view to remedy the evil. The harbour there is capable of conſiderable improvements; but from neglect, is choaked up by a gradual accumulation of ſands and ſhoals. The trade there alſo is greatly increaſed of late years.

As the plan of making a canal from the German Ocean to St. George's Channel will call for time in its execution, a cut is intended to be made from Newcaſtle to Haydon-bridge, as the ſame may be ſpeedily accompliſhed.

A letter of thanks has been received by Mr. Dodd, the engineer, from the Lords of the Admiralty, for his able report on Hartlepool harbour. The Corporation alſo have ordered a ſurvey, with the projected improvements, to be exhibited at London, and all the ſea ports between Hull and Leith; including a plan for raiſing, from the tonnage on ſhipping, the ſums neceſſary for carrying the ſcheme into execution.

The Durham Agricultural Society have lately adjudged ſeveral premiums, of five guineas and under, for the beſt ſhow of ſtallions, bulls, &c.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. R. Pile to Miſs A. Criſp.

At Shields, Mr. Taylor to Miſs Taylor. J. Scott, eſq. to Miſs Bar. Smith.

At Ford, Mr. J. Macleod to Miſs M. Batters.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. J. *Bates*, with the character of a worthy, honeſt man.

Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, aged 60, Mr. J. *Greg*, eſteemed for his inoffenſive and amiable manners.

Mr. W. *Maſon*. Mrs. *Darling*. Mr. T. *Ancett*, ſerjeant at mace. Mrs. *Parke*. Maſter Edm. *Jobling*, ſon of Mr. R. Jobling.

At Walker, near Newcaſtle, aged 84, Mr. J. *Carlton*, ſtaithman to the Walker colliery.—From the attention and integrity evinced by him for many years, his ſalary had been liberally continued during the laſt four years of his life; although by age and infirmities, he was incapable of performing the duties of his office.

At Tynemouth, Miſs M. *Wallice*.

At Morpeth, Mr. R. *Clark*.

At Alnwick, Mr. J. *Drabble*.

Near Sunderland, Mrs. *Surgiſon*, of the Red bathing-houſe.

At Benwell, aged 21, of promiſing talents, Mr. W. *Burrel*.

At Eland-Hall, Miſs *Wilkie*.

At Stockton, Mrs *Humphrey*.

At Wark, aged 86, the Rev. Mr. *Railton*, rector of Knarſdale and Lambley fifty-four years.

Mrs. *Sadler*, of Bp. Wearmouth. Same place, aged 61, Mrs A. *Hammond*, to the ſurprize of her friends, found dead about the time ſhe had previouſly mentioned.

Miſs *Gregory*, of Pardon-Dean.

Near Hamſterley, Mr. J. *Dowſon*, reputed to be the beſt ſythe-maker in the north of England.—his death was occaſioned by the break of a grind-ſtone.

Cumberland and Weſtmoreland.] The truſtees of the town and harbour of Whitehaven are laudibly exerting themſelves to remove nuiſances, &c. injurious to the health and comfort of the inhabitants.

A remarkable ſheep, weighing nearly eighteen ſtone, and having eighteen pounds of fat, was ſold lately at Carliſle market.

Married.] At Penrith, Mr. J. Sharp, of Mayrport, to Miſs Weight, of Culgarth, Weſtmoreland.

Died.] At Carliſle, Capt. *Brown*, the town-major. Mr. W. *Hodgſon*. Near Carliſle, Mr. W. *Bacon*.

A Cockermouth, Mr. *Sibſon*. jun.

At Workington, Mrs. *Bates*. Mr. D. *Falcon*.

At Whitehaven, Miſs J. *Wake*. Mr. J. *Barras*.

Near Aldſtone, Mrs. *Graham*. Near Egremont, Mr. J. *Woodhall*.

At Rambeck, ſuddenly, aged 21, Miſs M. *Harriſon*.

At Harrington, aged 28, Mrs. *Lonſdale*.

At Brough under Stainmoor, aged 80, Gen. *Irvin*; for ſome time paſt reſident in Carliſle.

Yorkſhire.] As a groom lately was carrying a race-horſe, near Beverley, the animal, in a fit of rage, caught hold of the man's ſide with his teeth, and dreadfully lacerated the fleſh, ſo as to render the entrails viſible.

A party of gentlemen have lately performed ſome theatrical pieces, at Sheffield, for *charitable purpoſes*. Similar performances have taken place at Doncaſter and Pontefract.

Edward Topham, eſq. in a letter to Mr. Mawman, printer of the *York Herald*, obſerves, that the diſorder incident to ſheep, called

called *the Water*, which frequently kills them, when firſt put on turnip-fields, ariſes from their gorging themſelves with this watery food, and then remaining without exerciſe to carry off the complaint. Mr. Topham cites ſome inſtances of ſheep, remarkably ſtrong and healthy, being turned in a field of turnips, and many of them dying. A ſucceſsful experiment has, however, been made by a farmer at Kilham, with 630 ſheep, merely by directing the ſhepherd to go among them, and move them about, ſo as to make them *void a good deal of water*. The whole number was removed *perfectly healthy*.

At Leeds, lately, ſome intereſted individuals having endeavoured to raiſe the price of oatmeal, a mob aſſembled, and proceeded to gut certain oatmeal warehouſes, which they ſold at a fair price, and then quietly diſperſed.

The ſcribbling mill, at Holbeck, near Leeds, has been lately conſumed by fire.

The harbour of Whitby is about to be repaired and improved.

It is generally ſuppoſed, that the Yorkſhire ſtock of ſheep will be *increaſed this year* nearly *one half*.

At a manufactory, near Driffield, the wheels caught the head of a boy, heedleſsly approaching too near the machine, and tearing it completely from his body, threw it to a conſiderable diſtance.

Seven Quakers are now in York caſtle, ſuffering all the rigours of the law, as ſeverely as if they had perpetrated the *moſt flagrant crimes*, merely for *conſcientiouſly* refuſing to pay tythes!

Married.] At York, Major Charlton to Mrs. Thomaſſon.

At Bawtry, Mr. Wormold, of Leeds, to Miſs Nettleſhip. The Rev. Mr. Dixon, of Humbleton, Holderneſs, to Miſs Raines, of Flinton.

At Scarbro', Mr. Wilſon. ſurgeon, to Miſs Staines. Mr. Fretwell, of Worceſterſhire, to Miſs Hill, of—near Tadcaſter. T. Walker, eſq. of Leeds, to Miſs Biſchoff.

At Wakefield, Mr. Wainwright to Miſs Goodall. Mr. Richardſon, of Wakefield, to Miſs Egremont, of—near Barnſley. Joſ. Windle, eſq. of Bamoldſwick, to Mrs. Armſtead, of Shipton.

At Snaith, Mr. R. Atkinſon to Miſs M. Watſon.

At Hull, Mr. W. Crompton to Miſs Milner, niece to the Rev. Jo. Milner, of Hull, and to the Rev. Dr. Js. Milner, of Cambridge.

Died.] At York, Mr. *Wylde*, of Sheffield. Aged 84, Mrs *Pillot*. Mr. S. *Johnſon*, common-councilman. Mr. J. *Marſhall*. Mr. M. *Daniel*. Mr. J. *Clough*.

Near Leeds, Mr. T. *Bromley*. Mrs. *Birkhead*. Mrs. *Akeroyd*. Aged 76, Mr. J. *Hewitt*. Aged 75 Mr. Ed. *Brooke*.

At Bradford, Lieut. *Macnamara*. Miſs E. *Hodgſon*.

Near Pately-bridge, aged 60, Mr. W. *Snow*. Aged 89, Mr. S. *Gill*, of Mirfield.

At Neapſend, Mrs. *Chambers*.

At Wadſley, near Sheffield, Mrs. *Hounsfield*.

Aged 81, J. *Hirſt*, eſq. of Clough, near Rotherham.

Near Thirſk, J. S. *Richardſon*, eſq.

At Scarboro' aged 78, G. *Moorſom*, eſq. Mr. Rob. *Fox*.

At Ackworth, aged 88, Mrs. Marg. *Hick*.

At Thorpe Green, aged 68, M. *Horsfield*, eſq. high ſheriff in 1774.

Near Haywoth, Mr. G. *Greenwood*. Mr. T. *Cooper*, of—near Bradford.

At Skipton, Miſs M. *Harriſon*.

Near Kighley, Mr. *Leach*. Near Settle, Mr. T. *Proctor*.

At Blyth, Miſs *Holmes*, of Doncaſter. Aged 88, P. *Soltmarſh*, eſq. of Howden.

Near Pomfret, Mr. F. *Fourneſs*.

At Beverley, Mr. Mar. *Brown*, a liberal benefactor to the poor.

At Atterchide, near Sheffield, Mr. J. *Cape*, claſſical aſſiſtant at an academy—bathing in the river Dunn, and being unable to ſwim, he was drowned.

At Malton, Mrs. *Parker*.

Near Leeds, aged 80, Mrs *Birkhead*, generally reſpected for her Chriſtian and ſocial virtues.

Near Bradford, Mr. T. *Cooper*. Near Doncaſter, aged 73, Mrs. *Wintringham*.

At Hull, Mr. J. *Cooper*. Aged 77, Mr. R. *Thompſon*. Mr. J. *Waite*. Aged, 75, Mr. B. *Mancklin*. Aged 61, Mr *Williamſon*, of ſome eminence as an architect in ſhip-building.

Mr. J. *Audley*, maſter of the Nonſuch, a man of war, lying in the Roads.

At Whitby, Mr D. *Yeoman*. Near Whitby, Mr. F. *Ridley*.

At Sheffield, Mr. *Batterſby*, Mrs. S. *Woolhouſe*.

Lancaſhire.] Liverpool, May 1ſt.—The grand tunnel on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, between Coln and Burnley, was lately opened. The heavieſt ſailing veſſel was forty minutes in paſſing through. The length of the tunnel is 1630 yards; in height it is nearly 18 feet, and in width 17 feet. The work was planned by Mr. Whitworth, and executed by Mr. Fletcher with great reſolution and ingenuity, in deſpite of extraordinary difficulties. It is confeſſedly the moſt complete work of the kind in the Britiſh dominions.

At Fazakerley is a cow-calf, the property of Mr. S. Yates, whoſe dam is in her thirty-ſecond year, and has not been out of milk the laſt fifteen years: the calf is remarkably beautiful and healthy.

Married.] At Mancheſter. Mr. R. Brown to Miſs A. Thompſon. Mr. Barry to Mrs. Irvin.

At Burnley, Mr. W. Peel to Miſs S. Allen, of Cheſham.

At Boltons Mr. T. Green, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Grunday.

At Rochdale, Capt. Walmſley to Miſs Smith.

Died.] At Liverpool, Miſs *Hill.* Mrs. *Henſhaw.* Mr. Am. *Lace.* Mr. S. *Sarratts.* Mr. *Halewood.*

In the prime of life, *H. Stainſtreet*, M. D. a real friend to the poor, who never requeſted his advice and aſſiſtance in vain.

Aged 68, Mr. W. *Carr.* Aged 66, Mr. S. *Ford.* The Rev. T. *Dannet*, of Live:pool. Aged 57, Mr. R. *Molyneux.* Aged 22, Mr. R. *Johnſon.* Aged 58, Mr. T. *Dobb.*

At Manchester, Mr. W. *Thackwray.*

At Middlewich, aged 66, Mr. *Perrin.*

At Macclesfield, Mr. *Street*, At Warrington, aged 25, Mrs. *Woodrow.*

At Ormſkirk, Mr. T. *Woods.* At Wavertree, Miſs M. *Jones.*

At Preſcot, Mrs. *Simcock.* Near Blackburn. aged 82, Mr. J *Taylor.*

G. *Brookbank*, eſq. of Fidler-Hall.

Cheſhire.] Bread, made from a mixture of barley and wheat, has been preferred, for ſome months paſt, by a proportion of the inhabitants of Cheſter, of 11 to 1, who will pobably ever after continue the uſe of it.

Married.] E. W. Bootle, Eſq. of Rhode-Hall, to Miſs Taylor.

At Cheſter, the Rev, R. Ellis to Miſs S. Langford.

Died.] At Cheſter, the Rev. S. *Griffiths*, D. D. rector of Avington, Berks.

At Hermitage, Mrs. J. *Hall.* Near Congleton, Mr. J. *Chadwick.*

Shropſhire.] A lunatic aſylum is to be eſtabliſhed at Shrewſbury, in addition to the Salop Infirmary; towards which, W. Smith, eſq. has preſented the ſum of 100l.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, aged 27, Mrs. *Bowley.* Mr. Ed. *Pritchard.*

At Elleſmere, Mr. J. *Edwards.* Mr. *Higgins*, of Bolas.

Aged 84, William *Tayleur*, eſq. of Belmont, a man, in whom it may, with the ſtricteſt truth, be ſaid, the public have ſuſtained a very heavy loſs. A judicious, but not parſimonious œconomy, enabled him to apply a large proportion of his income to acts of beneficence. In his princely liberalities, he was not actuated merely by the impulſe of ſtrong and compaſſionate feelings; theſe were under the conſtant direction of an enlightened mind; and (where he was not impoſed upon) his bounty was always proportioned to what appeared to him the merits and neceſſity of the caſe. Where theſe were conſpicuous, the extent of his donations would not perhaps be readily credited. Infinitely ſuperior to narrow prejudice, the genial warmth of his benevolence was communicated equally and alike to all; nor was it ever circumſcribed within the confined pale of party, ſect, or vicinage. Bleſſed with a ſound and vigorous underſtanding, cultivated and improved by a liberal education, he early ſhook off the fetters of prejudice; and devoted himſelf, with an ardent zeal, to the ſtudy and purſuit of truth. His faith in Chriſtianity was the reſult of the moſt deliberate and rational conviction; and being alſo fully perſuaded, after many year of diligent, candid, and impartial enquiry, that the doctrine of the Divine Unity was the genuine doctrine of Scripture, he heſitated not to join himſelf to a ſociety of Unitarian Chriſtians, in Shrewſbury; a ſtep that he reflected upon with increaſing ſatisfaction, to the laſt hours of his life. Then it was, when regarding with that benign compaſſion which angels may be ſuppoſed to feel, the miſerable ſituation of thoſe who at that ſolemn period are without hope, he exulted in the Chriſtian's triumphant proſpect of immortality. This portrait is, indeed, ſketched by one, who indulges a melancholy ſatisfaction in paying this public tribute to the memory of his venerable friend: but that it is in every iota a *faithful*, though feeble delineation, of this exalted character, he believes no individual who knew the original will attempt to deny.

The Rev. Mr. *Williams*, vicar of Llanarmon, near Oſweſtry, ſuddenly; as alſo his brother. the curate of Llanfilin, who having been ſent for on the occaſion, after entering the houſe, dropped down, and expired. The widow of the vicar alſo died a few days afterwards after ſome hours illneſs.

Derbyſhire.] The Corporation of Derby have taken into their own hands, a mill for the purpoſe of grinding corn for the poorer inhabitants, at reduced prices.

A *Breeding* and *Agricultural* Society has been eſtabliſhed at Derby.

Married.] At Winſter, Mr. Harriſon to Miſs A. Cottrell.

Died.] At Derby, Miſs M. *Whitby.* Aged 62, Mrs. *Brown*, of Ingleby. Aged 48, the Rev. Mr. *Shuttleworth*, vicar of Tiddeſwell.

At Cheſterfield, aged 36, Mrs. *Saxton.*

At Spondon, aged 35, Mrs *Pitman.* At Stavely, Mrs. *Dixon.*

Nottinghamſhire,

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. *Redfern.* Mr. J. *Lomax.* Mr. J. *Bull*, ſurgeon.

At Newark, aged 21, Miſs M. *Tomlinſon.* Mrs. *Coxon.* keeper of the tolls at Newark Bridge. Mrs *Birket.*

At Bingham, aged 52, Mr. *Robinſon.* Aged 55, Mr. *Kelham.*

At Mansfield, Mrs. E. *Heath*, a kind friend to the poor.

At Southwell, ſuddenly, after retiring to reſt, Sh. *Lowe*, eſq. high ſheriff in 1785. Mr. B. *Maltby.*

At Thurgarton, in the bloom of youthful beauty, and greatly reſpected, Mrs. *Brittle.*

Lincolnſhire.] Works of drainage, of conſiderable extent and ſolidity, are conſtructing in the new incloſure of the Iſle of Axholme.

The drainage by the river Witham is to be conſiderably improved, as is alſo the drainage of Ingoldmells and Addlethorpe.

A correſpondent of a Lincolnſhire paper, heving frequently read of the barracks at Lincoln (in the London papers) exclaims "*Where are they?*" and ſarcaſtically concludes

cludes, "that they are only ſketched out on a ſcrap of paper, within the compaſs of a drawer, in the bureau of the Miniſter of War."

Methods are taking to drain completely the fen lands, that diſcharge their waters through the river Welland, into the ſea: the out-fall of the river will alſo be improved, and a new cut added.

The act for improving the harbour of Grimſby has received the royal aſſent.

Married.] At Boſton, the Rev. Mr. Flowers to Miſs Parker.

Died.] At Stamford, Mrs. *Belgrave*, wife of Mr. Ald. Belgrave. Mrs. *Purkis*. Mrs. *Judd*. Aged 85, Mr. *Robinſon*, of Stamford Baron. Near Stamford, Mr. F. *Gamble*. Mrs. *Huſelbridge*.

At Boſton, Mr. J. *Harle*.

At Horncaſtle, Miſs *Heald*, of Wakefield

At Spalding, aged 23, Mrs *Foſter*.

At Louth, Mrs. *Stevenſon*. At Harmſton-Hall, near Lincoln, Miſs Ch. *Thorold*.

Near ditto, aged 82, Mrs, *Chambers*. Aged 60, M. J. *Rathall*, of Lincoln.

At Kirkby, Mrs. *Britain*.

Aged 48, at Fleet, Mrs. *Melbourne*.

The Lady of the Rev. H. *Plumptre*, late of Trumpington.

At Axholme, aged 83, Mr. *Johnſon*.

Rutland.] At Hardwicke, an ewe lately produced a lamb with two bodies, eight legs, two tails, one head, four ears, and two eyes. Two of its ears were on the forehead. Having two diſtinct throats, the mouth would have ſupplied both the bodies with food.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mrs. *Holmes*, eight days after the death of her huſband.

Mr. W. *Ingram*. T. *Hippeſley*, eſq. of Hambleton.

Leiceſterſhire.] The breeders of rams in the county of Leiceſter, have agreed to make two public ſhows annually; one on the firſt Saturday after the 8th of June, and the other in September, Since the death of Mr. BAKEWELL, and the retirement of Mr. PAGET, the moſt intelligent and ſucceſsful of the Leiceſterſhire breeders, we underſtand, are Mr. Honeyborn, of Diſhley—Mr. Wilkes, of Meaſham—Mr. Buckley, of Normanton—Mr. Burgeſs, of Huggleſcote—Mr. Knowles, of Nailſtone—Mr. Stubbins, of Holme-pierrepoint—Mr. Breedon, of Runnington—Mr. Walker, of Thurmaſton—Mr. Tomalin, of Loughbro'.—Mr. Williamſon, of Gadſby—Mr. Creſſwell of Ravenſtone—and Mr. Goode, of Coſſington.

Died] At Leiceſter, Mrs. *Wightman*. Aged 32. Mr. *Thompſon* hoſier.

Mr. *Hardy*, of Bradgate-Park, for many years huntſman to the earl of Stamford; in high eſtimation as a ſportſman, and of admirable deportment in private life.

Warwickſhire.] H. Clay, eſq. of Birmingham, has invented a new ſpecies of carriage, for conveying, ſhooting, &c. coals, lime, manure, &c.

Married] At Birmingham, C. Bell, eſq. to Miſs E. Wallis.

At Aſhton, W. Leay, eſq. of Liverpool, to Miſs Yates.

At Grendon, C. Coleman, gent. to Mrs. Saliſbury, of Leiceſterſhire.

Died] At Birmingham, Mrs. *Cope*. Mr. T. *Cockel*. Aged 77 Mr. R. *Maſon*, formerly of Birmingham, Mrs. *Wilcocks*. Mr. *Thompſon*.

At Coventry, Mr. *Cole*, an eminent ſurgeon. Mr. T. *Ball*. Mrs *Armſtrong*. Suddenly, while attending the interment of a corpſe, Mr. J. *Pollard*.

At Walſall, Mr. S. *Wood*. At Nuneaton, Mrs. *Worthington*.

At Tamworth, aged 75, B. *Blood*, gent.

Worceſterſhire.] A ſociety ſimilar to the Royal Humane Society of London, has been eſtabliſhed for this country, under the title of *The Severn Humane Society*.

The communication between the Worceſter and Birmingham canal and the Stratford upon Avon ditto, to Hockley Heath, has been lately opened.

Died.] At Worceſter Mrs. *Wood*. W. *Dowding*, eſq. Aged 18, Mr. C. *Gwynne*, ſon of the late architect, to whom Worceſter is indebted for its elegant bridge, avenues, and other improvements. Mrs P. *Benbow*. Near Worceſter, aged 89, Mrs. *White*.

At Powick, in early life, Mr. J. *Nicholls*, attorney, of London, by a too ſedulous attention to his profeſſional purſuits.

At Broomſgrove, Mr. *Wright*.

At Stourbridge, Mr. *Milliachap*. At Hallow Park, W. *Weaver*, eſq.

Herefordſhire.

Died.—Near Hereford, Mr. *J. So. Hathways*. Mrs. *Woodhouſe*.

In one of *Webb's* hoſpitals, Roſs, aged 96, *Virgo*, a widow: ſhe retained her faculties till within a few hours of her deceaſe, and two days before, had vended, in the market, a piece of cloth of her own manufacture.

At Leominſter, aged 81, ſuddenly, ſitting at ſupper, Mrs. *Farrington*. Mrs. *Simpſon*. Mr. *J. Wyke*, apothecary, remarkably ſucceſsful in caſes of midwifery.

Monmouthſhire.—A Preventative for the *Scab* in Sheep.—Two pounds of ſtrong tobacco, boiled up with a ſufficient quantity of ſalt and water, or urine; one gallon of train oil; two ditto of butter-milk. Each ſheep to be rubbed all over with it, particularly on the back-bone, on the day, or day after, they are ſheared. This mixture will alſo drive away the flies, keep off the wet, and foſter the growth of the wool. A gentleman, near Monmouth, has practiſed, ſucceſsfully, the foregoing recipe for a number of years.

The Monmouthſhire Agricultural Society have offered a number of premiums for the beſt exhibition of bulls, rams, &c. faithful ſervice in huſbandry, &c.

A butcher, at Little Dean, was lately fined 20l. for foreſtalling, &c. The court voted

their thanks to the proſecutor, and ordered him a gratuity of one guinea!

Died.) At Chepſtow, Mrs. *Jane.*

Oxfordſhire.) No artiſt has hitherto invented a fire-place on principles that can effectually prevent a chimney from ſmoking. Mr. Deane, however, of Oxford, has announced the model of a work fully competent for this purpoſe, and calculated to ſave half the quantity of fuel, &c.

An advertiſement appeared in an Oxford paper, of April 30, announcing a new invention, which "can ſo far increaſe the profits, and decreaſe the expences attending the preſent canals, as will amount to ſome thouſands of pounds in a year:" alſo "a new kind of lock, ſo ſimple in its conſtruction, that one man may paſs a boat through, either way, in five minutes of time, without any loſs of water;" alſo, "inſtead of the preſent drawbridges, others, attended with leſs expence, and that will require trifling repairs."

Married.) Sir Edm. Head, bart, to Miſs Weſtern, of Colkethorpe.

Died.) At Cookham, of reſpectable connections, Mr. J. *Wyatt*; drowned while attempting to ſwim over the Thames, with his clothes on. This young man was to have been married a few days afterwards.

At Henly upon Thames, Mrs. *Hind.*

At Oxford, Mr. W. *Smith*, porter of Merton College; in fulfilling the duties of his ſtation, univerſally acceptable. M. *Durham*, Mrs. *Alloway.*

Northamptonſhire.

Died.) At Northampton, Mrs. T. *Smith.*

At Oundle, aged 49, Mrs. M. *Corral.* *Miſs Hicks*, of Fotheringay. Aged 65, Mrs. A *Bradford*, of Wigſton, Le'ſter.

At Moulton, aged 89, of exemplary temperance, piety, and charity, Mrs. S. *Barber.*

At Floor, Mrs. *Capel.*

Buckinghamſhire.) A royal ſchool has been eſtabliſhed by government, in Buckinghamſhire, for 60 children of French noblemen, who were killed at Quiberon, and in other places, in the ſervice of Great Britain.

At Ayleſbury quarter-ſeſſions, Mr. T. Battams was ſentenced to pay a fine of 200l. and to be impriſoned 14 days, for having bought fourteen quarters of oats, and vended them in the ſame market, for a profit of ſeven ſhillings.

Cambridgeſhire.) The fine weather has put into a ſtate of cultivation 25,000 acres of land, &c. in the fenny country. The Rot left by the water, has been thrown together in heaps, and burnt.

Married.) At Cheſterton, Mr. Wilſon, of London, to Miſs Wyles. W. Haylock, eſq. of Balſham, to Miſs Day.

Died.) At Cambridge, aged 77, Mrs. *Kay.* Mr. *Lambert*, ſtudent of a college.

At Ely, aged 14, Maſter W. *Saliſbury.*

At Hiſton, Mrs. *Freeman.*

Norfolk.) An ingenious agriculturiſt computes, that 1000 acres of turnips, and as many of clover, barley, and wheat, are either deſtroyed, or materially injured, every year, by hares and pheaſants in that county alone.

The magiſtrates in Norwich have directed their repreſentatives in parliament to endeavour to procure an aſſize on flour, according to the average price of wheat.

The freemen of London have, for 500 years paſt, enjoyed the privilege of carrying goods to any town or port, without paying the town dues; and alſo of keeping open ſhops, &c. Four years ago, this privilege was brought to trial. The town-collector of Lynn, having exacted his dues from a citizen of London, a Norfolk ſpecial jury gave a verdict in favour of London, while a King's Bench jury, London, gave another againſt the city. By a late deciſion of the Houſe of Lords, the freemen of London are reinſtated in this privilege.

In digging a well lately, at the Spa Houſe, Holt, a prodigious number of beautiful ſelenites were diſcovered, bedded in a clayey ſtratum, ten feet below the ſurface.

A new maſonic lodge, for Norfolk, was lately opened with great ceremony, at Lynn.

The trade of ſhip-building has been remarkably briſk at Yarmouth, for ſome time paſt. One hundred ſail of ſhipping have ſailded from that port, to the Baltic, for wheat, the Norfolk growers having as yet delivered in no ſupplies!

Died.—At Norwich, Mrs. *Thurlow.* Mr. T. *Grome.* Mrs. *Mills.* Mrs. *Chamberlin.* Mrs. *Curtis.* Mr. *Johnſon*, ſurgeon. Mr. *Wortley.* Mr. *Lindſey.* Mrs. *Gibbons.* Mrs. *Philipps.* Mr. *Gitting.* Mr. *Potter.* Mr. *Lubbock.*

At E. Lexham, Mr. W. *Kirbell.* J. *Wakefield*, eſq. ald. of C. Riſing: though deſtitute of literary attainments, he diſcharged the functions of a magiſtate with unerring juſtice, and honeſt patriotiſm.

At Great Barwick, aged 81, Mrs. *Girling.*

At Wymondham, Mrs. *Hurr.*

C. *Dudham*, eſq. of Bridgam. Mrs. *Roberts*, Thetford.

At Lynn, Miſs M. *Hales.* At Woodton, Mr. *Arnold.*

Suffolk.—*A Benevolent Medical Society*, for the relief of widows, &c. has been eſtabliſhed for this county.

At Pakefield, on the ſide of Loweſtoft, divers accidents have happened, in conſequence of a ſteep ſea cliff, fifty feet deep, being within a few yards of the road!

A new mode of feeding horſes, particularly thoſe for draught, during the winter, has been lately adopted in this county: During the day, turnips maſhed ſmall and mixed up with cut hay and ſtraw; at night, hay alone, without oats. By this food, horſes are leſs liable to the greaſe, and humourous complaints, and look better on the whole. The tops and the roots of the vegetable muſt be cut off, and the body waſhed clean, and chopped fine. At firſt mix with bran, to induce

horſes

of the ſubject, I am led to think that the thermometer invented by the late ingenious Mr. Six, and adapted to ſhow the greateſt and leaſt degrees of heat in the obſerver's abſence, is an inſtrument of leſs conſequence to the meteorologiſt than may have been imagined. The mean between the higheſt and loweſt degree of heat, obſerved in any one day, may be very diſtant from the true mean of the temperature of the whole of that day: to this true mean we can only make an approximation, near, indeed, in proportion to the number of obſervations taken; but ſtill it is only an approximation *. Philoſophers I apprehend, have not yet aſcertained at what hour of the day, or at what diſtance from ſun-riſing, the heat is neareſt the mean heat of the whole day. M. De Luc (*Sur les Modifications de l'Atmoſphere*, No. 595) infers, from obſervations taken every fifteen minutes, that the heat is neareſt the mean heat of the whole day, when the ſun has paſſed through about one fifth part of his diurnal arch in the heavens. I apprehend, the reſult of all obſervations of this nature muſt vary much, according to different ſituations and expoſures, to the prevalence of different winds in different climates, ſeaſons, &c. &c. From ſome obſervations made every hour, from ſun-riſing to ſun-ſet, on the varying temperature of the day, near the equinox juſt now paſſed, I find that the mean of the two obſervations at 8, A.M. and 2, P.M. approaches extremely near to the mean of all the hourly obſervations, from 6, A.M. to 6, P.M. which, on the other hand, was found to be very diſtant from the degree obſerved at 8 h. 24 min. A.M. the time of the true mean, according to M. De Luc's obſervations; but I am ſenſible that obſervations very often repeated, at different ſeaſons, and in very different circumſtances of weather, &c. are requiſite to aſcertain this matter.

I uſe two thermometers, both made by eminent artiſts, and very exactly correſponding with each other: one, which I diſtinguiſh by calling it A, is placed in a box open at bottom, at the diſtance of about an inch and a half from the wall, on the outſide of a window, about ſixteen feet and a half from the ground: it has a north-weſt expoſure, and is completely in the ſhade till long after 2, P.M. but though not at all affected by the direct rays of the ſun, I have certain reaſon to believe that this inſtrument is influenced by its reflected light and heat from ſome buildings extending at the diſtance of thirty or forty feet to the north and north-eaſt. The other thermometer, which I call B, is placed about four feet and a half from the ground, at the northern entrance of a low arched way in the garden. It is perfectly ſkreened from the influence either of direct or reflected light, yet the air has free acceſs to it. The difference of the temperature denoted by theſe thermometers is ſometimes very conſiderable. In a warm and clear ſummer day, with an eaſterly wind, A ſhall be ſometimes five, ſix, or even ſeven degrees above B at 2, P.M. On the contrary, a cloudy ſky and a weſterly wind will bring them much nearer to each other at that hour. In the ſummer and autumn, at 8, A.M. A is uſually half a degree, or one degree, higher than B, and at 2, P.M. it is from two to ſix degrees higher than B. In winter and ſpring, at 8, A.M. B is uſually from half a degree to a degree and half higher than A; and at 2, P.M. from half a degree to two degrees lower than A. Very rarely, within theſe two years, has B been higher than A, at 2, P. M. though ſeveral times it has pointed at exactly the ſame degree at that hour. Any very conſiderable deviation from theſe relative heights of A and B, at the hours mentioned, has been uſually followed by a proportional change in the temperature of the air, and very frequently by change of weather. The difference of the monthly mean of the two thermometers, when greateſt (which is always in the hotteſt months) has been 2°.05; when leaſt, it has been 0°.27+. In the tables, the mean is that of B; the extremes thoſe of A.

It is proper to remark, that the conſiderable difference obſervable in the ſtate of the hygrometer for the two laſt years, muſt, in part, be attributed to this circumſtance; that till the beginning of March 1795, this inſtrument was kept within doors, in a paſſage, at a great diſtance from any fire-place, and near a window which was frequently open: in this ſituation, however, it did not truly indicate the degree of moiſture of the external

* Perhaps the beſt method of aſcertaining the true diurnal mean of heat is that recommended by Mr. Six, of ſinking a thermometer a few feet beneath the ſurface of the ground, in a ſhady ſituation; as the true annual mean has been thought to be moſt accurately indicated by the conſtant temperature of deep wells and ſprings. In this place, the ſprings lie too near the ſurface for this purpoſe.

The unfortunate Kydd Wake lately arrived at Glouceſter gaol, to ſuffer there five years' impriſonment, &c. according to the ſentence pronounced by Judge Aſhhurſt.

Somerſetſhire.] The new and ſpacious road conſtructed through the cliffs (in conſequence of Cheddar incloſure) is thought to form one of the moſt captivating and romantic ſcenes in South Britain.

The *Somerſet and Dorſet canal* will join the Kennet and Avon ditto, communicating with Briſtol, and all the northern and eaſtern parts of the kingdom. At Frome, it joins another canal, running through the Mendip collieries, and proceeds to its ſouthern extremity, near Blandford.

The inhabitants of Bath are taking vigorous meaſures to ſtop the circulation of baſe halfpence. Many travel about the country, dealing in this commodity, while others purchaſe it at half its nominal value.

In conſequence of the mild winter, the Somerſetſhire ſtocks of ſheep have received a very conſiderable augmentation.

The aſylum for blind perſons, at Briſtol, has been attended with great ſucceſs: the inſtitution affords pecuniary aid to ſuch as, for ſome time after their admiſſion, are incapable of earning their ſubſiſtence.

The remains of an oak, twenty feet long, together with an oyſter-ſhell, were lately diſcovered on the road leading from Tedbury to Bath, lying UNDER *a ſtratum of ſolid rock*, more than fifteen feet beneath the ſurface of the ground!

The works on the Somerſetſhire coal canal are proceeding rapidly.

In conſequence of party diſputes running high at Minehead, a number of the poor burgeſſes have reſolved to emigrate to Alcombe, and build there a new town; on the other hand, the principal inhabitants, by inviting manufacturers, &c. to ſettle there, are endeavouring to revive the trade of that ancient commercial town.

Married.]—At Bath, Ja. Cowel, Eſq; to Miſs Stevenſon. Mr. A. P. Coullſtring, of London, merchant, to Miſs Bartlett, of Briſtol.

At Briſtol, the Rev. Mr. Povah, of Cambridge, to Miſs Worgan.

Died.]—At Bath, Mr. *M. Davis*, aged 25. Mrs. *Baths*, of an elegant perſon, and fine accompliſhments: ſhe was to have been married to the Hon. *H. Lindſay*, brother of the *Earl of Barcarras*. A large circle of her acquaintance, to whom ſhe was highly endeared, lament that "ſuch worth was." Miſs *C. Tatlock*. Mrs. *Cole*. Mr. *Barbeg*. Mr. *Ro. Iſaac*. Miſs *Shum*.

At Claverton, near Bath, Mr. *C. Cement*, an inoffenſive perſon, who, during 72 years, (excepting one trivial inſtance) had never wandered two miles from his native place, conſtantly attending the buſineſs of a large farm.

Berkſhire.

Died.] At Colcſhill, *Mr. Gearing*, *Mr. Dodwell.*

At Bradley Farm, aged 64, *M. J. Hubert*, of eſtabliſhed reputation for ſkill and induſtry, as a farmer.

At Farnboro', *Mrs. Price.*

At Reading, aged 37, *Mr. R. Nicholas.*

Near Abingdon, *Mr.* and *Mrs. Badcock*, riding in a one-horſe chaiſe, the horſe took flight, when both being thrown out, the former was killed on the ſpot, and the latter died in a few hours afterwards.

Dorſetſhire.] The Dorſet Agricultural Society adjudged lately five guineas for the exhibition of *the beſt plough*; three guineas to the ſecond-beſt ditto; and two to the third. Alſo premiums for the beſt ſhew of bulls and rams.

In many parts of this county, *a whole hamlet*, containing from 1500 to 2000 acres, is frequently occupied by *one man!*

The greater part of the town of Frampton has been lately deſtroyed by fire.

Married.] At Sydling, the Rev. T. Williams to Miſs Beckinoe.

Died.] At Chilboro', aged 86, T. *Stone*, Eſq; he had, by his extreme parſimony, from ſmall beginning, acquired a conſiderable fortune.

Devonſhire.] A very productive mine of Culm has been lately diſcovered in the pariſh of Chittlehampton.

The *grand jury of Devon* have approved of all the proceedings of the *Tythe Society*, for procuring a more equitable regulation of *tythes.*

The South Devon Agricultural Society adjudged lately a number of premiums, for cultivating the moſt land with *cabbages for cattle*, making a *double* furrow plough, and exhibiting the beſt bull, ram, boar, &c.

A Mrs. Levy, her ſon, daughter, and ſiſter, have been apprehended at Exeter, for endeavouring to ſet fire to that city, in different places.

Married.] At Tiverton, H. Gribble, Eſq; to Miſs Gorton.

Near Exmouth, S. Young, Eſq; to Miſs Banny.

Near Tiverton, Major Wemyrs to Miſs Manley. The Rev. S. Hames, jun. rector of S. S. Damrell, to Miſs Sprige, of Thruſleton.

Died.] At Exeter, *Mrs. Stabback*, aged 42, *Mr. W. Woolcomb*, preb. of St. Peter's.

Near Exeter, *Mrs. Bajer*, of Jamaica.

At Hendam, *T. Corniſh*, Eſq;

At Tiverton, *Mrs. Beavis.*

At Clyton, aged 77, *J. Samſſon*, Eſq;

At Ottery, *Mrs. Hodge*; her death was not unexpected, as from the prevalence of diſeaſe, ſhe had for ſome years paſt, been moving by ſlow ſteps towards the grave.

Cornwall.] The Cornwall Agricultural Society have offered premiums for the beſt exhibition of cattle; and for the beſt, ſecond, and third beſt, ſhearers of ſheep.

The

The corporation of Penryn, with a view to encourage their *corn market*, have allowed all kinds of corn and grain to come there, TOLL FREE, for three years next enſuing.

South Wales.] A mine, containing two valuable ores, the one lead and ſilver, and the other of lead, has been lately diſcovered near Carmarthen, by a Derbyſhire minor. Theſe ores had been neglected for a long time paſt, as rubbiſh.

Conſiderable improvements have been lately made at Abergavenny: a new market place, with convenient edifices, &c. alſo in paving, &c.

The Carmarthenſhire Agricultural Society have offered premiums for planting foreſt-trees, raiſing the beſt winter vetches, and clover ſeeds; draining wet lands, rearing black bulls, and ſpinning yarn, &c.

Married.] At Llandaff, the *Rev.* W. B. *Meackham*, L. L. B. and rector of St. Feagans, Glamorgan, to *Miſs Pearſon.*

Died.] At Neath, Glamorgan, *W. Baſſet*, Eſq; *Mrs. Vaughan*, of Carmarthen, an accompliſhed woman, and munificent patroneſs of the afflicted.

North Wales.

Died.] At Glandon, Denbigh, *Mrs. T. Holland*, late of Mancheſter.

At Angleſea, *Mrs. Balkeley.*

Scotland.] The church of Crainſton, four miles ſouth of Dalkeith, has been totally conſumed by fire; *the beadle having incautiouſly left ſome hot coals in the ſtove.*

The firſt turnpike-road in Aberdeenſhire has been lately begun on the line from Aberdeen to the mills of Drum.

The Benevolent Society of Muſſelburgh, laſt year, adminiſtered relief to 316 perſons.

The Weſt-India merchants having lately applied to the Lords of Trade, for leave to import foreign herrings, dried or picked, at a duty of 5s. per barrel, as the Scotch would not keep ſufficiently for that market, and afforded but an inadequate ſupply, the Lords of Trade, ſeconded by the Truſtees for the Scotch Fiſheries, have ſtrenuouſly recommended to thoſe concerned in catching and curing Britiſh and Iriſh herrings, *to remove thoſe objections.*

Three hundred bolls of potatoes having been lately found in a cellar, at Glaſgow; and it appearing that the dealer had not ſold any at the market for ſome weeks preceding, the magiſtrates ordered the potatoes to be ſold at 11d. per peck.

At Ayr quarter ſeſſions it was decided, that all turnpike tolls or utenſils, or other objects of agriculture, are illegal.

A young man, in Greenock, of the name of Kid, who has been blind from his infancy, has lately finiſhed the model of a ſixty-four gun ſhip, of about five feet keel, planked from the keel, with carriages for the guns, and every neceſſary material and apparelling of a ſhip of that rate, without any aſſiſtance whatever, or other inſtrument than a ſmall knife and hammer.

Married.] At Obam, Capt. Niel Livingſton to Miſs Jean Campbell.

At Ari, Mr. A. Wilſon to Miſs Janet Macdermeit.

At Fanſar, Mr. C. Stirling to Miſs A. Adams.

At Montroſe, Mr. R. Jameſon to Miſs Jane Chriſtie.

At Kinnaber, Captain Carnegie, one of the North Britiſh dragoons, to Miſs Fullarton.

Died.] At Greenoch, Mr. James *Frazer.*

At Achrinies, Mrs. *Irvine.*

At St. Andrews, Mrs. Janet *Lindeſey.* Same place, Mrs. Jane *Maccormick.* Mrs. H. *Anſtruther.* Mr. D. *Frazer.*

At Dumblane, Mr. James *Pearſon.*

At Grantown, Mr. Alex *Haſton.*

At Tweedmouth, Mr. John *Niſbet.*

At Kindrochet, aged 92, Duncan *Robertſon*, eſq.

At Kilmarnock, Mr. J. *Mair*, aged 86.

In the Iſland of Arran, Lieut. Geo. Walker *Stuart*, of the 82d reg.

At Hamilton, Mr. John *Croſs*, ſurgeon.

At Kirkpatrick, A. *Forbes*, eſq.

At Stirling, Mr. James *M'Vean.*

At Inverkerthing, D. *Ballinghall*, eſq.

At Leſmahagow, aged 72, the Rev. Robert *Buchannan.*

At Perth, Mrs. Jean *Richardſon.*

At Hope-Park, J. *Ogilvie*, eſq; dep. reg. gen. of the cuſtoms. A. *Ferguſon*, eſq; advocate; his carriage being overturned in the road from Dumfries to Craigdarrock.

At Drumſheugh, the Hon. James *Erſkine*, Lord Alva, one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice.

At Aberdeen, Mr. D. *Ogilvie*, of the navy.

The late Dr. CAMPBELL, whoſe death was mentioned in our laſt number.——George Campbell, ſon of the Rev. Colin Campbell, one of the miniſters of Aberdeen, was born at Aberdeen, in 1719. He was educated in his native city, and after paſſing the uſual courſe of academical learning, he ſtudied divinity, under the Rev. J. Chalmers, profeſſor of divinity in Mariſchal College. He was, in 1749, an unſucceſsful candidate for the church of Fordown, againſt Mr. Forbes. This is one of the benefices which are in the gift of the crown; and it is a rule with his Majeſty's Miniſters to give the living to that candidate who has the majority of land-owners in his favor. In this Mr. Campbell failed, by a very ſmall number. In 1750, he was preſented by Sir Thomas Burnett, of Leys, to the living of Banchary Ternan, on the Dee, about twenty miles Weſt from Aberdeen: from this he was tranſlated, or, as the Scotch eccleſiaſtical phraſe is, *tranſported* to Aberdeen, in 1756, and nominated one of the city miniſters, in the room of Mr. John Biſſet, deceaſed, a puritan of the old ſchool, whoſe ſtrictneſs and peculiarities are yet remembered by many in that place.

In 1759, on the deceaſe of Principal Pollock, he was choſen principal of Mariſchal college

college, and ſucceeded to the divinity chair in 1771, on Dr. Alexander Gerard being tranſlated to the profeſſorſhip of divinity in King's college. Before his ſeuling in Aberdeen, he married Miſs Grace Farquharſon, daughter of Mr. Farquharſon, of Whitehouſe, by whom he had no iſſue. This amiable woman died about a year before him. They were an eminent patern of conjugal affection.

From this time, he enjoyed a remarkable ſhare of good health and ſpirits. He had, all his life, a rooted averſion to medicine. He got the better of every ailment, by a total and rigorous abſtinence from all kind of ſuſtenance whatever, and it was not till he was attacked by an alarming illneſs, about two years before his death, that he was perſuaded by his friends, to call in medical aid. What nature could do, ſhe had all along performed well, but her day was over, and ſomething of art became neceſſary. Then, for the firſt time, he owned the utility of medical men, and declared his recantation of the very mean opinion he had formerly entertained of them and their art. A few months before his death, he reſigned his offices of principal, profeſſor of divinity, and one of the city miniſters, and was in all ſucceeded by Dr. W. L. Brown, late of Utrecht, and from the fame and character of this gentleman, it may be aſſerted, with ſome confidence, that a more worthy ſucceſſor could not well have been found.

He received the degree of Dr. of Divinity, and was elected a member of the Edinburgh Royal Society, but at what time, has eſcaped the memory of the writer of this article. He died April 6th ult. in the 77th year of his age.

AGRICULTURE.

Monthly Report for May.

[This Report is faithfully made up for the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, from an actual Correſpondence in nearly 20 Diſtricts of Great Britain.]

THE ſeaſonable ſhowers of rain which have fallen in the courſe of the preſent month, have had the happieſt effects on the growing crops, and afford the proſpect of a moſt abundant harveſt. Perhaps no ſeaſon can be remembered, that has, on the whole, been more congenial to the buſineſs of Agriculture.

In the *northern* diſtricts, and in *Scotland*, the cold and froſty winds at the beginning of the month, have, however, had a ſenſible effect in retarding vegetation, which, except in rich ſoils, and in ſituations much ſheltered, has made little progreſs.

The early ſown WHEATS have been ſtationary for the laſt three weeks, loſing much of their colour, and ſpindling up as if coming into ear. The late ſown winter and ſpring wheats have not ſuffered in the ſame degree; and, indeed, the Spring ſeed time in that, as in all other diſtricts, has been highly favorable. In the *midland* counties, the wheat is likely to be too big and too rank. In the *Weſt*, all the crops of GRAIN are, without exception, in the moſt promiſing ſtate of verdure.

The rain fell juſt in time to bring forward the BARLEY and OATS, which, in conſequence, wear every where the moſt wealthy appearance.

In the *midland* and *ſouthern* diſtricts, the GRASSES come on well; and there is the proſpect of abundant crops. In the *north*, on the contrary, there is expected to be a very light crop of Hay. The paſture Graſs is worſe than it was three weeks ago, the ſtock eating it off, and the froſt killing it off.

The preparation for TURNIPS, goes on without interruption, and is far advanced. In Scotland, where this plant is cultivated in a ſtile of perfection and exactneſs unknown in the ſouthern parts of the iſland, the weather, even its coldneſs, has been favorable to the fallows.

The APPLE TREES, which had been brought ſo forward, by the mildneſs of April, have been much injured by the late cold winds. The later blowing ſorts alone promiſe to be productive. CYDER has, in conſequence, riſen conſiderably in price.

The proſpect of a good harveſt, and the large demand for the Navy, have raiſed the price of STOCK of all kinds, beyond all former example. LEAN CATTLE have been gradually advancing in ſo exorbitant a manner, at all the ſpring fairs, that unleſs they ſhould be ſold out at a price that will render BUTCHERS' MEAT inacceſſible to the poor, they can afford little or no profit to the grazier.

Every artifice is exerted to keep up and raiſe the prices in the CORN MARKETS. The legal conviction and puniſhment of ſome foreſtallers, in various parts of the kingdom, the continued importation, and the promiſing appearance of the enſuing harveſt, will, however, probably have their due effect, and defeat the projects of mercenary ſpeculators.

WOOL has experienced little variation in the laſt month.

In regard to HOPS, no proper judgment can be formed at this early period of the ſeaſon.

The Barking ſeaſon proves indifferent, there being more difficulty in ſtripping than has been known for many years. BARK has, in conſequence, riſen 10s. per ton.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. V.—For JUNE, 1796.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

On Small and Large Farms.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As it appears to be your laudable intention to render your Publication not the inſtrument of party on any ſubject, but the medium of truth on all, I doubt not your attention to any argumentative objections to the doctrine of your correſpondent, on the ſubject of Large Farms. (See Mon. Mag. April 1796, page 188.)

Since agriculture has obtained ſo much of legiſlative and individual attention, we may entertain ſanguine hopes of its improvement; but, in the reaſoning of both on the ſubject, there ſeems to be too great a tendency to conſider agriculture as a perfect anomaly in the liſt of arts; as a branch requiring a totally different mode of culture from any other that ſprings from the ſame root; as demanding, at one time, the moſt aſſiduous attention to foſter it into pampered luxuriance, and, at another, the moſt unrelenting ſeverity to prune its exuberant ſhoots. The logic of Adam Smith has, at length, *almoſt* perſuaded us to think, that trade, and commerce, in general, will proſper moſt when left to act alone, uninterrupted by any authority, but reaſon; or any legiſlative reſtrictions upon the individual, but ſuch as are neceſſary to ſecure the more complete free agency of the whole. Whether your correſpondent's propoſal, of limiting the extent of farms, be a regulation of this nature, I will now enquire.

Scarcely any farms, he complains, are to be found of leſs than 200l. 500l. 900l. or even 1000l. per annum; and he ſeems to conſider 50 acres to be the proper minimum of a farm, and 150 the maximum.—We will firſt conſider the propriety of the minimum here propoſed. One great ſource of ill management, in farming, is the keeping an unneceſſary number of horſes, or oxen, to cultivate the ſoil. Two horſes, in ſome counties, are made to perform the work which four, or ſix, are employed to execute in another. This profuſion is generally condemned. But is there not an equal loſs of labour, whether you have twice the number of horſes neceſſary to cultivate your ſoil, or half the quantity of ſoil neceſſary to employ your horſes? and it is undoubted, that the ſame number of cattle, which are neceſſary to the management of 50 acres, would be equal to the management of 100. Cattle are not the only article of loſs, in this caſe. Every implement of huſbandry, which is not fully employed, is ſo much capital ſunk without an adequate return; and ſo much, of conſequence, loſt to the individual, and to the community. The other objections that occur, reſpecting this minimum, will be included in the remarks ſuggeſted by the conſideration of the maximum.—It is objected, that the farmers of 100, or 150 acres, cannot afford to loſe any crops from neglect, which he of 1000 acres *may*; and (from the impoſſibility of attending to the whole) it is thought, neceſſarily *muſt*. Now, ſir, inſtead of ſaying, that "the ſmall farmer cannot afford to *loſe* any crops," I would aſſert, that he cannot afford to *produce* them. The opulence of an extenſive farmer is ſuppoſed to inſpire him with neglect. But what conſtitutes this opulence, but the largeneſs of his capital? and it is well known, that the productiveneſs of land is, generally, in proportion to the capital expended

pended on its cultivation *. If ſome neglected corners be obſervable on a large farm, the deficiency they occaſion can never be put in competition with the ſurplus, ariſing from the high cultivation of the reſt; and, indeed, it is the profits of this high cultivation, which render the "occupier too opulent to care ſo much about" the minutiæ. The calculation, that a farm of 1000 acres produces leſs grain, by one ſixth, than if the ſame had been divided among nine or ten farmers, is extraordinary in itſelf; but the aſſertion on which it appears to be formed, is ſtill more ſo.—The great farmer, it is ſaid, has certainly not ſo much manure, in proportion, as he who farms to a leſs extent.—The author of this, one would ſuppoſe, was acquainted with no manure for a farm, but what was collected from the dunghill of the houſe, and then, indeed, as the farm increaſed, the proportion of manure would diminiſh. But is there no method of raiſing manure from the produce of the farm itſelf? and will not that produce be in proportion to the extent of the farm, and to the capital employed in its cultivation? Again, a ſmall farmer, of a ſmall capital, collects his hay and his ſtraw, carries them to market, and brings their value back in coin: an extenſive farmer, with a large capital, buys cattle to fatten on the produce of his fields; and, when they are ſold off, they leave, to the farmer, their value in coin; and, to the farm, its hay, turnips, and ſtraw, in the ſhape of manure. Let me aſk your correſpondent, then, which of theſe two methods is likely to accumulate the greateſt proportion of manure? and which is likely to produce leſs grain, by one ſixth, than the other? Will he who mows and ſells the produce of his meadow lands, or he who conſumes that produce at home, have the greater quantity of manure left to encreaſe the fertility of that portion of his farm, which is to ſupply the community with grain †?

The caſe, I believe, is, that when farms are ſo ſubdivided, as to be within the reach of ſuch as can "ſcrape together 40l. or 50l." all that the occupants can hope, is, to live and pay the rent. They have ſcarcely capital ſufficient to conduct them to this point of mediocrity, by tilling the ſoil in order to reap its *ſpontaneous* productions.—By continually cropping, and carrying off the crops, the ſoil is exhauſted; and exhauſted too, perhaps, in ſupplying nutriment to nearly equal quantities of weeds and edible plants; for weeding, manuring, draining, fencing, and all the *adſcititious* aids to nature, are beyond the compaſs of their little capital to afford.

"Nothing, perhaps" (ſays your correſpondent) "is leſs ſubject to monopoly, than corn."—Is it, then, his opinion, that that which is leaſt ſubject to monopoly, ſhould be moſt ſubject to reſtriction?—"But, that it may be monopolized" (he maintains) "the preceding year has afforded too many examples"—and the "overgrown farmers" he conſiders as the monopolizers. In the *firſt* place, he muſt allow, that the ſcarcity of corn in the market, laſt year, may have ariſen, in a great meaſure, from a deficiency in the preceding crop, in conſequence of a want of labourers to cultivate the ſoil, and the inability of ſmall farmers to pay the increaſed price of labour—that has been the conſequence of the war. In the *ſecond* place, it remains to be proved, that the corn, which has been withheld from market, has been withheld from a ſpirit of monopoly. The peculiar openneſs of the winter having enabled farmers to continue their agricultural operations through the whole of the ſeaſon, little opportunity of thraſhing corn has occurred; farmers generally, and judiciouſly, deferring that work, till the expected time, when they can no longer employ their labourers out of doors, and when, if the buſineſs of thraſhing does not remain, they muſt lie idle. And here again it muſt be obſerved, that, if the farmer were inclined to carry on both operations together, the ſcarcity of hands would be an obſtacle of no trifling conſideration.

In the third place, it remains to be proved, that, if the corn *were* withheld from a ſpirit of monopoly, the farmers

* Even where the ſmall and the great farmer perform the ſame operations, the certainty of ſucceſs is much in favour of the latter: for where critical ſeaſons are to be caught, either for the ſowing or reaping of critical crops, or the preparation of the ſoil, he who can centre on one object the greateſt number of hands, will evidently accompliſh it with leſs riſque.

† It is evident that the ſame reaſoning which proves a ſuperior produce of grain on large farms, would, in like manner, demonſtrate a ſuperior proportion of every other article: the objection to large farms, therefore, which this writer afterwards urges from the ſuppoſed conſequence of a ſcarcity of milk, can have no force from the inadmiſſibility of the fact. The objection from a ſcarcity of poultry, which he urges at the ſame time, is, as an article of luxury, too trivial to be conſidered in queſtions of national proſperity.

were

were the monopolizers. I have ſhown, that thoſe who withheld their *own* corn, probably, did ſo from other cauſes than a ſpirit of monopoly; and, with reſpect to ſuch as bought the corn of others, they could not be aided, in ſo doing, by the extent of their farms, but by the unemployed ſurplus of their capital. Now a man of an extenſive farm is, of all others, the leaſt likely to have an unemployed ſurplus to ſport in ſuch ſpeculations: the very extent of his farm muſt ſerve to fix his capital at home; and I believe it will be generally acknowledged, that the profeſſion of a farmer and a cornfactor are ſeldom, if ever, united. That the ſmall farmer is obliged to "ſell his grain at the uſual times, to pay his landlord, and his current expence," is a truth, which compriſes in itſelf a ſtrong argument againſt the ſubdiviſion of farms; for, in conſequence of this neceſſity, be the other avocations of his farm ever ſo neceſſary—be the ſeaſons ever ſo critical—the farmer is obliged to employ his labourers to thraſh his corn, and to carry it to market; and when he comes there, the ſame neceſſity has driven ſo many of the ſame neighbourhood, to the ſame conduct, that the market is glutted, and the price ſo low, as not to yield him the reaſonable profits of his labour and capital employed: and theſe very ſmall farmers ſelling ſo low, give the others an appearance of ſelling too high.

It is again objected, that large farms employ a leſs proportion of labourers.—If my former reaſoning, on large farms being more highly cultivated, and a greater quantity of productive ſtock being maintained upon them, be admitted; it will ſupercede the neceſſity of any ſpecific reply to this objection, as it would imply a greater proportion of produce from a leſs proportion of labour.

But the proof adduced in ſupport of the objection, will claim ſome attention. The conſequence of largefar ms, it is ſaid, is the increaſe of the poor: and the fact is exemplified in inſtances of incloſures, where farms become extended, and "the poor rates almoſt double."—Now is it not equally notorious, that every pariſh dreads the eſtabliſhing of a manufactory within its limits, becauſe the poor rates are generally almoſt doubled? But ſhall we argue, from thence, that the number of labourers employed in the pariſh is leſs? So in incloſures and large farms, where more ground is more highly improved, ſhall we ſay, that the number of labourers is diminiſhed? or that the general population is encreaſed, and *therefore* that the poor rates are augmented?

Again, it is alleged, that large farms deſtroy the gradation of ranks, and that there is now a much greater difference between a farmer and his labourers, than between him and his landlord.—The alteration, then, is this:—there were three ranks, landlords, farmers, labourers—two of theſe continue the ſame, but the remaining third is conſiderably encreaſed in reſpectability: whether this be an improvement or deterioration of the whole, I leave, Mr. Editor, to your conſideration. In fact, the improvement of agriculture is one of the moſt important objects that can occupy either the legiſlature or the individual. It is now perceived, that this improvement can only be effected by judicious experiments, conducted under the auſpices of ſcience, and liberal information. But if farms be frittered away, till they become an object not worthy the time and attention of men of knowledge and liberal education, a ſtop will, at once, be put, to the only means of making any ſpeed or effectual progreſs in the art. Your's, &c.

Durham, May 8, 1796. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On Eccleſiaſtical Reform.

THE learned Italian annaliſt, Muratori, ſays of Pope Julius III, "that he *had thoughts* of reforming the court of Rome; but left the care of putting it in execution to his ſucceſſors." *E penſaſſe anche a riformar la corte di Roma; con laſciarne nondimeno la cura a ſuoi ſucceſſori.* I do not find that any of his ſucceſſors have done more than *think* of it; and the probability is, that with all its multiplied offences on its head, full ripe in iniquity, and no longer able to maintain its ſway over the minds of men, it will fall, an unpitied and unreformed victim, to the ſpirit of the times. This, when it happens, will be an event whence much edification may be derived; but cannot we derive ſome anticipated wiſdom from the proſpect of it? May we not, with advantage, apply the caſe nearer home?

Some eminent perſons in the church of England, have alſo *had their thoughts* of reforming, and have even loudly declared their conviction of the neceſſity of it. Such opinions have, at times, found their way even to thoſe, who, by their ſtation, ſeem to have had it in their power, to bring about the deſired reformation. I believe, I do not wrong the preſent pious biſhop of London, in mentioning him as one whoſe name was pledged to the principle of reform; nor can it be doubted,

that ſeveral others on the venerable bench have entertained the ſame ſentiments. Yet—nothing is done. Not only have liturgies and articles remained juſt as they were; but church policy, church claims, and the ſpirit of the church, have not undergone the leaſt alteration, except it be in rendering them more rigorous, and leſs diſpoſed to any compromiſe with the riſing ſpirit which is ſo hoſtile to them. Some, perhaps, may think this conduct to be politically right; but before ſuch a concluſion is admitted, it may be proper to make a few reflections.

And, firſt, is it of no conſequence to render religion more rational? Has all the talk about it been idle wrangle? Are the ends in view, ſuch as may be effected by error as well as truth, by authority as well as argument, by compulſion as well as perſuaſion? It is preſumed, that few will chooſe to give the adverſary ſuch an advantage as to allow all this. Then, with reſpect to the proper ſeaſon—will the eternally repeated plea "this is not the time," avail any longer? What! is it not time to do every thing towards rendering religion pure and amiable, when ſo many are aiming at her very exiſtence? Ought ſhe now to aſſociate herſelf with force or fraud, when every eſtabliſhment founded on theſe bad principles totters to its baſis?

To be very explicit, I ſhall ſay, that the admirably ſkilful defences of Chriſtianity upon *general* grounds which have lately proceeded from churchmen high in ſtation and character, muſt loſe a great deal of their efficacy, as long as their authors are in a ſituation of being incapable of giving a plain anſwer to the queſtion, "What is this religion that you are perſuading us to receive—is it faithfully repreſented in the articles you have ſubſcribed, in the forms your duty obliges you to uſe? It ſignifies little to tell me, (an occupied and unlearned man) *where* it is to be found; have *you* ſatisfied yourſelves with what is to be found there? is your cloſet ſyſtem the ſame with your pulpit one? o, do you join in deluding us about a matter which you repreſent as of infinite importance?" Such queſtions as theſe *will* be aſked; and ſurely the reply ſhould be at hand.

I know, the faſhionable doctrine of the day is, that *every* eſtabliſhed religion, in its union with common morality and orderly government, poſſeſſes ſufficient claims to the attachment and ſupport of all good members of ſociety; and the mutual civilities which have of late paſſed between popery and proteſtantiſm, ſufficiently ſhow that they are, at preſent, deſirous to diſplay to the world their points of agreement, rather than of difference. But truth is not of ſo compliant a diſpoſition as policy; and the appeal having been once made to her, cannot now with conſiſtency be ſhifted off to an inferior court. It may be depended upon, that from the moment in which all religions are conſidered as equal, and are ſupported upon common grounds, the real influence of all is near its end. Among the numerous alarms France has afforded, *this* ought to be added; that a religion, kept up with all the circumſtances of pomp and parade, and allied to every thing great and powerful in the ſtate, may ſo entirely have loſt its hold on the belief and affection of its nominal profeſſors, that when its operation is moſt wanted, it ſhall be found no longer to have an exiſtence. It has ſtalked about, *magni nominis umbra*, the ghoſt of its former ſelf; and when preſſed by the hand that would lean upon it, it ſhrinks from the touch, a mere air-blown form of ſacerdotal veſtments.

I believe there is no way of preventing this cataſtrophe, but by removing from the clergy all ſuſpicion of their *acting a part*; by a diſunion of the intereſts of truth from thoſe of temporary and partial expedience; and by a manly conſiſtency and undiſguiſed openneſs in thoſe who undertake the defence of a revelation, which, if true, can admit no artifice or concealment.

London, May 29th. MONITOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER TO A FRIEND, ON WARBURTON, AND HURD. No. II.

My dear F.

WHEN I took leave of you in my laſt, I had been endeavouring, you will recollect, to remove any ſuſpicion of deſigned detraction which might ariſe from the application of a certain epithet to a celebrated critic. Thus prepared, allow me to ſay, that it is impoſſible the *learned* Commentator on Horace could mean to under-value, in the ſmalleſt degree, *any*, nay, that he ſhould not venerate in the higheſt, *every* obſervation, which, at any time, in any manner, on any ſubject, fell from the pen, or from the lips of his revered friend, who not

only

only united in his comprehenſive mind, the reſpective excellencies of * Ariſtotle and Longinus, but to theſe powers added an important ſcience, unknown, it ſhould ſeem, to either of the admired Ancients—(as will, no doubt, ſufficiently appear to every competent judge of their critical performances, eſpecially the Treatiſe of the former on Rhetoric)—a perfect inſight into human nature; and thus "ennobling the exerciſe of li-"terary by the juſteſt moral cenſure, at "length advanced criticiſm to its full "glory." Were it not for this awful reverence, which the RR. biographer has at all times, with equal ſincerity, no doubt, as warmth of affection, expreſſed for every doctrine, every opinion, every line, every ſentence in the multifarious works of his all-ſufficient maſter; an indifferent reader, on peruſing the curious paragraph we are examining, might be ſo far miſled by the ambiguity of the diction, as almoſt to doubt whether the RR. biographer were, in reality, much diſpleaſed with the opportunity, which the editor of Hume's Life afforded him, of diſclaiming the merit of ſo fine a work; which he could not, he ſays, in ſeeming contradiction to what he had ſaid in the preceding page, without injury to its author, take to himſelf. The RR. biographer ſeems, indeed, to ſuſpect, that he makes but an awkward figure in diſclaiming this ſo fine a work; as, in doing ſo, he was obliged to open the ſecret of their little ſtratagem, in which the grace of it, he ſays, mainly conſiſts; intimating, you will obſerve, that this *little ſtratagem* had other graces to recommend it.

But we will attend the RR. biographer, if you are diſpoſed to accompany me, through the remainder of his narrative. He now tells us, that having tranſcribed the remarks with little alteration, he wrote a ſhort introduction and concluſion, merely to colour the propoſed fiction. Here, at firſt, I was rather ſtartled at the bluntneſs of the expreſſion. The term *fiction*, unqualified by any ſoftening adjunct, carries with it the idea of deceit, of ſomething contradictory to truth. In this ſenſe it is, no doubt, very properly applied to the ſubject under conſideration; but from the general ſtrain of panegyric which runs through the whole account, I confeſs, I was not prepared juſt in this place to expect ſuch plain-dealing. We have ſeen in what light a *fiction* of the ſame ſort has been conſidered by the world; and in what manner the unhappy author of it has been treated.

Thus prepared, the Remarks were ſent to the preſs. Then, to crown the whole, it is declared, with an air of triumph, that the contrivance was not ſeen through: though the great contriver, with that modeſty and diffidence ſo congenial to his diſpoſition, was rather apprehenſive it would have been. In this even *he* was miſtaken. The diſguiſe, thin as it was, anſwered its purpoſe in keeping the real author out of ſight. Poor Chatterton was not, it ſeems, equally fortunate in the event of his contrivance. Here he was far out-done by theſe reverend maſters in the art of impoſition.

How far ſucceſs, in the one caſe, may ſerve to ennoble, or the want of it, in the other, to debaſe an attempt, in moral eſtimation eſſentially the ſame, I will leave with the profeſſors of caſuiſtry to decide. The ſpeculative moraliſt, unacquainted with the capricious tyranny of faſhion and cuſtom, when meditating in the retirement of his cloſet on the different nature of virtue and vice, would not ſurely eaſily be brought to abide by ſo precarious a criterion. Our friend H——s, for inſtance. Methinks I hear him now, in all the pride and conſcious dignity of virtue, exclaiming, with the poet,

"A knave's a knave to me in ev'ry ſtate;
"Alike my ſcorn, if he *ſucceed* or *fail*,
"Spours a court, or Japhet in a jail."

Pope.

That the moral quality of an action is in no degree affected by the relative ſituation of the agent, or by the ſucceſs, whether good or bad, with which it may be attended, appears, indeed, to be an axiom in ethics ſo plain and cogent, as to force immediate aſſent. Yet a very little intercourſe with the world will ſerve to ſhow, that the general eſtimation of mankind is regulated upon far other principles. Succeſs will always have a conſiderable influence on the public opinion. The importance and rank of the agent operates ſtill more powerfully. Thus, what in a poor unfriended boy was fraud and forgery, is recorded by a RR. prelate, in terms of high commendation, as a little ſtratagem, reflecting no ſmall ſhare of honor on the original

* See Dedication of Horace's Epiſtles to Auguſtus, with an Engliſh Commentary and Notes.

original contriver, and his admiring coadjutor; two divines, of great expectation in their profeſſion. I mean not to caſt any ſlight or reflection on the reſpectable parties engaged in this extraordinary * *adventure*, which the RR. biographer ſo minutely deſcribes: but if they are to gain ſo much credit for the ingenuity and ſucceſs of their *little ſtratagem*, let not poor Chatterton be irredeemably condemned for his contrivance, though perhaps not quite ſo ingenious, and certainly leſs ſucceſsful. Adieu.

June 7, 1796. O——N.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR, *Chicheſter, Apr.* 2.

THOUGH not a young man, I am a young meteorologiſt, and, perhaps, have ſomething of the eagerneſs, as well as the inexperience, which commonly accompanies a new purſuit: I was, therefore, much gratified in finding that the Firſt Article of the Firſt Number of your liberal and inſtructive Miſcellany conſiſted of Remarks on the unuſual Circumſtances of the Temperature of the laſt Year. As I do not know that any connected obſervations on the weather, made in this part of the ſouthern coaſt of our iſland, have been communicated to the public, I am willing to flatter myſelf, that my imperfect eſſays may open a way which may hereafter be purſued with ſome ſucceſs. I ſhall ſubjoin a table of the mean ſtate of the barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer (DE LUC's) the direction and eſtimated force of the wind, and the total of rain for the years 1794 and 1795, and another of the ſtate of the thermometer for each month of the year 1795. As an introduction to theſe tables, I beg leave to give a brief explanation of the principles on which they are conſtructed, and ſhall be happy to be favoured with ſuch remarks and corrections as any of your ingenious correſpondents ſhall think proper to communicate.

In keeping my regiſter, I have availed myſelf of a uſeful publication, entitled, "*The Meteorologiſt's Aſſiſtant, in keeping a Diary of the Weather.*" An obſervation is taken three times a day, viz. at 8, A.M. at 2, P.M. and at 8, P.M. The mean of the barometer and hygrometer is the mean of all theſe obſervations; that of the thermometer is only the mean of the two firſt, viz. thoſe at 8 A.M. and 2, P.M. the reaſon of which I ſhall preſently explain. The ſtate of the wind is alſo noted only at the two firſt obſervations. The *force* of the wind is gueſſed at; reckoning a very gentle breeze at 0.5. and a violent hurricane at 4.0. eſtimating the intermediate degrees as correctly as may be. The method of noting the ſum of the *directions* of the wind is, I fear, liable to objection. It is put down each time in the regiſter NE. SSE. SSW. &c. as it happens to be. At the end of each month the number of times in which each letter N. E. S. and W. occurs, is reckoned; and ſo many times is the wind conſidered as having had, in that month, a northerly, eaſterly, ſoutherly, or weſterly direction, which is expreſſed in numbers, under theſe reſpective letters; and the ſum of theſe numbers, through the twelve months of the year, is what is given in the firſt of the two following tables. I ſuſpect, it would have been better, if I had conſidered all thoſe winds to have a northerly direction which came from any point between north-weſt and north-eaſt; and all thoſe between north-eaſt and ſouth-eaſt to have an eaſterly one, and ſo on: but my ſituation with reſpect to any vane, or weather-cock, that I could depend on, is ſuch, as to prevent my making obſervations of this ſort with any degree of correctneſs. With reſpect to the *force* of the wind, I have only to add, that when a very high wind or ſtorm may have happened at night, or at a diſtance from the time of obſervation, the number expreſſing that degree of the wind's force is added to the numbers entered at the uſual hours. In this matter any attempt at great exactneſs ſeems unneceſſary; for if we had any machine or method fit to meaſure exactly the force of the wind, at any one inſtant, an obſervation every hour, and ſometimes much oftener, would be requiſite to give a correct ſtatement of the ſum of the wind's force during any one day. The ſame may be obſerved of the mean temperature of the day; we can only get at the relative mean of different climates and places: on this account, it is much to be wiſhed, that thermometrical obſervations were every where taken at the ſame hours. I have made choice of the hours 8, A.M. and 2, P.M. becauſe we have been favoured by Dr. HEBERDEN *(magnum et venerabile nomen!)* with a * table of the mean heat of every month in the year, for ten years, from obſervations taken at thoſe hours in London. From this view

* See Warburton on Grace, chap. iv.

* Philoſoph. Tranſact. Vol. LXXVIII.

of

of the ſubject, I am led to think that the thermometer invented by the late ingenious Mr. Six, and adapted to ſhow the greateſt and leaſt degrees of heat in the obſerver's abſence, is an inſtrument of leſs conſequence to the meteorologiſt than may have been imagined. The mean between the higheſt and loweſt degree of heat, obſerved in any one day, may be very diſtant from the true mean of the temperature of the whole of that day: to this true mean we can only make an approximation, near, indeed, in proportion to the number of obſervations taken; but ſtill it is only an approximation *. Philoſophers I apprehend, have not yet aſcertained at what hour of the day, or at what diſtance from ſun-riſing, the heat is neareſt the mean heat of the whole day. M. De Luc (*Sur les Modifications de l'Atmoſphere*, No. 595) infers, from obſervations taken every fifteen minutes, that the heat is neareſt the mean heat of the whole day, when the ſun has paſſed through about one fifth part of his diurnal arch in the heavens. I apprehend, the reſult of all obſervations of this nature muſt vary much, according to different ſituations and expoſures, to the prevalence of different winds in different climates, ſeaſons, &c. &c. From ſome obſervations made every hour, from ſun-riſing to ſun-ſet, on the varying temperature of the day, near the equinox juſt now paſſed, I find that the mean of the two obſervations at 8, A.M. and 2, P.M. approaches extremely near to the mean of all the hourly obſervations, from 6, A.M. to 6, P.M. which, on the other hand, was found to be very diſtant from the degree obſerved at 8 h. 24 min. A.M. the time of the true mean, according to M. De Luc's obſervations; but I am ſenſible that obſervations very often repeated, at different ſeaſons, and in very different circumſtances of weather, &c. are requiſite to aſcertain this matter.

I uſe two thermometers, both made by eminent artiſts, and very exactly correſponding with each other: one, which I diſtinguiſh by calling it A, is placed in a box open at bottom, at the diſtance of about an inch and a half from the wall, on the outſide of a window, about ſixteen feet and a half from the ground: it has a north-weſt expoſure, and is completely in the ſhade till long after 2, P.M. but though not at all affected by the direct rays of the ſun, I have certain reaſon to believe that this inſtrument is influenced by its reflected light and heat from ſome buildings extending at the diſtance of thirty or forty feet to the north and north-eaſt. The other thermometer, which I call B, is placed about four feet and a half from the ground, at the northern entrance of a low arched way in the garden. It is perfectly ſkreened from the influence either of direct or reflected light, yet the air has free acceſs to it. The difference of the temperature denoted by theſe thermometers is ſometimes very conſiderable. In a warm and clear ſummer day, with an eaſterly wind, A ſhall be ſometimes five, ſix, or even ſeven degrees above B at 2, P.M. On the contrary, a cloudy ſky and a weſterly wind will bring them much nearer to each other at that hour. In the ſummer and autumn, at 8, A.M. A is uſually half a degree, or one degree, higher than B, and at 2, P.M. it is from two to ſix degrees higher than B. In winter and ſpring, at 8, A.M. B is uſually from half a degree to a degree and half higher than A; and at 2, P.M. from half a degree to two degrees lower than A. Very rarely, within theſe two years, has B been higher than A, at 2, P. M. though ſeveral times it has pointed at exactly the ſame degree at that hour. Any very conſiderable deviation from theſe relative heights of A and B, at the hours mentioned, has been uſually followed by a proportional change in the temperature of the air, and very frequently by change of weather. The difference of the monthly mean of the two thermometers, when greateſt (which is always in the hotteſt months) has been 2°.05; when leaſt, it has been 0°.27+. In the tables, the mean is that of B; the extremes thoſe of A.

It is proper to remark, that the conſiderable difference obſervable in the ſtate of the hygrometer for the two laſt years, muſt, in part, be attributed to this circumſtance; that till the beginning of March 1795, this inſtrument was kept within doors, in a paſſage, at a great diſtance from any fire-place, and near a window which was frequently open: in this ſituation, however, it did not truly indicate the degree of moiſture of the external

* Perhaps the beſt method of aſcertaining the true diurnal mean of heat is that recommended by Mr. Six, of ſinking a thermometer a few feet beneath the ſurface of the ground, in a ſhady ſituation; as the true annual mean has been thought to be moſt accurately indicated by the conſtant temperature of deep wells and ſprings. In this place, the ſprings lie too near the ſurface for this purpoſe.

external air, as fully appeared from the range of the inſtrument being encreaſed almoſt twelve degrees, on its being afterwards kept without doors, in a box contrived ſo as to give free acceſs to the air, but to exclude rain and wind, and the rays of the ſun.

TABLE I.

Rain.					24.545	27.955
Wind.	Force.				515	644
	Direction.	W			375	386
		S			404	348
		E			287	319
		N			221	234
Hygrometer.	Mean.				66.465	72.15
	Leaſt Moiſture.				52.5	49.5
	Greateſt Moiſture.				86	94.5
Thermometer.	B Mean.				52.015	50. 4
	A Leaſt Height				27	16
	A Greateſt Height.				82	80
Barometer.	Mean.				29.964	29.937
	Leaſt Height.				28.82	28.94
	Greateſt Height.				30.64	30.67
Years.					1794	1795

TABLE II.

1795.	Thermometer. A Higheſt	A Loweſt	B Mean
January	44	16	28.05
February	50	25	36.25
March	54	27	41.55
April	65	38	49.67
May	75	43	56.77
June	73	44	58.57
July	76	53	60.36
Auguſt	76.5	55	63.13
September	80	52	63.17
October	67 5	46	56.54
November	57	25.5	43.43
December	54	35.5	46.6
January 1796	54.5	37.5	47.93

It is evident, that the inhabitants of this place experienced, during the rigour of the month of January, 1795, a comparatively moderate degree of cold. We had the advantage, in this point, over ſome other places in this county, and almoſt in the neighbourhood, as will appear from the ſtate of the thermometer, obſerved at the following towns. Lewes is about 38 miles to the eaſt of Chicheſter; Pulborough 17 miles to the north-eaſt; and Arundel 10 miles only to the eaſt, and at nearly the ſame diſtance from the ſea.

At Arundel, January 23, 9, P. M. the thermometer ſtood at 14°.

At Arundel, January 24, 9, P. M. the thermometer ſtood at 11°.

At Pulborough, January 20, 8, A. M. the thermometer ſtood 0°.

At Lewes, January 20, at day break, 1°.5.

At Lewes, January 22, at day break, 8°.

At Lewes, January 25, at day break, 3°.

The loweſt ſtation of the thermometer that I obſerved here (January 23, 11, P.M.) was 15°. Indeed we have had abundant proof, from the experience of ſix ſeveral winters, within the laſt twenty-

one

one years, that the ſituation of this city is peculiarly favourable to thoſe who are liable to ſuffer from extreme cold: and, with reſpect to the beginning of the laſt year, many obſervations concur to ſhow that the cold of that rigorous ſeaſon was much more intenſe near the eaſtern coaſt of England, than in places farther to the weſt. In the month of May, there was a great and ſudden tranſition from heat, unuſual at that ſeaſon, to cold, not leſs unuſual. The thermometer, on the 22d, at 2, P.M. ſtood at 75°, and on the 23d, at the ſame hour, at 74°.5. At midnight, between the 24th and 25th, it ſtood at 42°, and the following night, at the ſame hour, at 40°. A perſon of credit, who was abroad early in the morning of the 26th, affirmed, that he ſuffered nearly as much from the cold as he had done any time during the preceding winter. On the morning of the 20th of June (after the night ſo fatal to the newly ſhorn ſheep) ſnow was ſaid to have fallen on ſome high and expoſed ground to the north-weſt of this place. The month of September was ſtill more remarkable here than in London; its mean heat, (as appears by Table II) exceeding that of Auguſt by 0°.04, and that of July by 2°.81. M.

[*The concluding part of this Letter, deſcribing a remarkable Lunar Phenomenon, in our next.*]

Consumption of Food by Horses.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late ſcarcity of food (if it be yet proper to call it *late*) has not been without its advantages in pointing out ſources of economy and ſubſtitution, little thought of in happier times. It has likewiſe given ample occaſion for the diſplay of that charitable temper, which is one of the things that does real honour to our national character; and though the opulent have in general been able to gratify this diſpoſition with little or no exerciſe of ſelf-denial, yet many, even in that rank of life, have ſhown a very laudable readineſs to ſacrifice their habitual comforts, for the ſake of contributing to the public good. I have known thoſe who would no more have indulged in a hot roll at breakfaſt, than have committed one of the ſeven deadly ſins; and thoſe who diſcarded all bread from their diet, as rigorouſly as a Bramin abſtains from beef and mutton. I ſhall not enquire how far a ſolicitude for wiping away all reproach from the preſent bleſſed Church and King cruſade has uſurped the place of real regard to the poor, in exciting to theſe mortifications—let them have full credit for all their *apparent* humanity: nor ſhall I rigorouſly ſcrutinize into the good effects produced by the conſumption of the food of the poor by the rich; though it is manifeſt, that as all muſt ſubſiſt upon ſomething or other, the general ſtock of proviſions could not be very eſſentially aided by a mere interchange of articles. But my purpoſe, in the preſent letter, is, to ſhow to the really patriotic and humane, a mode by which their economical ſacrifices may be made infinitely more efficacious, than by theſe trivial and dubious exertions.

Nothing can be more demonſtrable than the clear loſs of eatable products, incurred by keeping *horſes* not employed in productive labour; and, perhaps, of all the imputed cauſes of that deficiency of ſupply from our own ſources, which we have of late years experienced, none goes ſo far in explaining the fact, as the exceſſive increaſe of theſe animals, for the uſes of luxury. I know not what calculation moſt to rely upon of the proportion of food conſumed by a horſe and a human being; but that of one of the former expending as much as three of the latter, cannot but be very moderate. Let us now ſuppoſe the common caſe of a married pair retired from buſineſs—a widow lady—an old batchelor—or a couple of maiden ſiſters—in circumſtances which authorize them to keep their chariot and pair. They live, perhaps, in a village near town, or in ſome provincial capital. The carriage is, undoubtedly, a convenience, as well as a credit: it takes them a morning airing, a dinner or tea viſit, and parades at the church door on Sundays. But what is the *public coſt* at which this elegant luxury is maintained? Reckoning the quadrupeds alone, brought up and trained with great care and expence, and certainly the beſt fed of their ſpecies, it is the ſtanding maintainance of at leaſt ſix human creatures, and that, upon the ſcanty eſtabliſhment of only the pair of coach horſes, without the footman's horſe to attend in country excurſions. But the coachman is likewiſe to be conſidered—one of the fatteſt and lazieſt of *his* ſpecies too; and, though adding to the number of human beings, yet kept at twice the expence of others, at leaſt as valuable, and probably as happy as he. Let, now, the poſſeſſors of this ſober, and apparently innocent luxury reflect, that they are thereby conſuming the entire means of comfortably ſubſiſting

seven fellow-creatures; and, after that, let them pleaſe themſelves with eating potatoe bread and rice pudding!

"But what can we do without a carriage?" they may ſay: "we are aged, infirm, ſickly, and accuſtomed to indulgence." It is eaſy to reply, you may do as well as the claſs a little below you, who keep their health, and enjoy life, with no other conveyance than their legs on common occaſions, and a public carriage on particular emergencies. You may at leaſt as uſefully take the air, by walking in your garden or the neighbouring fields, as ſhut up in a rolling room; you may viſit, as far as viſiting is good, in the ſame manner; and if, on a wet Sunday, you are ſometimes obliged to read a ſermon, and the leſſons of the day, at home, inſtead of being acceſſory to the colds and coughs of tender horſes and coachmen, probably your duty will be as effectually performed. "But why addreſs yourſelf to us alone? why not expoſtulate with the nobility and gentry, who keep their half dozen carriages, and a ſtable full of hunters, and their racers at Newmarket beſides—or your young bucks that drive four in hand, in phaetons and curricles?" Becauſe I believe *you* have ſome regard to the welfare of your inferiors—*they* have none.

If theſe good people ſhould have any uneaſy apprehenſions concerning the falling-off of the revenue, from their ceaſing to contribute to the horſe and carriage tax, let them make themſelves perfectly tranquil in the aſſurance that our heaven-born miniſter will find out ways and means ſufficient of getting at his ſhare of their property, and will gain ample retribution for the decreaſe of an old tax, by the ſubſtitution of a new one. It is clear, too, that the ſaving of 100l. or 150l. per ann. will enable them with eaſe to double or triple their quota to the public by patriotic donations, or other ſpecies of expenditure. One of the latter, I ſhall take the liberty of pointing out. Let them lay in annually an additional pipe of port, to give away as a medicine to their poor neighbours in thoſe dreadful fevers which hardſhip and low diet render ſo frequent. Of this excellent cordial, now totally out of the reach of the poor, the additional tax is ſaid at preſent to amount to as much as the whole coſt before Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration.

Your's, &c.

MISIPPUS.

June 4.

THE ENQUIRER. No. V.

QUESTION 5. *What has been the probable Origin of Idolatry?*

Ταῦτα μὲν γὰρ αὐτὰ νοῆσαι θεὸς ἂν ἦεν.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE THAT THESE THINGS SHOULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN FOR GODS.

Plut. de Iſid.

WHILE curioſity contents herſelf with gazing in aſtoniſhment at wonderful phænomena in the natural and moral world, philoſophy is induſtriouſly employed in tracing them to their origin; and is never ſatisfied till ſhe can aſſign a probable cauſe of their exiſtence. Among the appearances which the hiſtory of mankind affords to attract admiration, and to excite enquiry, few will be found more ſurpriſing than the practice, which has, at different periods, prevailed in every part of the world, of offering religious worſhip before certain natural bodies, animal or vegetable, or before images formed of wood, ſtone, or metallic ſubſtances, by human art. This is a practice of which we find innumerable traces in the moſt remote periods of hiſtorical record; which, amidſt all the changes that time has produced in opinions and cuſtoms, has never been loſt; and which, after all that religion and philoſophy have done to enlighten the world, is ſtill prevalent in many countries.

In former times, while the wiſe Roman was ridiculing the ſuperſtitious Egyptian, for worſhipping gods produced in his garden*, he was himſelf paying adoration before a piece of inanimate ſculpture. In the preſent day, while the African negro is bowing before his *fetiche*, and the Aſiatic Indian before his marble block, or groteſque image, the catholic Chriſtian is kneeling at the foot of his ſaint, or his crucifix. What does this practice import; and whence has it ariſen? It is difficult to believe that the term *idolatry* † has, in its ſtrict ſenſe, ever been applicable to any people: it is not conceivable, that men ſhould ever have been ſo ſtupid as to worſhip a ſtatue, and think it a man; or a block of wood or ſtone, and think it a god. When the honours of deification were beſtowed on Auguſtus, the rites of his temple were not performed to the ſtatue, but to the *manes* of the emperor. When worſhip was performed in the tem-

* O ſanctas gentes, quibus hæc naſcuntur in hortis Numina! Juv.

† From εἶδος, an image, λατρευω, to adore.

ple

ple of Jupiter, the homage was not paid to the ſtatue, but to the god. In Greece, in Egypt, and in every other country, the caſe muſt have been the ſame. The worſhip of idols, as ſuch, is not to be found, in modern times, even among the moſt ignorant and ſuperſtitious people. Bernier, a judicious traveller, relates, that he converſed with one of the pundits at Benares, on the worſhip of idols among the Hindoos, who told him, that though they had in their temples many ſtatues, both of ſuperior and inferior divinities, before which they proſtrated themſelves, preſenting them flowers, rice, oil, and other articles, with much ceremony, nevertheleſs, they did not believe that the ſtatues were the divinities themſelves, but only their image, or repreſentation; and that they honoured them only on account of the beings which they repreſented; that they were placed in the temples only to furniſh the people with ſome viſible object to fix their attention, and that, when they prayed, it was not to the ſtatue, but to him whom it repreſented (*a*)." There has never been a time, or place, in which men have believed, that by the incantation of a few holy words, a piece of wood, or ſtone, could be converted into a divinity. Idols have been, in all ages, the images, or repreſentatives, of beings whoſe exiſtence has been the object of popular belief.

Concerning the origin of the uſe of theſe ſymbols, and the manner in which they were firſt introduced, a due attention to a few leading facts in the ancient hiſtory of religion, may, perhaps, lead us to a ſatisfactory concluſion. The Hebrew writings, though they enable us to look back to a very remote period, caſt little light upon this ſubject. The account given, in the book of Geneſis, of Rachel's theft of her father Laban's *teraphim*, or gods*, proves, that domeſtic idols were in uſe at this early period; but in what manner, or for what purpoſe they were employed, does not appear. The idolatry of Egypt, and other neighbouring nations, is ſometimes mentioned in the Moſaic hiſtory, but without conveying to theſe diſtant times much diſtinct information concerning its nature and origin.

From various other records, we learn, that in ancient nations the moſt prevalent ſuperſtition was the worſhip of the heavenly bodies. In Chaldea, which formed a part of the kingdom of Babylon, anterior to the eſtabliſhment of the Egyptian monarchy, we find early traces of this worſhip. Believing the ſun, the planets, and the ſtars to be gods, who directed the deſtiny of mortals, the Chaldeans practiſed the art of aſtrological divination, and performed religious rites in honour of theſe divinities (*a*). We have the authority of the learned Jew, Maimonides (*b*), for the early exiſtence of this worſhip in Arabia, under the name of Sabiſm: and it is probable, and is, indeed, aſſerted by their hiſtorian, Abulfaragius (*c*), that this worſhip was borrowed, in very remote times, from the Chaldeans. In Egypt, according to Diodorus Siculus (*d*), the moſt ancient inhabitants acknowledged two great divinities, the ſun and moon, under the names of Oſiris and Iſis, by whom they believed the world to be governed, and on whom they ſuppoſed the birth, growth, and perfection of all the productions of nature to depend. The fabulous hiſtory of theſe two divinities, preſerved by Diodorus Siculus and Plutarch, may be interpreted as allegorical deſcriptions of their motions in the heavens, and of their influence, real or ſuppoſed, on the productions of the earth. The ſame remark is applicable to the Grecian fables of Hercules, whoſe twelve labours were probably allegorical repreſentations of the ſun's courſe through the ſigns of the zodiac. Among the Perſians, we learn from Herodotus (*e*), Strabo (*f*), and many other writers, that the ſun was worſhipped, under the name of Mithras: and to this day a Perſian ſect exiſts, called Guebres, deſcendants of the ancient diſciples of Zoroaſter, who worſhip the element of fire. The ſame worſhip is found among the Indians. Alexander offered ſacrifice to the ſun upon the borders of the Ganges, on his victory over Porus (*g*). The practice of the Indians, mentioned by Lucian (*h*), of worſhipping the riſing ſun, is continued to this day by the Bramins of Hindoſtan. In various parts of the eaſt are ſtill found remains of ancient edifices conſecrated to the ſun. If farther proof were neceſſary, of the general prevalence of this worſhip in ancient times, authorities might eaſily be accumulated to atteſt, that the firſt gods of the Greeks were the heavenly bodies; that in the moſt enlightened periods of Greece and Rome, the ſun, and other heavenly bodies, were

(*a*) Crawfurd's Sketches of the Hindoos.

* Gen. xxxi. 30.

(*a*) Job. xxxvii. 27. Diod. Sic. l. ii. c. 6. Herod. l. i. c. 181. (*b*) Mor. Nev. p. 3. c. 26. (*c*) Hiſt. Dynaſt. p. 2. (*d*) L. i, c. 10, 11. (*e*) Clio. c. 131. (*f*) Lib. xv. (*g*) Q. Curt. l. ix. c. 1. (*h*) de Sala.

worſhipped under various names; that the ſame kind of worſhip prevailed in the ancient northern nations, both of Aſia and Europe; that traces of this worſhip are found among the African and American ſavages; and that among the Peruvians the ſun was worſhipped in magnificent temples.

From the preceding detail, it evidently appears, that in almoſt all countries, the moſt ancient worſhip was that of the heavenly bodies. In this worſhip, it is probable, that the multitude conſidered the ſun, planets, and ſtars, as ultimate objects of adoration; but that the more enlightened looked beyond theſe viſible bodies, to one ſupreme, inviſible power, the firſt ſpring of their motions, and the primary cauſe of their influence in terreſtrial affairs. However this was, it is certain, that men did not conceive theſe objects of their worſhip to be inſenſible maſſes of matter, but believed them to be animated and intelligent beings: for worſhip, without intelligence in its object, would be an abſurdity too groſs for the moſt ignorant ſavage to adopt.

While men confined themſelves to the ſimple worſhip of the heavenly bodies, they were rather polytheiſts than idolators. If they were at all chargeable with idolatry, it was in making uſe of the viſible fires of heaven, as ſymbols of the inviſible divinities which were ſuppoſed to animate them, or in bowing before the ſun, as the viſible image of the univerſal ſoul of nature. Idolatry may be ſtrictly ſaid to have made its firſt appearance when men began to pay homage to thoſe divine powers, which they conceived to reſide in various parts of nature, but chiefly in the heavenly bodies, through the medium of certain terreſtrial ſymbols: and of this kind of ſymbolical worſhip, the earlieſt indications, which hiſtory furniſhes, are among the ancient Egyptians.

Hieroglyphics, or emblematical characters, were in Egypt at a very early period, appropriated to religious worſhip; and this allegorical language was founded upon a real or imaginary analogy between terreſtrial and celeſtial objects. Many of theſe hieroglyphic characters are ſtill preſerved; and, though it is found exceedingly difficult to decypher them, enough is diſcovered concerning them, to prove that they had an enigmatical meaning, depending upon reſemblances, real or imaginary. Theſe ſymbolical expreſſions the Egyptians employed both in their ſacred writings and in their religious inſtitutions. The images and ſtatues of their gods were emblematical expreſſions of their characters and actions. An hieroglyphic ſtatue of this kind is deſcribed by Euſebius (*i*), as repreſenting the new moon. Its figure was that of a man with a hawk's head, who ſubdues the Hippopotamus, a fierce animal, which repreſents Typhon, the principle of darkneſs: the hawk, being a known ſymbol of the ſun, is properly made the head of this ſymbolical figure, to denote that the moon receives its light from that luminary, as the body its life from the head.

In order farther to prove that animals were worſhipped in Egypt, not on their own account, either through gratitude or fear, but as emblems of celeſtial divinities, we may advert to the ox, honoured in Egypt under the name of Apis. If this animal had been worſhipped for its uſefulneſs, as ſome ſuppoſe, it could not have been neceſſary that the ſacred beaſt ſhould have had the figure of an eagle drawn upon its back; upon its ſhoulders that of a full moon; and over its whole body characters expreſſive of productive power. Ælian relates (*k*), that the number of ſymbolical characters drawn upon the conſecrated ox, was equal to that of the days of the moon. Hence it appears, that this animal was not worſhipped as an ox, but as a repreſentative of the moon, and as a collection of expreſſive emblems, relative, as Ælian ſays, to the order of the world and to nature. The ox, or bull, which was introduced by the Egyptian aſtronomers into the celeſtial ſphere, repreſented the ox conſecrated in the temples, under the name of Apis. The ſame theory may be applied to the lion, alſo conſecrated in the temples of Egypt. This animal was introduced into religious worſhip, not through terror of his formidable powers, but on account of certain ſymbolical relations which he bore to the ſun, and in reference to the influence which the ſun had upon the earth, while paſſing through the ſign of the zodiac which was appropriated to this animal (*l*). The Anubis, or dog, of Egypt, repreſented the dog-ſtar, or Sirius, the companion of Oſiris and Iſis (*m*). According to Ælian (*n*), the dog was honoured in Egypt on account of the relation which the dog-ſtar has to the over-

(*i*) Prep. Evang. l. iii, c. 11. (*k*) de Animal, l. xii, c. 7. (*l*) Ælian, ib. (*m*) Plut. de Iſid. (*n*) Ælian, l. 10, c. 45.

flowing

flowing of the Nile, which it ſeems every year, by its riſing, to ceaſe. It was not, then, the dog which the Egyptians worſhipped, but the divinity which was ſuppoſed to inhabit the ſtar Sirius, and which, probably, becauſe, like a faithful dog, it warned the Egyptians of the approaching overflow of the Nile, was repreſented by the conſecrated dog Anubis.

To theſe inſtances, it would be eaſy to add many others, to prove, that the worſhip of animals or images, among the Egyptians, was, in fact, the worſhip of the divinities which they repreſented; and that the idols themſelves, whether animate or inanimate, were nothing more than ſymbols. With reſpect to the relation which the conſecrated animals or images in the temples, bore to the imaginary animals, or other figures, in the celeſtial ſphere, it may be difficult to determine, whether, in ſome remote period, not the ſubject of hiſtorical record, the Egyptian aſtronomers marked the periodical phænomena of the heavenly bodies by ſymbols, which the prieſts *afterwards* adopted into their religious ſyſtem; or whether the prieſts *firſt* conſecrated certain animals, &c. as repreſentatives of the celeſtial divinities in the ſun, moon, and ſtars, and then the aſtronomer tranſferred them to the celeſtial ſphere. But whichever of theſe ſuppoſitions be admitted, it remains evident, that the whole apparatus of Egyptian worſhip was ſymbolical, and that the idolatry of the Egyptians originated in the uſe of emblematical repreſentations of the celeſtial divinities. Entire credit appears to be due to the account given of the ancient Egyptian worſhip by Lucian (*o*), who ſays, "The Egyptians divided the region of the heavens, in which the planets move among the fixed ſtars, into twelve portions, repreſenting each by ſome animal, choſen from the tribes of fiſhes, men, wild beaſts, birds, or cattle. Hence has ariſen a diverſity in their religious ceremonies; nor do all the Egyptians derive their divinations from all the twelve ſigns, but ſome make uſe of one ſign, ſome of another: thoſe who are under Aries, worſhipping the ram; thoſe under Piſces, refraining from fiſh; thoſe under Capricorn, refuſing to ſacrifice a goat; and thoſe under Taurus, paying religious honours to the bull; ſome propitiating one divinity, and ſome another."

(*o*) de Aſtrol.

A ſimilar explanation may be given of other forms which idolatry aſſumed in ancient times. When, in the Grecian mythology, the powers of nature were perſonified, and conceived to wear a human form, and were therefore thought to be properly repreſented by ſtatues, the idolatry remained the ſame, and conſecrated ſtatues, as the emperor Julian declares (*p*), were not regarded as gods, but as ſigns of their preſence, that men might honour them by their means. The monſtrous figures found in the temples of Hindoſtan, and among other Aſiatic nations, are only combinations of ſymbols, or emblematical expreſſions, of the attributes and actions of the divinities worſhipped by the inhabitants; and under forms the moſt groteſque, ludicrous, or indecent, is allegorically concealed ſome metaphyſical dogma, or ſome mythological tale.

In fine, from a long ſeries of evidence, it may be concluded, with a high degree of probability, that idolatry originated in the ſymbolical worſhip of the divinities which were ſuppoſed to reſide in the heavenly bodies; and that whether the idol has been a negroe *fetiche*, an Indian monſter, a Grecian ſtatue, or a Chriſtian image, it has been worſhipped, not as being itſelf a god, but merely as repreſenting, or, perhaps, in ſome inſtances, as animated by, ſome divine power.

Some writers have maintained that idolatry originated in the deification, after their deceaſe, of men, who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves by military exploits, by the invention of uſeful arts, or by other important ſervices to mankind; and that ſome of the numerous families of ancient divinities had this origin, ſeems probable from the fabulous hiſtory of Greece. But if the facts here adduced, and others, which are well known, be duly conſidered, it will be evident, that the claſs of gods which has ariſen from human *apotheoſis*, is of much more modern date than that of the celeſtial divinities, worſhipped by ſymbols in Egypt, and other ancient nations; and that the worſhip of theſe human divinities is only to be conſidered as an appendage to that of the heavenly powers. When great men, after their deceaſe, were ranked among the gods, it was by

Anne novum tardis ſidus te menſibus addas,
Qua locus Erigonen inter, Chelaſque ſequentes
Panditur: ipſe tibi jam brachia contrahit ardens
Scorpius, et cœli juſta plus parte reliquit. GEORG.

(*p*) Fragment. op. p. 537.

an impious fiction of flattery, reſembling that by which Virgil allots to Auguſtus a place in the zodiac, between Virgo and Scorpio:

From the preceding account of the origin of idolatry, it ſeems to follow, that idolatry, conſidered in a moral light, is, in ordinary ſituations, more an error of the head than of the heart: but the moral nature of idolatry is a queſtion of conſiderable difficulty, which the Enquirer refers, for the preſent, to the conſideration of his readers.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO the intereſting account in your laſt number of the Houſe of Savoy, &c. permit me to add the following. Your's, &c. M.

PRINCESS OF CARIGNAN.

This Lady, who is now in her forty-ſixth year, and widow to the late Prince of Carignan, is of the Houſe of Lorraine. Her wit, her beauty, and her amiable character have long rendered her one of the brighteſt ornaments of the Court of Turin, while her unaffected and engaging manners have endeared her to all ranks of people. Though ſomewhat paſſed her prime, the natural grace of her deportment, and the fine expreſſion of her countenance, ſtill continue to captivate. Her late huſband, the Prince, died in the year 1780; and, as it is ſaid, his death was owing to the following circumſtance: An Engliſh gentleman who was then upon his travels, having become enamoured of a certain Marchioneſs, much famed for her gallantry, determined to expreſs his attachment, by a midnight ſerenade, under the balcony of the beloved object, a cuſtomary compliment from every lover to his miſtreſs. As all the firſt performers were employed on this occaſion, it excited the curioſity of the Princeſs, who attended in the ſtreet, with a few ladies of her houſhold, and ſome noblemen of diſtinction. After the performance was at end, the princeſs propoſed to the Engliſh gentleman to take the band into the great ſquare, that all the company preſent might enjoy a dance *al freſco*. This having been complied with, the princeſs ſent for her huſband's regiment, and having ordered a wax-candle to be fixed in every ſoldier's *fuzee*, a circle was formed to keep off the populace, and the princeſs, with her companions, continued to dance till a late hour in the morning. When this was known at Court, the King and Queen were highly offended; and when the Prince of Carignan next appeared at the levee, he received a moſt ſevere rebuke, for having permitted the Princeſs to degrade herſelf in ſuch a manner. The prince was ſo much hurt by the circumſtance, that he immediately fell ill of chagrin and vexation, and died in the courſe of a few days.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE COAL MINES, AT WORKINGTON.

[*From Mr. Jars. See Mag. for May, p.* 282.]

WORKINGTON is eight miles diſtance from Whitehaven. Many mines of coals are wrought in its neighbourhood; that which is neareſt the town belongs to an individual, who has lately purchaſed the eſtate with the royalty. When he came into poſſeſſion, only one ſeam of coal had been wrought: but he has choſen to make farther ſearch, and has met with ſix workable ſeams, about nine or ten fathoms diſtant from each other. The upper ſeam is only two feet three inches thick; the leaſt thickneſs which will pay for working in this country. The reſt are all thicker; one is as much as ſeven feet; but it contains no more than four feet of coal; being ſeparated by two beds of black earth, called *metal*, of which I have ſpoken above. This earth is extremely vitriolic. I have ſeen a heap of it which had efflorеſced, and heated till it took fire: it emitted a vapour which condenſed into ſulphur in the openings from which it proceeded. The loweſt ſeam, which is ſixty fathoms perpendicular at the engine pit, is four feet thick of pure coal, and of an excellent quality.

The mines of Whitehaven and Workington have always been ſubject to foul air, which has coſt the lives of a great number of workmen. Six weeks before my arrival at Whitehaven, there had been ſix workmen dangerouſly wounded; and during my ſtay, there were two killed and many burnt in the mine at Workington.

This

This air is particularly dangerous, on account of its inflammable quality; ſince it inſtantly takes fire by the flame of a candle. To avoid this accident, they have many machines, called flint-mills. Theſe are compoſed of a ſquare frame of iron, about fifteen inches long by eight broad: in it are ſent [*fixed*] two axes, on one of which is a toothed wheel, ſeven or eight inches diameter, which turns a pinion on the other, of the diameter of abour an inch and a half. On the ſame axis with the pinion, is a ſmall wheel of ſteel, four or five inches diameter, and very thin. By help of one of theſe mills, a man will give light to five or ſix workmen. He ſupports the machine againſt his belly on one ſide, and againſt ſome fixed place on the other: with one hand, he holds a flint [*larger than a gun flint*] againſt the edge of the ſteel wheel, and with the other turns a handle fixed to the axis of the large toothed-wheel, which turning in the pinion gives a very rapid motion to the ſteel-wheel; and this, by its friction againſt the flint, ſends forth a copious ſtream of ſparks.

This machine, though leſs dangerous than any contrivance hitherto known, is not, however, perfectly ſecure; ſince the ſparks which it produces are capable of kindling the bad air [*when of a proper mixture of pure inflammable air*]. There was a very recent inſtance of this: at the time of the late accident, there was no fire or light in the place, except what was produced by the ſteel mills. When there is no circulation, and the foul air is too abundant, the ſparks give no light at all. In this caſe, the workmen quickly leave the place; otherwiſe they would probably periſh. They are ſometimes extremely ſick with it, and fall down ſenſeleſs. They would undoubtedly periſh by ſuffocation, if they were not quickly relieved by removal into the freſh air.

To prevent ſuch accidents, they always ſet a number of men to work in the ſame place; and theſe have the precaution to call to each other every five or ſix minutes; notwithſtanding which, there is not a week, that they are not obliged to bring out ſome of them into the air, quite ſenſeleſs. The effect of the bad air, in this caſe, reſembles that of an emetic, or a very irritating purge; it renders them ſick for many days.

When the foul air takes fire, the ſureſt way to avoid being killed, is, when they have time, to throw themſelves flat on the ground, and to bury their faces as far as they can in the mud.

Of thoſe who die, ſome have ſcarcely any marks of burning; others are ſcorched all over; others, again, have no external wound at all. The effects of this foul air are very ſingular: they may be compared to thoſe of gunpowder, fired in a cloſe place. Thoſe within reach of the flame, are quite roaſted, or at leaſt much burnt; the reſt ſuffer by the rapid and great dilatation of the air, which immediately takes place; theſe are infallibly ſuffocated, if they do not ſecure themſelves againſt the great condenſation and compreſſion of the air which ſucceeds, by throwing themſelves on their faces in the mud.

We are aſſured, that when an exploſion of foul air happens, there are fewer men killed by the fire, than by what they call *the return of the air* [*or blaſt*] and which may be called condenſation. I have converſed with a *maſter miner*, who has been burnt four or five times, and who bears very evident marks of it upon his face and hands: he informed me, that he always avoided the return of the bad air, by throwing himſelf flat on the ground with his face in the mud. The two men who periſhed two days before I was in the mine, and with whom the above-mentioned perſon was, were killed by the return of the air, and were not at all burned; whilſt thoſe who were with them *were* burned, but in no danger of loſing their lives.

Another very ſingular circumſtance of which I was informed, is, that perſons ſuffocated by the air, preſerved heat in the joints of their bodies, and were not ſtiff till after two or three days. It is aſtoniſhing that, with ſuch frequent accidents, they do not employ all imaginable means [*they do*] to ſave theſe poor unfortunate people, who probably do not die till a long time after the ſuffocation.

The upper ſeam of the mine at Workington is not at preſent wrought. It contains in its old workings, a vaſt quantity of foul air. From theſe to the day they have conducted a ſmall tube, the mouth of which is not more than an inch and a half in diameter; from this tube, there continually iſſues a ſtream of bad air, which is ſet on fire and burns perpetually, throwing up a *jet* of flame, about a foot high above the mouth of the tube. This flame is eaſily extinguiſhed, by giving it a blow with a hat: after which, if the finger be applied to the opening, a cool

ſtream

ſtream of air is perceived to iſſue. I preſented a candle at leaſt ſix inches above the opening, and it took fire immediately. The flame is blueiſh, and like that which riſes from ſpirits of wine. It is very extraordinary, that the fire does not communicate by this tube, with the body of foul air in the mine; into which it would be the height of imprudence to go with a light.

Not long ago, there was a ſimilar tube above the mines at Whitehaven; but at preſent, all theſe works are open, and there is a complete circulation in the mine. The director at that time propoſed to the magiſtrates, to conduct from the mine different tubes into every ſtreet of the town, and by this means to light the ſtreets during the night.

When the exploſion of foul air ſets fire to the mine, which does not often happen, the moſt certain expedient is to ſtop the fire engine, and to ſuffer the waters to riſe to the place where the fire is.

There are many conduits [*or air courſes*] made with boards, and many doors in the mines, at Whitehaven, to introduce and renew the air in many works. Theſe produce a very good effect; and ſerve as new proofs of the theory, which I have eſtabliſhed in the 15th memoir, and of the application which I have given of it. A perſon need not be a very deep natural philoſopher, to ſee that by means of the principles which I have eſtabliſhed, it is not very eaſy to expel the bad air from dangerous mines. Accidents happen only becauſe the air is not renewed, and becauſe it is rarefied by an inflammable, bituminous, and very ſubtile matter, which continually evaporates from the bed of coal. What proves this is, that, after an exploſion, the people may work for many days in the ſame place without danger. I have gone through many places in theſe mines, where workmen have formerly been killed, but where, at preſent, there is not the leaſt danger, becauſe a complete circulation of air has been introduced into them. The mines at Whitehaven are very convenient by their ſituation, for facilitating the renewal of the air; ſince the mouths of ſome of the pits are much more elevated than thoſe of others. This is not the caſe at Workington, where the pit mouths are nearly upon a level: but by help of a conduit, of no great width, one of the extremities of which ſhould be continued along the mine, in proportion as the works are advanced, while the other ſhould terminate in the furnace of the fire engine, they might eſtabliſh a current of air, fully ſufficient to ſecure the ſafety of the workmen.

It is reckoned, that the coal mines in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven, Workington, Harrington and Maryport, produce daily a thouſand tons of coal, each of which weighs 14 cwt*. Moſt of this coal is exported to Ireland, and ſells on board the veſſel at 3s. 4d. the above meaſure. The duty on coals exported, is reckoned about a ſhilling a Newcaſtle chaldron [*for three ſuch tons*].

The coal taken at the mines, for the conſumption of the country, is ſold at twopence a ton leſs, but then the ſmaller coal only is ſold in this way. It appeared to me, that the coal they burned in the town was very ſtony.

They have waggons and waggon ways, as at Newcaſtle. The coal is of the ſame ſpecies as that of Newcaſtle; but its quality is reckoned not quite ſo good.

Iron Forge, near Workington.

Near Workington, a ſmall river falls into the ſea, on which an iron forge has lately been eſtabliſhed, at about half a mile from the town. By all appearances, it will become conſiderable. There is already one high furnace at work; and another is building. That which is at work, is ſupplied only with charcoal from Scotland. The ſame ſpecies of minerals are employed, as at Clifton furnace and Carron. The principal one is a kind of *tête vitrée*, *glaſskopf* of the Germans, which in England is called *kidney-ore*. The mine of this (from which alſo Carron is ſupplied) is three or four miles from the forge. Another kind is brought out of Lancaſhire; beſides which, different kinds of *iron ſtone* are extracted near the forge.

The pig-iron which proceeds from this *charcoal*-furnace, is refined upon the ſpot into very good malleable iron. The furnace which they are building, is intended to ſmelt the ore with coaks, for the purpoſe of making only caſt-metal goods, from the pigs thus obtained.

The waggon-way from the mine to the ſhips, paſſes directly by the foundry.

They are at preſent building a ſlitting mill, and forming ſeveral other eſtabliſhments for the forging of anchors, and all ſorts of iron goods.

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* In 1794

Whitehaven	900 tons
Harrington	300
Workington	350
Maryport	300
	18500

Of

For the Monthly Magazine.

Of an Argument for the Antiquity of Human Civilization.

Seu Libra——ſeu tyrannus,
Heſperiæ Capricornus undæ,
Utrumque noſtrum incredibili modo,
Conſentit aſtrum. Hor.

THE ſigns of the zodiac are called Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, and Piſces. From obſervation, it is known, that at the vernal equinox the Sun formerly roſe in Taurus: he now riſes in Aries: he will riſe in Piſces. This retrogade motion, or preceſſion of the equinoxes, takes place, according to Newton, at the rate of about 50 ſeconds yearly, or 1 degree 12 minutes ſecularly. The equinox recedes, then, in 72 years one degree; in 2160 years, one ſign; in 12,960 years, ſix ſigns; and will have performed the whole cycle of revolution in 25,920 years. After that period the equinoxes and ſolſtices will again occur in preciſely the ſame ſigns as at preſent.

Simple inſpection ſufficiently proves that theſe ſigns were invented and named at ſome period when the ſolſtice occurred during the ſun's ſtay in Cancer, and the equinox in Libra; the former emblem obviouſly alluding to the retrogade motion which the ſun ſeems at that period to aſſume, the latter emblem to the equipoiſe of day and night, occurring at each equinox. The ſigns of the zodiac, then, came into uſe either about 900 years before the vulgar æra, when the ſummer ſolſtice fell in the 15th deg. of Cancer, and the autumnal equinox in the middle of Libra, or about 13,860 before the vulgar æra, when the winter ſolſtice fell in Cancer, and the vernal equinox in Libra. No intermediate period will account for the choice of theſe two emblems.

Which is the true date of the invention, authorities do not enable us to decide. Ariſtotle (de Cœlo, l. ii. 12) merely ſays, that the Ægyptians and Babylonians had accumulated many aſtronomical obſervations. Pliny (l. vii. 56.) repeats that ſome aſcribe the invention of aſtronomy to the Aſſyrians, and ſome to the Ægytians. Diodorus Siculus (l. i. 69.) decides for the ſuperior claim of the latter, and (l. i. 81.) reports that the Babylonians were an Ægyptian colony. Tatian (Orat. ad Græc p. 3.) ſays, on the contrary, that the Ægyptians went to ſchool to the Babylonians for their aſtronomy. Macrobius, and the author of the aſtrological work aſcribed to Lucian, point to Ægypt as the ſource of aſtronomic knowledge. But Herodotus (lib. ii.) although he aſcribes to their invention the diviſion of the year into twelve months, does not mention the zodiacal ſigns. Thus much, however, ſeems clear, that the Greeks had their aſtronomy immediately from the Ægyptians.

Since, then, external teſtimony fails, appeal muſt be had to internal evidence.—In the nomenclature of the ſigns, it is obvious to expect a calendar of nature, a deſcription of the ſucceſſive phænomena of the year, a catalogue of agricultural labours practiſed in the country where this invention originated. Accordingly, if Cancer be ſuppoſed to have denoted originally the winter ſolſtice, and Libra the ſpring equinox, the whole appears to be ſuch an almanac for the climate of Ægypt, and for no other. The Scorpion grows troubleſome there in April. The time to begin warfare, to which the Bowyer ſeems to allude, was May, when the riſing of the Nile was about to render the men uſeleſs at home. The Capricorn was a figure half goat and half fiſh, evidently deſcriptive of the partial inundation which has taken place in June: the goats can then browſe upon the hills, while half the land is inhabited by fiſhes. The inundation continues through the watery ſign of July. In Auguſt the flood abates, denoted by fiſhes taking an oppoſite direction. In September the Sheep can already be driven down into the meadow. In October the Bull is yoked to the plough. The Twins, or rather the Children, are emblematic of rapid growth. The Crab denotes the retrograde motion of the ſolſtitial ſun. The Lion indicates the tawny colour which the ears in January aſſume. And the Virgin is a gleaner crowned with corn, the favourite emblem of harveſt. Can theſe ſigns, therefore, be any thing but an Ægyptian almanac, and that more than 15,000 years old?

The ſubſtance of the foregoing argument was, I believe, firſt broached by Baillie, in his Hiſtory of Aſtronomy, and has been reſtated by Dupuis, in his Origin of all Worſhips. It is formed to make a ſtrong impreſſion upon thoſe who, with Toulmin, Monboddo, and others, incline to the doctrine of the eternity of the world.

Thoſe who receive the more probable hypotheſis of a recent * and ſpecific begin-

* Hume's argument in this behalf, from the ſtill imperfect diſſemination of uſeful vegetables (Dialogues concerning Natural Religion, P. VI. p. 447) is very cogent.

sing of human population, may think the following reasons satisfactory for placing the invention of the zodiacal signs within 900 years of Christ.

I. The progressive deficcation of the sea, first ascertained by Celsius, probably goes on with a velocity diminishing as the extent of marine surface. But, if it has always taken place only at the slow rate by him assigned, the low lands of Ægypt cannot even then have emerged from the womb of the waters above four thousand years ago. This will preclude the choice of the earlier æra, fixed upon by the French philosophers, for the construction of their supposed calendar of the inundable region.

II. The Chaldeans began their year of Nabonassar, on the same Thoth with the Ægyptians, and made it of the same length: and the Thoth of the *first* year of Nabonassar fell upon the 15-26 February. Now the Thoth of this year of 365 days moves backwards 33 days 5 hours in about 137 years, and therefore fell upon the vernal equinox 137 years before the æra of Nabonassar began, or 884 years before the Christian æra.

Consequently, both the Chaldeans and the Ægytians had their year from some other nation, who had invented and introduced it 884 years before the Christian æra: or, if it began originally upon the day next after the vernal equinox, 888 years before Christ. Two nations cannot adopt an arbitrary mode of dating but from a common source. This mode of dating, although arbitrary when received by these nations, once accorded with natural phænomena: it was therefore invented then. It is too artificial to have accorded accidentally.

But if the year of 365 days, and 12 months, certainly originated nearly 900 years before Christ, and was as certainly unknown to the Ægyptians for at least 137 years, it is obviously probable, that the connected invention of the zodiacal signs also originated at the same period among the same people, and came secondarily to Ægypt, instead of having been, for milleniums, the unseen possession of their priests. Whencesoever the Ægyptians derived one part of their astronomical knowledge, they are likely to have derived another.

III. Probably, the whole Ægyptian nation, but certainly their civilizers, came from the remote east, suppose Guzerat.—The resemblance between the Colchians and Ægyptians, insisted upon by Herodotus, may best be explained by supposing them to have radiated from a common centre, farther east than Babylon. The lotos was consecrated by the religion of the Ægyptians, as the type of production, generation, and fertility; while the only species of lotos adapted for this emblem is to be found in Hindoostan, and is so consecrated in the religion of that country.—The Ægyptians, then, had at least common instructors with the nations of Dekkan.—Among these nations, the same zodiacal signs, in the same order, are introduced: the inference seems inevitable, that all these things derive from the primæval nation to which the Chaldeans and Ægyptians owe their year. The following extract, from the Retnamala of Sripeti, is contained in the Asiatic Researches, vol. ii. p. 289: "The *sheep*, *bull*, *crab*, *lion*, and *scorpion*, have the figures of those five animals respectively. The *pair* are a damsel, playing on a vina, and a youth weilding a mace. The *virgin* stands on a boat, in water, holding in one hand a lamp, in the other an ear of rice. The *balance* is held by a weigher, with a weight in one hand. The *bow* by an archer, whose hinder parts are like those of a horse. The *sea-monster* has the face of an antelope. The *ewer* is a water-pot, borne on the shoulder of a man who empties it. The *fishes* are two, with their heads turned to each other's tails, and all these are supposed to be in such places as suit their several natures." Now what should forbid detecting in this oriental zodiac, a natural calendar of some primæval nation, constructed only 900 years before Christ? It will suffice to assign an hypothetical situation to this nation in the Penjab, in the highest parts of the Sind, or of the Ganges, where *rice* can be cultivated. The *lamb* (as the Persians call this sign) may have denoted the time for beginning to kill and eat the young sheep. The *bull* that of plowing in the seed. The *pair* mark the age of growth. The *crab* is the solstitial period of summer. The *lion* extreme heat. The *virgin* is the time of sowing rice. which is performed by women, who lay the steeped grains upon a plank, and let them slide into the water, in order that they may grow up in right lines. The *balance* is the autumnal equinox now. The *scorpion* marks a period of contagion. The *archer* the season for hunting. The *monster*, half antelope, half fish, may express the passage of the year, from a windy to a wet weather. The *bucket* describes the time for flooding the rice-meadows; and the *fishes* the month of spawn.

To

To conclude, the zodiac can have been invented but at one * of two specific periods: all the facts are compatible with the later date; many seem incompatible with the early date: we are bound, then, to admit the more recent, as the only probable period of the invention, and to reject this French argument for the antiquity of human civilization.

June 6, 1796.

MEDITATIONS ON A GENERAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE taken up the pen to offer to the consideration of your readers, a few reflections on the peculiar advantages which attend a GENERAL ELECTION; but as in a Miscellany like your's, it would be very unpleasing to interrupt the entertainment your readers have a right to expect, it is absolutely necessary for me to premise, that it is no part of my intention to enter into a discussion of the various questions which have lately agitated the public mind, respecting the duration of parliaments:—It is not my purpose to enquire whether one, three, or seven years ought to be the age of a parliament; whether the elections ought to remain as they are; or whether universal suffrage would not be more for the advantage of the nation? These questions I leave to be discussed in St. Stephen's Chapel, Coachmaker's Hall, the Old Bailey, or any other place where the friends of reform happen to meet. What I shall now trouble you with, is little else than a *meditation* on the *moral* and *religious effects* of a *General Election*.

And, first, sir, let us contemplate with a becoming reverence, a spectacle which has no parallel in the most virtuous periods of antiquity, upwards of five hundred and fifty gentlemen of property, many of high rank, pressing forward with the most earnest struggle, and warm zeal, to a situation in which they may consult for the good of their country. Let us mark their anxiety, how patriotic! their professions, how fervent! their purposes, how disinterested! Methinks the golden age is again revived, and *I* see embodied all the virtues which poets and painters have feigned. But how imperfect the verses of the one, or the *canvass* of the other, to express the panting breasts of our British patriots, contending who shall have a share in the salvation and preservation of their country!

To obtain this, let us remark, is not a matter of easy attainment; and that they must suffer severely in those respects upon which men are apt to set the highest value. Yet despising that worldly wisdom which is peculiar to low and selfish minds, they sacrifice their riches, their time, their health, and not unfrequently their reputations, in the good cause; despising the opinion of the world, spurning that wealth which their ancestors accumulated with so much pains, and throwing aside every consideration capable of damping their zeal, or weakening their support. Is this nothing? Is it nothing, in an age of misers and of self-interested men, that so great a number should be found ready to beggar themselves that others may be rich; and to consign themselves even to reproach, and shame, and anguish, that the nation may acquire fame, and honour, and happiness? We have heard much of the religious mortifications of former days, and we have read of the contempt with which philosophers were accustomed to view the luxuries of life; but how insignificant do such pretenders to fortitude and disinterestedness appear, when compared to the voluntary penance of a county canvass, or the meek resignation of a martyr on the hustings! To be reviled, to be hissed, to be buffeted, and to be *devoured*, and to bear all this with mildness, argues a fortitude more easy to be celebrated than to be equalled.

Secondly, sir, and connected with the above, is the HUMILITY of gentlemen during a General Election. Humility is the first of Christian virtues, and the most attractive. Hear in what humble, and self-debasing language they address the people: They profess (and who will not believe them?) that "they are unfit for the high honour they aspire to;"—that "many persons might be found infinitely better qualified"—that "an anxiety for the public good has ever been their ruling principle"—that "with their latest breath, they will remember the honour done to them"—that they apply "with most perfect submission"—that "they can refer to the whole tenor of their conduct"—that "their conscience has ever been their guide"—and,

* Sir W. Jones says, in the Asiatic Researches, vol. ii. p. 395, that the Brachmans assert the names of the zodiacal stars to occur in the Vedas. If so, these Vedas must have been composed within 900 years of the Christian æra.

in a word, that they are "moſt ſubmiſſive, moſt devoted, moſt grateful, moſt humble, moſt obedient, moſt obliged, and moſt faithful *."

Condeſcending and affable, they addreſs the meaneſt perſons with as much reſpect and kindneſs, and often indeed with more of thoſe endearing qualities, than they would employ in addreſſing a perſon of much higher rank. They viſit the pooreſt cottage, and ſpeak comfort to the needy and diſtreſſed, not that comfort, however, which conſiſts in *words* only, but they adminiſter that ſubſtantial relief which alone beſpeaks a generous mind. And how does it raiſe human nature in our opinion; how much are we flattered in our idea of its dignity, to behold two men, widely differing from each other in ſentiment and intereſt, yet eagerly contending who ſhall moſt liberally relieve the wants of the poor and needy; who ſhall moſt extenſively ſtudy the diſtreſſes of human life; who ſhall moſt *opportunely* feed the hungry, and clothe the naked! Glorious emulation! Should no other conſequence ariſe, let this alone convince the obſtinate and the unbelieving, that a general election was not made in vain.

But, thirdly, ſir, while we admire this diſplay of the Chriſtian graces, let us not be inſenſible to the other happy effects, which ariſe from the ſame cauſe. Let us contemplate that ELEVATION of MIND, and that IMPROVEMENT of the INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES which is openly declared and pronounced to an aſtoniſhed world. How many declare, that till now they never had "a perfect ſenſe"—that till now they never had a "ſtrong ſenſe"—that till now they never acquired a "laſting ſenſe?" It is much, ſir, when we find ſome hundred perſons, of whom before we had but a mean opinion, if any, on a ſudden becoming "perfectly ſenſible"—"proud of our good opinion"—and "flattered by our generous ſupport." It is much to learn that the diffident can "rely with confidence"—that the humble are "highly honoured"—that the obſcure are "in a ſituation to manifeſt their zeal"—and that the hardeſt hearts have been "penetrated with a laſting gratification."

Such are ſome of the advantages which accompany a GENERAL ELECTION. Happy ſhould I be, could I ſtop here, and conſider my ſubject as finiſhed: but as human affairs are conſtituted, nothing is free from a mixture of baſe alloy, and it is the duty of a hiſtorian to record faithfully what may be againſt as well as for his ſubject. With all the advantages we have recorded, it muſt not be denied, that the perſons who are moſt *benefited* on this occaſion, are almoſt immediately afterwards conſiderable ſufferers by the loſs of SIGHT and MEMORY, to ſuch a degree, indeed, that they are not able to recognize any of their acquaintances, nor recollect a twentieth part of the profeſſions and promiſes they made. To what this is owing, I do not pretend to know; whether to ſome irregularity of *diet* (which, it muſt be confeſſed, is, at ſuch times, not of the moſt temperate kind) or to ſomething faulty in the original formation of the organs of ſight, and the powers of memory. The whole, it is true, are not affected in this manner; but the few that eſcape, bear, I am ſorry to ſay, but a very ſmall proportion to the others. On this ſubject, however, I ſhall only obſerve, that as it is a well-known diſorder, it is rather ſingular, that no remedy has been found, or rather *made uſe of*, for I am certain a remedy might eaſily be uſed, which, if it did not expel the diſorder altogether, might prevent the patient from having it a SECOND TIME. I am, ſir,

Your humble ſervant,

June 8, 1796. C.

* See the Newſpapers for the laſt ſix weeks, *paſſim*.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIMILES OF HOMER, VIRGIL, AND MILTON (CONTINUED).

THE laſt Paper inſenſibly brought me into what I meant to make the ſecond diviſion of ſimiles, thoſe from

METEORS, LIGHTNING, THUNDER, AND CLOUDS.

To proceed with the firſt of theſe appearances: Milton has a ſtriking and highly wrought ſimile, derived from the *ignis fatuus*:

——— As when a wand'ring fire
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night
Condenſes, and the cold environs round,
Kindled thro' agitation to a flame,
Which oft, they ſay, ſome evil ſp'rit attends,
Hovering and blazing with deluſive light,
Miſleads th' amaz'd night wand'rer from his way
To bogs and mires, and oft thro' pond and pool,
There ſwallow'd up and loſt, from ſuccour far;
So gliſter'd the dire ſnake. PAR. L. ix 634.

This

This ſimile has, in an eminent degree, that union of moral with natural reſemblance, which conſtitutes the perfection of this kind of figure. The attendant *evil ſpirit*, the *deluſive light miſleading* the *wanderer* to *danger* and *deſtruction*, *far from ſuccour*, have as much reference to the *character* and *ſituation* of the Serpent and Eve, as the *glittering light* of the meteor has to the *ſhining ſkin* of the ſnake. This exactneſs of adaptation is only to be expected from the poet of a cultivated and critical age, and is, therefore, ſeldom found in Homer, nor is it frequently remarkable in Virgil.

Another meteorous phænomenon, the *aurora borealis*, could only have eſcaped the notice of the ancient poets, from its great uncommonneſs in their ages or countries. Virgil, indeed, alludes to it in his account of the prodigies at the death of Cæſar; but an appearance ſo unuſual as to be a prodigy, could ſcarcely be applied as a ſimile. Even Milton ſpeaks of it as portentous, when he deſcribes it as an object of ſimilitude to the martial exerciſes of the fallen angels:

As when to warn proud cities, war appears
Wag'd in the troubled ſky, and armies ruſh
To battle in the clouds; before each van
Prick forth the aery knights, and couch their ſpears
Till thickeſt legions cloſe; with feats of arms
From either end of heav'n the welkin burns.
PAR. L. ii. 533.

Poets whoſe genius and ſubject led them to ſearch for images of terror and ſublimity, could not poſſibly overlook the aweful occurrence of thunder and lightning; in which, ſolemnity of ſound, brilliancy of appearance, ſwiftneſs of motion, and vehemence of action, all unite to impreſs the imagination. One of the earlieſt ſimiles in Homer, is a noble one, derived from this ſource. After his minute catalogue of the Grecian army, the effect of which is to inſpire a high idea of its force, he ſuſtains the image of grandeur he had excited, by thus deſcribing their march to the enemy:

Earth groaned beneath: as when the thund'ring Jove
Smites in his wrath the rocky Arime,
Bed of Typhæus huge: thus loud the ground
Rebellow'd to the tread of numerous feet,
That ſwiftly croſs'd the plain.
IL. ii. 781.

Milton, in like manner, compares the ſound of a great aſſembly, to diſtant thunder. When the council of Pandemonium is diſſolved, he ſays,

Their riſing all at once was as the ſound
Of thunder heard remote.
PAR. L. ii. 476.

In the following ſimile, the velocity and brilliancy of lightning are the circumſtances of compariſon applied to the figure of Idomeneus ruſhing to battle:

Forth ſprung the hero, like the lightning's flaſh
By Jove's own hand from bright Olympus hurl'd,
His ſign to mortals, beaming ſplendour round:
So ruſhing to the war, his brazen arms
Gleam'd on his breaſt. IL. xiii. 240.

There are two ſimiles in Homer and Virgil, ſomewhat ſingular in their application, in which, affections of the mind are reſembled to the flaſhing of lightning. The agitation of Agamemnon, during the night after the failure of his endeavours to appeaſe Achilles, is thus deſcribed:

As when, preparing deluges of rain,
Or hail, or ſnow to whiten all the fields,
Or opening the big throat of cruel war,
The ſpouſe of Juno lightens; full as faſt
Groan'd Agamemnon from his inmoſt breaſt.
IL. x. 5.

The apparent reſemblance here, is confined to the ſole circumſtance of *frequent repetition*; yet there is alſo a degree of ſecondary ſimilitude in the calamitous events preſaged by the lightning, and the diſtreſsful ſituation of Agamemnon which excited his groans. The other ſimile referred to, is in that voluptuous paſſage of the Æneid, where Venus exerts her alluring powers upon Vulcan, in order to procure celeſtial armour for her ſon. The effects are thus repreſented:

——— ille repente
Accepit ſolitam flammam: notuſque medullas
Intravit calor, & labefacta per oſſa cucurrit:
Haud ſecus atque olim tonitru cum rupta coruſco
Ignea rima micans percurrit lumine nimbos.
ÆN. viii. 388.

His bones and marrow ſudden warmth inſpire,
And all the Godhead feels the wonted fire.
Not half ſo ſwift the rattling thunder flies,
Or forky lightnings flaſh along the ſkies.
DRYDEN.

This is an inadequate tranſlation, ſince the circumſtance of *ſwiftneſs* is the only one pointed out in the reſemblance; whereas in the original, the "fiery chink running acroſs the clouds," is obviouſly put in parallel with the "flame" of love, pervading the inmoſt parts with its "heat." The ſimilitude is juſt and poetical.

Light

Light glancing from the ſurface of water, is by the ſame poet compared to the wavering thoughts which occupied the breaſt of Æneas, when agitated with variety of cares. This ſimile, which is of the *ingenious* kind, is borrowed from Apollonius Rhodius, but wrought up by Virgil, with great beauty of language :

——— animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc,
In parteſque rapit varias, perque omnia verſat.
Sicut aquæ tremulum labris ubi lumen ahenis
Sole repercuſſum, aut radiantis imagine lunæ,
Omnia pervolitat late loca, jamque ſub auras
Erigitur, ſummique ferit laquearia tecti.
Æn. viii. 22.

A thouſand thoughts his wavering ſoul divide
That turns each way, and points to every ſide.
So from a brazen vaſe the trembling ſtream
Reflects the lunar or the ſolar beam :
Swift and eluſive of the dazzled eyes,
From wall to wall the dancing glory flies ;
Thence to the cieling ſhoot the glancing rays,
And o'er the roof the quiv'ring ſplendour plays.
Pitt.

I find but one reference in ſimile to that beautiful celeſtial appearance, the *rainbow* ; and this, indeed, can ſcarcely be termed a compariſon, ſince it is only painting one object by another, nearly reſembling it.—Minerva's deſcent to raiſe the drooping ſpirits of the Greeks after the death of Patroclus, is thus deſcribed by Homer :

As Jove to mortal view his radiant bow
From heav'n extends, a ſign of direful war
Or chilling cold, which interrupts the toil
Of lab'ring hinds, and ſaddens all the flocks :
Thus, ſhrouded in a radiant cloud, the hoſt
Of Greeks ſhe enter'd and the warriors rous'd.
Il. x. vii. 547.

The deſcription of the rainbow is very faint ; and its *character*, as an inauſpicious ſign, ill accords with the purpoſe of the celeſtial viſitant in the preſent inſtance.

Clouds are ſtriking objects, not only in their viſible appearance, but as the forerunners of certain grand and terrible effects. They are, therefore, well adapted for images of compariſon in the ſublimer ſcenes of epic poetry ; and the father of this ſpecies of compoſition has afforded ſome noble examples of their uſe to the imitation of his ſucceſſors. The firſt which I ſhall ſelect, bears the character of tranquil majeſty :

As clouds, which Jove, when every breath is ſtill,
Has ſtation'd on the mountain's lofty brow,
While ſleeps the might of Boreas, and the reſt
Of thoſe rude blaſts, that ſhrilling-ſounding rend
The duſky clouds : ſo ſtedfaſt and unmov'd,
The Greeks attend their foes. Il. v. 524.

In the following paſſage, the terrific prevails ; and there is, perhaps, no ſimile in Homer, in which a comparative ſcene is either more juſtly painted, or more exactly adapted. Agamemnon, reviewing his troops, comes to the batallion of the Ajaxes, whom he finds arming, and followed by "a cloud of infantry," as he figuratively expreſſes it. This figure he immediately expands into a moſt animated repreſentation :

As from a watch-tower's height, the ſhepherd ſwain
Deſcries a coming cloud, by Zephyr driv'n
Acroſs the main ; from far like pitch it ſhows,
Black'ning the ſky ; and with it brings along
A mighty ſtorm ; he ſhudders at the ſight,
And drives his flock beneath the ſhelt'ring cave :
Thus round each Ajax, dark and cloſe, the bands
Of warlike youth, with ſhields and briſtling ſpears,
All horrent, move to war.
Il. iv. 275.

Virgil has cloſely imitated this ſimile, though with ſome improvements, and ſome omiſſions :

Qualis ubi ad terras abrupto ſidere nimbus
It mare per medium ; miſeris heu præſcia longe
Horreſcunt corda agricolis ; dabit ille ruinas
Arboribus, ſtragemque ſatis ; ruet omnia late ;
Antevolant, ſonitumque ferunt ad littora venti :
Talis in adverſos ductor Rhæteius hoſtes
Agmen agit ; denſi cuneos ſe quiſque coactis
Agglomerant.
Æn. xii. 451.

As when ſome tempeſt o'er mid ocean roars,
And wing'd with whirlwinds gathers to the ſhores ;
With boding hearts, the peaſants hear from far
The ſullen murmurs of the diſtant war ;
Foreſee the harveſt levell'd to the ground,
And all the foreſts ſpread in ruins round ;
Swift to the land the hollow grumbling wind
Flies, and proclaims the furious ſtorm behind :
So ſwift, ſo furious great Æneas flew,
And led againſt the foes the martial crew.
The thick'ning ſquadrons, wedg'd in cloſe array,
In one black body win their deſperate way.
Pitt.

The ſudden change of perſon here (unmarked in the tranſlation) from the poet to the affrighted ſpectator, who cries, "*dabit ille ruinas, ruet omnia late*," is a fine artifice, and adds great ſpirit to the piece ; and the circumſtance of the winds flying before, as harbingers of the coming tempeſt, is a well-imagined addition ; at the ſame time, we want the "pitchy darkneſs" of the Greek picture, and the ſignificant action of the ſhepherd hurrying his flock under ſhelter.

Milton, in a ſimile derived from the ſame objects, has, by his original and unequalled ſublimity

ſublimity of invention, as greatly ſurpaſſed in grandeur the two preceding poets, as the actors in his ſtory are ſuperior to their's. Satan and Death, thoſe mighty and terrible combatants, preparing to engage, are thus repreſented:

——— ſuch a frown
Each caſt at th'other, as when two black clouds,
With heav'n's artillery fraught, come rattling on
Over the Caſpian, then ſtand front to front,
Hovering a ſpace, till winds the ſignal blow
To join their dark encounter in mid air.
PAR. L. ii. 714.

As it was neceſſary for the compariſon, that the clouds ſhould move in oppoſite directions, he has properly made them thunder-clouds, in which ſuch a circumſtance is common; beſides, that the "artillery" with which they are fraught, renders their ſhock a peculiarly ſtriking image of battle.

J. A.

[*To be continued.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE USE OF ICE AS A LUXURY BY THE ANCIENTS.

AT this ſeaſon the thought naturally occurs: were ice-creams known to the ancients? had they the ſame, a better, or a worſe method, of ſecuring in hot weather the luxury of cold dainties? Is it wiſe to uſe them? Some of your correſpondents may be inclined to add to the following particulars. Athenæus (lib. iii, c. 21.) has preſerved a paſſage of Chares, who had written a hiſtory of Alexander of Macedon, whence we learn, that during the ſiege of a town (Petra) in India, Alexander dug thirty moats parallel to each other, which he filled with ſnow, and covered with oak boughs; becauſe, ſays Chares, in this manner ſnow may long be preſerved. I am not aware that any other uſe was made by the antients of their ſtored ſnow than to cool liquors for the table, which was done by mixture as well as by immerſion. Some paſſages from the Greek poets relative to this practice, occur in the third book of Athenæus. Alexis ſays,

1. Και χιονα μεν πινειν παρασκευαζομεν.

Euthycles ſays,

2. Πρωτον μεν ειδεν ει χιων εστ' ωνιο.

1. We alſo prepare ſnow for our drink.
2. Firſt he aſks if ſnow be cheap.

And Stratis ſays,

3. Οινον γαρ πιειν αν εις
Δεξειτο θερμον, αλλα πολυ τα ναντιον
Τυχομενον εν τω φρεατι, χιονι μεμιγμενη

Xenophon in his Memoirs of Socrates ſays,

4. Ινα δε και ηδιστος πινοις οινος, τε κοκκυτιλλε παρασκευαζη και τους θερους, χιονα περιθεις ζητεις.

And Plutarch in his Sympos (lib. vi. qu. 7) alludes to this cuſtom, which was afterwards prevalent alſo among the Romans. Celſus aſcribes to Aſclepiades, and Pli (lib. x) to Nero, the invention of it. The emperor may merely have introduced among the Romans the uſe of chill wines; as the table ſongs of Horace on the praiſe of this refinement, with whi Juvenal (ſat. V. v. 50.)

Frigidior Geticis petitur decocta pruinis.

And Martial (lib. XIV. ep. 116 and 11

Quo tibi decoctæ nobile frigus aquæ.

Non potare nivem, ſed aquam potare frige tem

De nive, commenta eſt ingenioſa ſitis.

are already familiar. Yet from two pa ſages in Seneca it might be ſuſpected th the invention of Nero was diſtinct fro the mere importation of a Grecian vogu and perhaps really went the length of or ginating the uſe of *ices*, as they are no compoſed.

Nec nive quidem contenti ſunt, ſed glacier velut certior illi ex ſolido rigor ſit, exquirunt ſæpe repetitis aquis diluunt. Nat. Queſt. lib. I cap. 13.—Quid tu illam æſtivam nivem n putas callum adducere jecinoribus? Epiſt. XI ad Lucil.

Againſt the uſe of this gratificatic Hippocrates (Sect. 5. Aphor 17: 24 and Galen (Meth. Med. lib. vii. c. 4 have inveighed with menacing bitterneſs and perhaps the ſwallowing ſuddenly t great a quantity of ice may have been a tended with mortal ſyncopes. I ſhal however, venture, in oppoſition to the authority, to record one inference fro individual experience—that for the ſo laſſitude, the fatigued and worn out ſer

3. None chooſes to drink his wine warm, b rather ſuch as has been put in a well, or mingl with ſnow.

4. In order to drink high-prized wines perfection, you ſhould prepare them warm, an ſteep them in ſnow.—The wines alluded were thickened by boiling to a ſirupy conſiſ ence, like the Tinto of Alicant; hot water onl would incorporate with them eaſily; this mi ture made, it was cooled in ſnow for beverage table.

ſatio

ſtation of the ſtomach, the ſlackneſs, torpor, and languor, accompanied with headach, which ſucceeds an intemperate uſe of wine, it is an expeditious and efficacious remedy to ſwallow ice cream. Perhaps, in the more permanent analogous diſeaſe called, I believe, dyſpepſia, a like regimen might be found advantageous.

May 30, 1796. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHATEVER difference of opinion may have been entertained of the juſtice or neceſſity of the conteſt in which we are unfortunately engaged, we ſhall, I believe, agree in acknowledging and lamenting the numerous evils of which it has been productive. Our inſular ſituation, and the protection our fleet has happily been able to afford us, have prevented our being immediately expoſed to the moſt terrible effects of war. Our country has not been ravaged; our towns and villages have not been plundered; and we have been enabled to remain peaceably in our habitations. From theſe, amongſt the long catalogue of ills which ariſe from the contentions of neighbours and of nations, and to which many of the warring powers on the continent have been expoſed, we have fortunately been free—and I am very willing to allow, that, in compariſon with theſe, our ſufferings may be conſidered as of ſmall account. But even ſuppoſing we had eſcaped all the more lamentable conſequences of war; ſuppoſing we had not to mourn the loſs of any friend or relation; we have moſt of us very ſufficient cauſe of complaint, in the great increaſe of taxes, and the great neceſſary increaſe in the price of every article of life. Much pains has, indeed, been taken by the friends of miniſtry, to perſuade us, "that the national debt is productive of national proſperity;" and to this propoſition miniſters themſelves ſeem to have given the fulleſt credit. If we may judge from their conduct, we may ſuppoſe they have believed that the greater the debt, the greater the proſperity; reminding us in this of the ſtory told of the country man, who, when his phyſician had ordered him medicines, took them in double the quantity directed; arguing, that if he was to receive ſuch a portion of relief from the medicine, he ſhould receive twice the benefit by doubling the doſe. The propoſition with regard to the advantage derived from the increaſe of taxes, is, as obſerved by Hume, "a maxim the more dangerous, as its truth cannot be altogether denied." Some degree of ſtimulus is undoubtedly neceſſary to produce exertion. To neceſſity, and their natural diſadvantages, Sir W. Temple aſcribes the induſtry of the Dutch; and draws a compariſon, in ſupport of this opinion, betwixt Holland and Ireland. "In Ireland, by the largeneſs and plenty of the ſoil, and ſcarcity of people, all things neceſſary to life are ſo cheap that an induſtrious man, by two days labour, may gain enough to feed him the reſt of the week; which I take to be a very plain ground of the lazineſs to be attributed to that people." It might poſſibly be contended, that the want of induſtry amongſt the Iriſh, ſuppoſing it ſtill to exiſt, is rather to be imputed to their want of education, and to the ſmall degree of civilization there appears to be amongſt a large part of the lower claſs of inhabitants in that country. But even granting that their lazineſs is to be aſcribed to the cauſe mentioned, to the eaſe with which they procure the neceſſaries of life; are we therefore to conclude that theſe cannot be made too difficult of acceſs? Man is naturally diſpoſed to be indolent—and ſome object is wanted to produce exertion. While the object is within the poſſibility of attainment, he will probably, in moſt inſtances, be induced to continue his exertions: but if he is aware that his utmoſt induſtry and activity will fail in producing ſucceſs, he, in deſpair, ſlackens his endeavours, and ceaſes to uſe thoſe efforts which before he found not too laborious. May not the great increaſe of poor throughout the kingdom be accounted for on this principle?

My attention was particularly led to this ſubject by the frequent opportunities I have lately had of obſerving the effect of one of the late taxes; which was brought into the houſe as an increaſed duty on a luxury only, but which will, I fear, be, in many inſtances, found almoſt a prohibition of an article often of the very firſt neceſſity—I mean the large increaſed duty on wine. In the neighbourhood of my preſent reſidence, a low contagious fever has very much prevailed during a great part of the ſpring; and from well authenticated accounts it appears to have been much more frequent than uſual in various other parts of the kingdom; and has in many towns produced no ſmall ſhare of alarm. In a former Number of your highly entertaining Miſcellany, you mentioned

tioned its having led to the eſtabliſhment of a *houſe of recovery* in Mancheſter, for the reception of fever patients—and it is ſaid that an inſtitution of a ſomewhat ſimilar nature was formed at Aſhton under Line, in Lancaſhire. Whether the frequency of this fever has been owing to any particular ſtate of the atmoſphere; whether to the increaſed price of proviſions having produced a change in diet, which has rendered the body more ſuſceptible of this diſeaſe; whether the contagion has been more diffuſed through the country; or whether it is to be aſcribed to ſome other cauſe, profeſſional men can beſt inform us. Whatever the cauſe has been, the fact is, I believe, undoubted, that this fever has been more prevalent than uſual, of courſe there has been a demand for a larger ſupply of wine than uſual: for it is upon wine, I underſtand, that medical men chiefly depend for the removal of this fever, and of the debility which it produces. We all know that the loweſt claſs of people, in whoſe habitations there is the greateſt want of cleanlineſs, and the feweſt means of ſupport, are the moſt frequent ſubjects of this malady. They could ill afford to purchaſe wine for themſelves before the large addition lately made to the expence of it: it is now become impoſſible that they ſhould. I am not going to queſtion the humanity and the charity of their more wealthy neighbours; we have too many noble proofs of the high degree in which Engliſhmen poſſeſs theſe virtues, to doubt, for a moment, the readineſs of thoſe whom fortune has bleſſed with the means, to aſſiſt their fellow-creatures in diſtreſs; but it is not to be ſuppoſed that even charity will entirely ſet prudence aſide; and I have lately often heard it lamented, by thoſe whoſe humanity made them deſirous of aſſiſting their neighbours, and who a ſhort time ago were in a ſituation to do it, that they now found it impoſſible, *from the increaſed price of wine, and every other article of life, to render that aſſiſtance they wiſhed, and which they were ſenſible was wanted.* Even their medical attendants have informed me, that inſtead of the full bottle, as formerly, now only the pint, or the half pint is often ſent; while their patients have ſeemed to require a larger ſupply than uſual, perhaps from ſome of the cauſes before mentioned. The conſequence has been, that many have ſunk under this diſeaſe, whoſe lives might probably have been ſaved, had they been furniſhed with a larger ſupply of this neceſſary article. When the bill was introduced into the houſe of commons, it was moved, I think by Mr. Courtenay, that the wine uſed in diſpenſaries and hoſpitals ſhould be exempt from the duty; but this motion was negatived, under the idea that it might lay open a way to fraud: and the Britiſh legiſlature thought it better to ſet aſide their humanity, than to run the ſmalleſt riſque of taking an iota from the revenue. To an humble individual, like myſelf, it ſeems extraordinary that the collected body of the houſe of commons ſhould not have been able to deviſe ſome means of reducing the price of this very neceſſary article, when it was applied to the purpoſes of charity; and I could have wiſhed, for the credit of the nation, and for the good of the community, that they had ſubmitted to the diminution of revenue, which might have been the poſſible conſequence of this humane attempt, rather than ſuch an obſtacle ſhould be thrown in the way of the endeavours of thoſe in the middle claſs in life, to aſſiſt their diſtreſſed neighbours; and rather than many of the unfortunate ſubjects of this diſeaſe ſhould fall a ſacrifice to it, for want of the means to afford them relief. It is much to be wiſhed that our legiſlature would give this ſubject a further conſideration. My only object in addreſſing you, has been to point out the evil. If any of your correſpondents can ſuggeſt a mode of remedying it, attention may poſſibly be paid to any probable plan propoſed, by thoſe who poſſeſs the power of effecting this. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c. H. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Firſt Number of your Magazine, a correſpondent has favoured the public with ſome ſtrictures, which I confeſs appear to me very inconcluſive, on the philoſophy of the celebrated Helvetius. The paſſage which he has quoted from a Spaniſh writer on education, reminds me of a ſenſible little ſtory in Dr. Aikins's *Evenings at Home*, of the boy without a genius. To talk of a human being, commonly well organized, with an abſolute incapacity for learning, or, what is ſynonymous, for receiving knowledge, is ſurely equally abſurd and unphiloſophical. He, who can add ſimple numbers together, may be taught to multiply, to ſubtract, to divide them, may proceed in a regular gradation, from the firſt and plaineſt rules of arithmetic, up

to the higheſt and moſt complete mathematical deductions. He, who can affix to his ideas ſigns in one language, may acquire and remember, by a ſimilar application, words or ſigns in any other. Every operation, whether mental or bodily, can only be performed with facility by exerciſe and habit. Our ſenſes are rendered acute by uſe. It would be trite to inſiſt on the accurate eye of the artiſt, or the exquiſite touch of the poliſher. Moral and phyſical cauſes act reciprocally upon each other; the reſolute and vigorous mind hardens the body; even the power of diſeaſe has been ſuſpended, and in ſome caſes wholly removed, by mental energy and exertion. The natural fitneſs or unfitneſs for the ſtudy of any particular ſcience, is an occult phraſe that conveys no diſtinct apprehenſion, except to thoſe who contend for the obſolete notion of innate ideas.—That one man ſhould have been born with a peculiar aptitude to logic, (according to the Spaniſh author) another to grammar, and a third to aſtronomy, is a poſition that ſcarcely deſerves a ſerious confutation. But it is eaſy to conceive, that ſome particular train of circumſtances might have led theſe ſtudents, in the courſe of their education, to apply to the ſtudy of one ſcience in preference to another. "What is neceſſary (ſays Helvetius) in order that two individuals ſhould receive preciſely the ſame education? That they ſhould be preciſely in the ſame ſituations and the ſame circumſtances. Now this is what never can take place: it is evident, therefore, that no two perſons can receive the ſame inſtruction." The education commonly, though improperly, denominated that of chance or accident, has ſo great an influence in the formation of every individual character, as to afford a ſufficient ſolution for the different propenſities and degrees of acquirement in members of the ſame family, ſeminary, or nation. Yet, notwithſtanding theſe particular differences, a general reſemblance may uniformly be traced in thoſe who have been placed in correſponding ſituation.—Hence national character, or the tincture which is communicated to the habits and opinions of large bodies of men, by the forms of government under which they reſide. Helvetius has ſtrikingly illuſtrated this truth by the examples which he has adduced of the Spartans and Jeſuits, who were as a body actuated but by one ſoul. The inſtitution of the Jeſuits is more particularly in point, and proves on the ſureſt of all foundations, that of experience, the force of diſcipline. A Jeſuit, in every part of the world, amidſt all the phyſical variations of temperament and climate, was the ſame character, having his views directed towards the ſame end.

When we inſiſt on the effects of organization, it would be worth while to analyſe our meaning. Man is born, ſimply, a perceptive being, or a creature capable of receiving ſenſation. The nature of theſe ſenſations muſt depend upon the external circumſtances by which he is ſurrounded: the current of his thoughts is modified by force, for without external impreſſion he would be nothing. All knowledge is conveyed through the medium of the ſenſes; whether thoſe ſenſes ſhall be more or leſs acute depends perhaps, as before obſerved of the artiſt and the poliſher, on the degree of excitement they have received, or in which they have been called into action, and ſharpened by uſe. This is exemplified in the caſe of the blind; the loſs of one ſenſe is a cauſe of the greater perfection and acuteneſs of thoſe which remain: not from any hidden and myſterious inſtinct, unleſs it be that of ſelf-preſervation, but from the obvious neceſſity of ſupplying the abſence of ſight by a greater attention to objects of touch and hearing. The underſtanding may be defined—the faculty of comparing and judging of the various ſenſations and impreſſions which we receive; and we are ſtimulated to do this in proportion to the degree of intereſt we take in the queſtion. Adverſity has been ſaid to be the ſchool of wiſdom—Why is it ſo? Not becauſe adverſity is in itſelf a good, but becauſe the faculties are, by difficulty, rouſed into exertion. Neceſſity may well be ſaid to be the mother of Invention: our natural love of eaſe and agreeable ſenſation makes us fertile in reſources to rid ourſelves of pain and uneaſineſs. If the mind ſtagnates and the ſpirits become languid when that eaſe is attained, or in what is called proſperity, it is for the want of a ſufficiently intereſting purſuit to excite us to action.

It would be impoſſible, as propoſed by your correſpondent, on the Helvetian ſyſtem, to place any being exactly in the circumſtances which formed a Newton, a Milton, or a Shakſpeare. Many of thoſe circumſtances muſt neceſſarily have been of a local and evaneſcent nature; many more too ſubtle, delicate, and complicated, to be analyzed. But were every

every great man to become his own biographer, and to examine and ſtate impartially, to the beſt of his recollection, the incidents of his life, the courſe of his ſtudies, the cauſes by which he was led into them, the reflections and habits to which they gave birth, the riſe, the change, the progreſs of his opinions, with the conſequences produced by them on his affections and conduct, great light might be thrown on the moſt intereſting of all ſtudies, that of moral cauſes and the human mind. That man is the creature of ſenſation affords a ſimple and a ſolid baſis for enquiries, which it has been a faſhion to ridicule under the abſtruſe and undefinable term metaphyſics. The jargon of the ſchools, and the dreams of fanaticiſm, are very diſtinct from this ſimple method of analyſis, by which every operation of the mind may be reſolved into its original principles, and in given circumſtances might perhaps be traced with certain and mathematical preciſion.

"Thoſe (ſays this opponent of Helvetius) who have paid much attention to human characters, can hardly, I think, have avoided obſerving, that in ſome you diſcover a greater quickneſs of conception than others, greater powers of diſcrimination, a more correct judgment, a more fertile imagination, and greater ſtrength of memory. Nor can the ſtriking difference which you ſee in different men, in theſe reſpects, ever be accounted for by the difference of their education, or the different ſituations in which they are placed." This is an aſſertion without proof; an aſſertion perhaps incapable of proof. Surely nothing be more monſtrous and hypothetical than the notion of a child, (whoſe mind having received no impreſſion is a total blank, without a ſingle idea,) being born with a power of diſcrimination, a correct judgment, &c. The wildeſt dream of ſuperſtition are not more abſurd and incredible. To what ſyſtem of organs would this eſſayiſt attribute theſe myſterious powers?—If to the exquiſitely delicate and ſuſceptible, why do not women uniformly excel men in the perceptive and intellectual faculties? If to muſcular ſtrength, it is among our porters and chairmen we ſhould ſearch for men of genius. In fact, bodily as well as mental powers are principally attributable to education and habits, and are equally the reſult of the circumſtances in which the being may have been placed; ſome of theſe circumſtances may have been previous to birth, and poſſibly may produce an effect which we term hereditary temperament; but while the organs are in a ſtate ſo tender and ductile, they are ſuſceptible of almoſt infinite modification. "It is at the very inſtant (ſays Helvetius) when a child receives motion and life, that it receives its firſt inſtruction."

That virtue as well as talents are the product of education, the education of deſign and accident, is a propoſition for the truth of which we may appeal to univerſal experience. Who will look for integrity in the cabinets of modern ſtateſmen, for diſintereſtedneſs on the ſtock exchange, for honeſty among lawyers, for the ſocial virtues in a monaſtery, for humanity in deſpots, for truth and candour in the ſworn ſupporters of a ſyſtem, for refinement of manners in the purlieus of St. Giles, or purity of morals and manners among the receivers of ſtolen goods?

The notion of natural powers, aptitude and diſpoſitions, has been productive of infinite miſchief: it has a tendency to produce habits of indolence, deſpondency, and vicious indulgence.—We ſhall never attempt to combat an obſtacle which we have previouſly perſuaded ourſelves is inſurmountable.—"The brave and active conquer difficulties by daring to oppoſe them." The true method of generating talents is to rouſe attention by a lively intereſt, by a forcible addreſs to the paſſions, the ſprings of human action. Our attainments will be in an exact proportion to our excitements.

Before your correſpondent can overturn this ſyſtem, and prove that "the opinions of Helvetius are neither grounded upon nature, truth, nor reaſon"—he muſt bring forward much ſtronger arguments than any which he has yet adduced.

June 6. M. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the Laws relating to Corn.

THE bounty on the exportation of corn, has generally been aſſigned as the principal cauſe of the flouriſhing ſtate of our agriculture; but it may with much greater reaſon be aſcribed to an act, paſſed in 1663. By this act, ſeveral laws were repealed, by which the dealers in corn had been laid under oppreſſive and impolitic reſtrictions; all the freedom which the inland trade in corn yet enjoys, was given to it by this act, and permiſſion was alſo granted by it, to export corn *duty free*, whenever wheat is under 48s. the quarter, and other grain in proportion. By this wiſe and ſimple law, encouragement

was given to tillage, by the certainty the farmers had, of being at liberty to carry their produce to the beſt market; tillage increaſed yearly, the farmers grew richer, their farms were better ſtocked, and they became capable of undertaking more expenſive improvements in agriculture.

Only twenty-five years elapſed from the paſſing of this act, to the granting the bounty on the exportation of corn in 1688; but even in this ſhort period, the good effects of this wiſe law were very ſenſibly felt; for it appears from the regiſters, that the average price of the beſt wheat, in the nine years previous to granting the bounty, viz. from 1680 to 1688 incluſive, was 18 per cent. lower than in the 68 years from 1595 to 1663; it was even 11 per cent. lower than in the forty years after granting the bounty; and there cannot be the leaſt doubt entertained, but that our agriculture (without any bounty) would long ago have arrived to a much greater degree of perfection than it has yet reached, if the good effects of this wiſe law had not been conſtantly counteracted, by the *tythe*, which is certainly the moſt impolitic of all taxes, being inimical to tillage, and to every expenſive improvement in agriculture.

The average exportation of all ſorts of grain, during ſeventy years after the bounty was granted, was 487,411 quarters yearly; but the yearly conſumption of England and Wales, is calculated at 13,954,474 quarters, excluſive of ſeed; or nearly thirty times the quantity exported; removing the reſtrictions on the inland trade muſt conſequently have had a much greater effect in encouraging tillage, than a bounty on exportation.

Our preſent corn laws are better calculated for the benefit of the merchants who export and import corn, than of the growers of it; for the uncertainty they produce, as to the granting or not granting the bounty, and as to the ports being open or ſhut for exportation and importation, tends greatly to the diſcouraging of tillage.

The laws to regulate exportation and importation of corn, ought to be invariable and wholly independent of price. Our farmers pay higher rents than in moſt countries, they are alſo ſubject to a heavy tax for the poor, and to that oppreſſive tax tythe; it is, therefore, unjuſt to force them into a competition with foreign farmers, by allowing corn *at any time* to be imported duty free; but if a duty of 4s. the quarter was laid on wheat imported, and on other grain in proportion, they would very well ſupport the competition; as this duty would (on an average) be equal to the tythe; and the extra rent and other taxes which they pay, would be fully compenſated by the freight and other charges on imported corn: under this ſimple regulation, the bounty might be taken off, and exportation and importation freely allowed at all times, and at all prices, without any danger of the price ever falling ſo low as to diſcourage tillage, or ever riſing ſo high as to diſtreſs the people. Corn might alſo be allowed to be imported, and lodged in warehouſes, until exported, without paying any duty, or to pay the duty if taken out for home conſumption; and if we ever become wiſe enough to aboliſh tythes, importation may then be allowed duty free.

B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN ſcanning the alcaic ſtanzas of Horace, I was taught to conſider the third verſe as an iambic verſe. On reconſidering the ſubject, I am inclined to think that I have been in an error, and that the meaſure is, at the end, trochaic. Upon this ſuppoſition, the ſtanzas have have appeared to me not only more harmonious, but I now ſee the reaſon for the invariable uſe of certain feet, which, if the verſe had been iambic, would, doubtleſs, in places, have varied as in other iambic verſes. Upon this ſuppoſition alſo, there is a particular beauty in the ſtanza. The two firſt verſes are ſimilarly modulated. The two laſt verſes are mixt; the firſt half of the third verſe being like the firſt half of the firſt and ſecond verſes. The firſt half of the fourth verſe correſponds to the laſt half of the firſt and ſecond verſes; and the laſt half of the fourth verſe is ſimilar to the laſt half of the third verſe. Thus, then, the firſt ſtanza of the firſt ode of the ſecond book, will be ſcanned

Mōtum ĕx | Mĕtēl | lō cōnſŭlĕ | cīvĭcŭm
Bēllī | quĕ caū | ſās | ĕt vĭtĭ | a ēt mŏdŏs
Lūdūm | quĕ fūr | tūm.aĕ grā | vēſquĕ
Prĭncĭpum ă | nīcĭtĭ | ās ĕt | ārmă

Some of your readers, perhaps, may have been in the ſame error with myſelf, and this hint may lead them to examine the third verſe in this ſtanza with greater attention. I have written down the third verſes in this ode, to ſhow how well they tally with my idea, and how improbable it is that the iambic meaſure

ſhould

ſhould have been thought of by the Poet.

Trăctās | ĕt īn | cē | dīs pĕr | ĭgnĕs
Rĕs ōr | dĭnă | rīs grāndĕ | mūnŭs
Cūi laū | rŭs āe | tĕr | nōs hŏ | nōrĕs;
Jām fūl | gŏr ār | mō | rūm fŭ | gācĕs
Ĕt cūnc | tă tĕr | rā | rūm ſŭb | āctā
Tēllū | rĕ vīc | tō | rūm nĕ | pōtĕs
Tēſtā | tŭr āu | dī | tūmqŭe | Mēdis
Nōn dē | cōlō | rā | vērĕ | caēdĕs
Mēcūm | Dĭō | naē | ō ſŭb | āntrŏ.

The ſame regularity is obſerved in the other odes of this meaſure, which is not to be reconciled with the common mode of ſcanning, and the licentiouſneſs of the iambic meaſure. But, perhaps, you will think an enquiry into the Horatian meaſures of little importance in the preſent times, and condemn both the writer, and thoſe of your readers who can employ themſelves on ſuch ſubjects. Be it ſo. A minute attention to theſe things, if interfering with other duties, may be blameable; but if any of your readers ſhould, by this ſingle hint, find their pleaſure increaſed in reading their favourite poet, the end of the writer will be anſwered. I remain, ſir, Your's,

June 9. PHILOMETER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a diſſenter, and ſtill more as one of the friends to "the intereſt of truth and freedom," I regret with your correſpondent Caſtor (p. 281) that our plans for liberal education have ſo generally failed; yet I take the liberty to differ from him as to the importance of an object, that appears almoſt excluſively to engage his attention, I mean the "providing ſyſtematical education, for thoſe who are in future to conduct our public ſervices."

There are two facts notorious among diſſenters, and well worthy their regard; the frequent embarraſſment of our preachers in advancing life, and the preſent indiſpoſition among our youth to be educated for the ſervice of the pulpit; the latter circumſtance may be partly attributed to doubts reſpecting Revelation, more uſual than formerly; a ſtate of things for the iſſue of which, as a Chriſtian, I have no apprehenſion; yet the circumſtance (however explained) muſt have an influence, almoſt fatal, upon your Correſpondent's plan of Education.

But I cannot forget the firſt melancholy fact I have ſtated, and I am diſpoſed to aſk, whether many ſerious evils might not be avoided, and every valuable purpoſe more completely attained, by the occaſional ſervices of different individuals in a religious aſſembly; a conſequence which ſeems as naturally to follow the extinction of an order of preachers, as a nation becomes martial, when it ceaſes to have a ſtanding army.

I forbear to purſue this enquiry where it would directly lead me, becauſe your pages are very laudably devoted to general improvement, and ought not to be long occupied by a concern, which can intereſt only one deſcription of readers. To thoſe who are not Chriſtians, it can be no object of attention, and to Chriſtians of the eſtabliſhed church, I make no appeal; they conſiſtently ſubmit to an order of prieſts, claiming diſtinction on the acknowledged ground of divine appointment; on the contrary, if diſſenters while they have reſolutely oppoſed ſuch a ſyſtem, have yet maintained among themſelves an order of men, not, indeed, often claiming, yet generally receiving, a diſtinction nearly equal to what is provided for the undignified national clergy, this is but one of a thouſand proofs from hiſtory that all men are more zealous to aſſert their rights, than to ſupport their conſiſtency.

It may be objected that diſſenters maintain no order of men, for every congregation appoints its own miniſter; but here is a fallacy, for (eſpecially among thoſe called rational diſſenters) none who cannot afford to ſubſcribe, have the privilege of choice; yet (waving this exception) to what does the privilege amount? One generation chuſes a young man, becauſe he is an object of preference; the next generation finds him a pious and amiable man, but from age and infirmities an unacceptable preacher, yet he depends for ſupport on the pittance ſubſcribed for the ſervices of the pulpit, and he is an object of compaſſion. What I have deſcribed is no creature of fancy, I have too often ſeen the original; and as I doubt not but your Correſpondent is actuated by the beſt motives, I wiſh he would look round his connections, and, perhaps, when he conſiders how many of ſuch excellent but afflicted characters he can diſcover, he may, from a benevolent deſign, be unwilling to employ his pen or his purſe, in promoting ſuch ſchemes, which if ſucceſsful muſt increaſe the number; at the ſame time he will encourage that ardour, which, I dare ſay, he feels (though he has not expreſſed it) to ſee our youth in general, among the diſſenters, educated

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in ſuch a correct yet liberal manner, as ſhall prepare them in every ſituation to advance the progreſs of truth, and to promote the welfare of mankind.

Hackney, June 18. J. T. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MEMOIRS OF THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

BY its treaties, its alliances, its marriages, its ſpoliations, its policy, and its good fortune, the Houſe of Auſtria became the moſt powerful family ever known in modern Europe. Its riſe was the effort of ages; its influence enormous, yet ſtationary, endured more than three centuries: its declenſion is the work of but a moment!

After long threatening the ſurrounding nations, this Coloſſus now lies proſtrate at the feet of an ancient rival, and ſhorn * of its extremities, feels the life blood of empire circulating only about the heart.

It is with nations as with individuals, the grandeur of one neceſſarily implies the depreſſion of another; and it ſeems to have been written in the book of Deſtiny, that Auſtria, which had ſo often acquired a marked aſcendancy over monarchical France, ſhould bend before that ſame France, become, almoſt by a miracle, a Republic.

Rodolph of Hapſbourg, an inſignificant little Count, on the borders of the Black Foreſt †, was the founder of this family in the 13th century.

It was to his inſignificance indeed, that he was indebted for his elevation to the Imperial throne, his territories being too inconſiderable to excite the jealouſy of the German princes. As the want of power in one age became a qualification for ſovereignty, ſo by a rare inſtance of good fortune, the poſſeſſion of immenſe authority reſtored it to, and perpetuated it in, this very houſe, in another. Thus too, by a ſingle ſtroke of narrow and contemptible policy, the electors, who wiſhed only for a protector, gave themſelves a maſter *.

The marriage of the archduke Maximilian, with the heireſs of the houſe of Burgundy, in 1477, not only added to the grandeur of the ſucceſſors of the count of Hapſbourg, but actually changed the face of all Europe. Charles V, haughty, auſtere, vindictive, enterprizing, and ambitious, after being perſecuted during the better part of his life with the inſatiable thirſt of power, exchanged his Imperial and royal crowns for a Monk's cowl, and died at laſt a madman. Spain, the Empire, Auſtria, Bohemia, Lombardy, the Tyrol, the two Sicilies, the Low Countries, including Holland and Flanders, in the old world, and Mexico and Peru in the new, appertained at this period to the Houſe of Auſtria—a giant power, that ſeemed to rattle the chains of univerſal dominion over the heads of the pigmy ſtates that ſurrounded it. Happily for mankind, moſt of thoſe territories, although ſtill emblazoned in the arms, and quartered in the eſcutcheon affixed to the boſom of the black eagle, belong by *right of heraldry* alone, to the head of the empire! But the Auſtrian dominions were ſtill extenſive and formidable, and until the beginning of the preſent war, the Court of Vienna was conſidered as one of the *preponderating powers* of Europe.

Statiſtical Table of the Auſtrian Monarchy, according to Profeſſor ZIMMERMANN.

	Areas in ſq. miles.	Population.	Ditto for each ſq. mile.
The whole of the Auſtrian dominions contain,	† 180,496	19,611,000	109St.T.

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* The Netherlands and Lombardy.

† Cette maiſon ſi fière étoit à peine reputé noble, tandis que l'illuſtration des autres princes ſe perdoit déjà dans la nuit des tems: celle qui ne devoit mettre à ſon empire que les bornes du monde, poſſédoit un coin de la Forêt Noire.

Elle brille tout-à-coup d'un horrible éclat, comme ces aſtres ſiniſtres qui n'apparoiſſent que pour le malheur de la terre. Ces princes ont l'orgueil des parvenus:

Aſperius nihil eſt humili, cum ſurgit in altum.
CLAUD.

De l'Allemagne et de la Maiſon d'Autriche.

* "Les électeurs, aveuglés par leur avarice, voulurent nommer un prince aſſez puiſſant pour qu'il pût ſe paſſer de leurs contributions. Imprudens, qui ôtoient à l'autorité le ſeul frein qui pût la contenir."—*Mably Obſerv. ſur l'Hiſt.* T. ii. See alſo Voltaire's *Eſſai ſur l'Hiſt. Génér.* T. v.

† In the Monthly Magazine, No. II. appeared one of the moſt correct ſtatements of the population of the Auſtrian dominions that has perhaps hitherto been publiſhed. It is there ſtated to have been brought to England by Mr. Howard; and the writer of this article underſtands it was preſented to him while at Vienna by the Emperor Joſeph. That table makes the population of the Emperor's dominions to be 20,572,000.

A. Coun-

The whole of the Auſtrian Dominions contain,

	Areas in ſq. miles.	Population.	Popula. for each ſq. mile.
1 Auſtria	34,320	4,182,000	122
2 Bohemia	15,376	2,266,000	148
3 Moravia	6,336	1,137,000	179
4 Sileſia	1,296	200,000	154
5 Netherlands	7,504	1,889,000	250

Counties independent of the German Empire.

1 Lombardia	3,072	1,324,000	431
2 Hungary	59,536	3,170,000	53
3 Illyria	12,928	620,030	49
4 Tranſylvania	16,800	1,250,000	74
5 Buckowina	22,848	130,000	46
6 Gallicia and Lodomiria	20,480	2,800,000	136

To theſe ought to be added:

7 The territory lately ceded by the Turks; and

8 The Auſtrian portion of the plunder of Poland.

FINANCES.

The revenues of the houſe of Auſtria have been variouſly ſtated. One author *(Briefe uber die Handlung von Ungarn)* eſtimates them at more than a hundred millions of florins, while another *(Schloezer)* makes them amount to only eighty-four millions and a half. *Zimmermann* reckons them at one hundred and twelve millions of florins, which at 2s. 3d. each, is 12,600,000l. ſterling.

Revenues from	*Florins.*	
Bohemia	15,736,069	
Sileſia	557,209	
Auſtria	23,014,276	
Moravia	5,793,120	
Stiria	5,889,221	
Carinthia	2,386,884	
Carniola	2,089,952	
Frioul	357,368	
Tyrol	3,658,712	
Auſtria Interior	876,177	
Hungary	18,004,153	
Tranſylvania	3,941,707	
Lombardia	2,909,171	
Netherlands	3,184,135	
Illyria	1,000,000	Schloez.
Buckowina	300,000	
Gallicia and Lodomiria	12,000,000	

The debt of the Auſtrian Monarchy before the preſent conteſt, did not exceed two hundred and fifty millions of florins! In 1770, the public expenditure amounted to only eighty-three millions and a half, while the revenue ſurpaſſed it by ſix clear millions, which remained in the treaſury after all diſburſements. The *deficit* is now enormous; the debts are encreaſed to a terrifying magnitude; and the *government paper* is ſo much depreciated, that a *ſinking fund* for its purchaſe, has been lately eſtabliſhed, in order to enhance its value.

ARMY.

The troops of the Emperor were conſidered as a *pattern* for all Europe to copy. The generals of the houſe of Auſtria were alſo eminently famous; but Laſcy, Laudohn, and Daun, are no more, and their ſchool is no longer in repute. Clerfaye, Wurmſer, and Beaulieu, educated under theſe great commanders, although grown hoary in the ſervice, have been beaten by boys, and obliged to retreat before raw levies, at the very moment they were conſidered as the beſt *tacticians* in Europe.

In 1783, the forces of Auſtria were eſtimated at

Infantry	170,000
Cavalry	50,000
Garriſon, &c.	60,000
	280,000

Death, deſertion, and defeat have lately thinned their ranks; and of the *Uhlans*, a ſavage and murderous race of free-booters, the *name* only remains.

While the army has thus ſuffered a diminution which, when military exertions depend on numbers and diſcipline alone, is irreparable, the population and finances of the Emperor's territories have received a mortal blow.

Decreaſe of the Population and Revenues of the houſe of Auſtria.

Countries in poſſeſſion of the enemy.	Population.	Revenues. Florins.
Auſtrian Netherlands, including Bruſſels, Louvaine, Ghent, Antwerp, Oſtend, Mons, Namur, Luxemburg, and Lemburg	1,880,000	3,184,135
Lombardia, including Milan, Pavia, Cremona, Mantua, &c.	1,324,000	2,909,171

Thus, the loſſes of Auſtria, in the preſent conteſt, have already been immenſe, as they may be fairly eſtimated as follows:

	Areas in ſq. miles.	Population.	Revenues. Florins.
Netherlands & Lombardia	10,576	3,204,000	6,093,306

Francis II, the preſent Emperor, is twenty-eight years of age, has been twice married, and is of a ſickly habit of body, acquired during the unfortunate campaign

paign againſt the Turks, in which he ſerved along with his uncle, whoſe favourite he was. Before he aſcended the throne, he was reported to be a mild and gentle prince; but his late conduct towards the family of the gallant but unfortunate La Fayette, whom he ſtill confines in a dungeon, has caſt a temporary veil over his humanity. It was not in this manner that Joſeph endeavoured to acquire reputation—it was by his bounty to individuals that he ſtrove to obliterate his injuſtice towards whole nations; and his munificence to the oppreſſed widow who followed him from Vienna to Paris, acquired him more glory than he could have reaped from a fortunate battle!

It is to the foreſts of Germany that Britain is indebted for her original laws and original liberty, and yet this very Germany has for ages bowed its neck at the feet of Tyranny and Superſtition. Her ſtates were once free, and it was the people that formerly elected the Emperor; but *the Cup-Bearer, the Grand Sewer, the Great Chamberlain, the Arch-Treaſurer, the Chancellor, the Grand Chancellor, and the Grand Steward,*—the ſeven great officers of the empire, took it into their heads in 1239, that they repreſented the *ſeven gifts of the holy ſpirit*, and were beyond all doubt the *candleſticks with the ſeven branches* mentioned in ſcripture; they accordingly concentrated all the powers in their own hands, and ſold, bartered, or conferred the vacant throne at pleaſure; the people in return quoted the bible, and affirmed, that the ſeven electors were *the ſeven deadly ſins*, and the *beaſt with the ſeven heads* mentioned in the Revelations. To prevent the effects of ſo ſerious a joke, an eighth was added in 1649, and a ninth in 1692. The Landgrave of Heſſe has been long ſoliciting this dignity from the Court of Vienna, but there would be ſome danger in the *decadary number*, as it would infallibly remind the nation of the *monſter with the ten horns*, and the pride of the Imperial and Electorial courts would be offended by ſo coarſe an alluſion.

In the mean time, the empire has become nearly ripe for a revolution. In the hereditary dominions the *land-ſtewards* of the Emperor are received with the moſt * ſlaviſh reſpect, while in the proteſtant circles and the free cities, the minds of the people are illuminated by means of books and commerce. The revolution in France has anticipated the acquiſitions of a whole century!!

Shall Germany which has enlightened mankind, remain in darkneſs herſelf? Shall the country of Schwartz, of Guttenburg, of Leibnitz, of Euler, of Copernicus, and of Luther, who have effected moſt, if not all the great changes which have taken place within theſe three centuries, in literature, the ſciences, and religion, be ſteeped in the abyſs of ſlavery †?

The head of this unwieldy federation becomes daily more debilitated. Flanders is gone for ever; Lombardy at leaſt for a time; and if the Emperor Francis II, imitating the policy of his grandmother Maria Thereſa, when ſhe gave up Sileſia, does not cede part of his dominions to ſave the remainder, he will hazard either the ſubjugation or the enfranchiſement of the empire. His fate, like the ſword of Damocles, is ſuſpended by a thread. The loſs of a deciſive battle on the Rhine might ſhake the very foundation of his throne, defeat the ſucceſſion of his infant ſon, and once more bereave the houſe of Auſtria of the honours of the Imperial diadem.

June 2, 1796. A.

* I have been told by a gentleman lately arrived from Hungary, that in the neighbourhood of Buda, he beheld the peaſants kiſſing the *lappet of the coat* of a German Collector, in token of ſubjection!

† To tax the poor at the ſame rate as the rich, muſt be deemed an indiſputable proof of oppreſſion, and yet this is confeſſed to be the caſe by reſpectable German writers:—'*Les impots ſont frojés de manière que le plus pauvre paye autant que le plus riche.* RIESBECK.

MATHEMATICAL CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

To Mr. O. G. Gregory.

SIR,

I Requeſt of you to receive my ſincere thanks for your remarks on Mr. Search's letter, as well as the ſupport which you have given to my opinions.—It is a misfortune to have a bad name, and becauſe I am no conjuror, notwithſtanding the accurate proof which I have given that nothing is equal to two, there are ſome ſtupid fellows who will not believe it. The women too bring forward their ſilly reaſons. Nothing, ſay they, cannot be equal to any thing: and why not, Mrs. Wiſeacre? ſays I. Becauſe it can't, they reply; and not a word farther can you get from them; and if you were to talk to them till doomſday, they

are

are ſo obſtinate that they would not believe you.

You, ſir, however, are on my ſide; and in you I place the utmoſt confidence. You have brought forward authority, which cannot be contradicted. Profeſſor Waring, of the Univerſity of Cambridge, who has written more upon nothing than any man in Europe, has, you tell us, proved, that nothing is equal to four.—Hear this then, ye ſneerers, who laugh at me, becauſe I have ſaid, in the utmoſt ſimplicity of my heart, that nothing may juſt as eaſily be equal to two hundred or two thouſand, as to two or four. The ſubject however, ſir, deſerves farther inveſtigation, and I ſhall content myſelf only with placing the truth in ſo ſtrong a light, that no one hereafter can labour under a miſtake.

$$\frac{1-p^6}{1-p} = 1 + p + p^2 + p^3 + p^4 + p^5$$

$$\frac{1-p^7}{1-p} = 1 + p + p^2 + p^3 + p^4 + p^5 + p^6$$

$$\frac{1-p^8}{1-p} = 1 + p + p^2 + p^3 + p^4 + p^5 + p^6 + p^7$$

$$\frac{1-p^n}{1-p} = 1 + p + p^2 + p^3 \text{ ——— } + p^{n-1}$$

By the firſt of theſe equations it is proved that when $p = 1$, five is equal to nothing: by the ſecond, on the ſame grounds, that ſix is equal to nothing: by the third, that ſeven is equal to nothing: and by the laſt, that nothing may be equal to any number whatſoever, for n may be made any number you pleaſe.—Thus it is evident, that the powers of nothing are, as I have ſtated, of no ſmall importance; and it muſt be upon the ſame principles, you may be ſure, that politicians are juſtified in ſaying, that our national debt is nothing at all; for what is the national debt? a number of pounds! and what is a number of pounds? nothing!

You have very properly hinted, that Mr. Search would do well to examine a little more into the nature of imaginary quantities, and that Ludlam, Maclaurin, and Saunderſon, will be of great uſe to him upon this occaſion. But if the works of theſe ſubtle mathematicians ſhould not be at hand, give me leave to recommend one which cannot fail of producing conviction. Let him read the Arabian Nights Entertainments, or perhaps he may, from his own experience, be better qualified to underſtand the doctrine. At this very moment I am led to conſider what quantity is.—For example, what is a dinner? It is either real or imaginary. Yeſterday I had a real dinner, to-day I am likely to have an imaginary dinner. What does the real dinner do? It produces certain ſenſations in the ſtomach. What does the imaginary dinner do? It alſo produces certain ſenſations in the ſtomach. The latter I feel at preſent, and I can aſſure you, ſir, that men may talk as they pleaſe about real dinners and real quantities, but I confeſs fairly to you, that the imaginary dinner produces oftentimes prodigiouſly greater effects with me than the real one. Thus we read in the Arabian Nights, that the gueſt of the Barmecide abſolutely got drunk at the imaginary dinner which was ſet upon the table, and was ſo intoxicated, that the Barmecide himſelf felt the effects of his temporary madneſs. On this argument I leave you to dwell, to puſh it home to the feelings of Mr. Search, for I am thoroughly perſuaded that there is the ſame difference between $-a$, $-b$, $-x$, $\sqrt{-a}$, $\sqrt{-b}$, $\sqrt{-x}$, and $a, b, x, \sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b}, \sqrt{x}$, as between a real and an imaginary dinner.

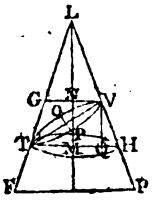
You ſeem to blame me for the ſeverity which I would exerciſe upon mathematical heretics, and ſee do you enquire into the utility of the puniſhment. This is too wide a field for the preſent letter. Let it ſuffice, however, that if we get a man ſuſpended upon the negative ſign of the laſt term but one of an infinite ſeries, we ſhall convince every ſceptic, that an infinite ſeries may be ſummoned, and, of courſe, that the duration of an infinite number of years may be aſcertained; and ſo ſolid a determination of theſe two parts will be highly amuſing to all adepts in mathematics, as well as to him, who is your's,

Reſpectfully, &c.

No Conjurer.

Answers to the Questions proposed in Nos. II. and III.

Question VI (No. II.—) *Answered by Mr. T. Hickman.*



Let T be the given point in the side LF of the cone FLP, and TV the required section, being an ellipsis. Put LM=h, TM=MH=r, ϵ=.7854, and LN=x; then by menſuration, the area of the circle TMH=$4r^2\epsilon$. Now TH=$2r$; and as LM (h) : TH ($2r$) :: LN(x) : $\frac{2rx}{h}$=GV=2NV, Then letting fall the perpendicular VQ=$h-x$, it is evident that TQ=TM+NV=$r+\frac{rx}{h}$; and from the 47. I. of Euc. $\overline{TQ^2}+\overline{VQ^2}=\overline{TV^2}$, whence $\sqrt{\overline{r+\frac{rx}{h}}^2+\overline{h-x}^2}$=TV the tranverſe diameter of the ellipſis; alſo by Emerſon's Conics p. 74. cor. 1. or Doctor Hutton's Conics, cor. 1. p. 6, $\sqrt{GV\times TH}$=OP the conjugate diameter=$\sqrt{\frac{2rx}{h}}\times 2r$, and from the property of the ellipſis, we have TV×OP×ϵ equal the area of the the ellipſis, $=\sqrt{\frac{2rx}{h}}\times 2r\times\sqrt{\overline{r+\frac{rx}{h}}^2+\overline{h-x}^2}\times\epsilon$; whence $a^2\times\frac{2rx}{h}\times 2r\times\overline{r+\frac{rx}{h}}^2+\overline{h-x}^2=16r^4\epsilon^2$, by queſtion, and by proper reduction $x^4+2hx\times\frac{r^2-h^2}{r^2+h^2}x+h^2x-\frac{4h^3r^2}{h^2+r^2}=0$, an equation from whence LN, and whatever elſe is required, may in any caſe be determined.

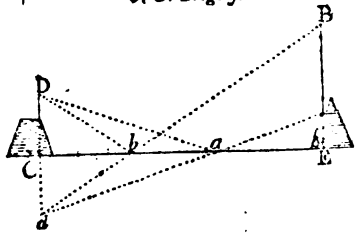
Corollary 1. Put the expreſſion found above for the area of the ellipſis, into fluxions, and after proper reduction we have $x^2+\frac{2}{3}hx\times\frac{r^2-h^2}{r^2+h^2}x+\frac{h^2}{3}=0$, an equation from whence the greateſt and leaſt ellipſis in any given cone may be found; the ſmalleſt poſitive root ſhowing the *maximum*, and the largeſt poſitive root the *minimum*; but if h be leſs than $r\sqrt{\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}}}$ or $r\times.02679$, or if the vertical angle of the cone exceeds 176° 56′ the cone will admit of no greateſt or leaſt ellipſis.

Scholium, the expreſſion above given for the greateſt and leaſt ellipſis, though the true limits, does not always in reality ſhow the greateſt and leaſt ſections of which the cone is capable, if cut nearly parallel to the baſe or to the ſlant ſide.

Corollary 2. Put again the expreſſion for the area of the ellipſis equal to a given area b^2, and after proper reduction, we have $x^4+2h^2\times\frac{r^2-h^2}{r^2-h^2}x^2+h^2x-\frac{b^4h^2}{4\epsilon^2r^2\times r^2+h^2}=0$, an equation for cutting an ellipſis of a given area from any given cone.

This queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. F——r.

Question VII (No. II.—) *Anſwered by Mr. O. G. Gregory.*



Let A B in the annexed figure repreſent the pole, and D the place of the eye: then will a ray coming from the bottom, A, of the pole, and ſtriking upon the water's ſurface at a, be reflected into the direction aD; and a ray from B the top of the pole, ſtriking upon the water's ſurface at b, will be reflected into the direction bD. It is a fundamental law or principle in the doctrine of catoptrics, that the angle in which a ray falls upon any reflecting ſurface (called the angle of incidence) is equal to the angle in which it quits it, when it is reflected from it (called the angle of reflection): hence AaE=CaD, and BbE=DbC. From this law ariſes another, which is, that rays, Bb, Aa, &c. proceeding from various objects, would (if continued) converge to a point as far below the reflecting ſurface as D, the point where the reflected rays meet, is above the ſaid ſurface: on theſe two principles the ſolution chiefly depends.

Here we have CD=Cd=8+5=13; BA=18; AE=8; BE=18+8=26; CE=60. Alſo the triangle aCd ſimilar to aEA; and bCd ſimilar to bEB.

Therefore, by ſimilar triangles, as dC+AE (=21) : CE (=60) :: Cd (=13) : 37½=Cd. And, by the ſame, as dC+BE (=39) : CE (=60) :: Cd (=13) : 20=Cb. Conſequently, 37½−20=17½ feet=$a$$b$ the length of the image.

The breadth of the image at a will, by the rules of perſpective, be to 6 inches (the diameter of the poles) as $d$$a$ to dA; or, as Cd to Cd+AE: hence, as 21 : 13 :: 6 : 3⅗ inches, breadth of the image at a. Again, the breadth at b, will be to 6 inches, as $d$$b$: dB; or, as Cd: Cd+EB. Therefore, as 39 : 13 :: 6 : 2 inches, breadth of the image at b; which was required.

N. B.

N. B. Thus is the ſolution of the queſtion determined from the theory. But thoſe gentlemen who are in the habit of making experiments of this kind, will very probably have noticed, that when the image of an object is obſerved upon water, the image generally (perhaps, always) appears longer than the object itſelf. And here a query naturally ariſes upon this point; namely, is the theory of catoptrics erroneous when applied to caſes of this kind; or, is the difference between the ſize of the object and its image, a mere mental deluſion, occaſioned by a peculiar deception of viſion? I am inclined to think that the latter is the caſe; but ſhould theſe remarks prove an inducement for any of your correſpondents to conſider the ſubject more attentively than it has been hitherto, and ſhould their reaſonings lead to a more ſatisfactory method of explaining the appearance, than can be deduced from conſidering it as a "*deceptio viſus*," I ſhall be very happy to ſee a farther elucidation in a future Number.

This queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. F. and by Mr. T. Hickman.

QUESTION VIII (No. III).—*Anſwered by Mr. J. F—r.*

Put x = the diameter of the bottom in feet, a = 7·85398, b = 147·262125, and c = 62·5, the weight of a cubic foot of water in lbs. avoirdupois, = 1000 avoirdupois oz.

Then ax^2 = the area of the bottom, and $4ax^2$ = the internal area of the ſides. Now $c : 1 :: b : \frac{b}{c}$ = the number of the cubic feet of water whoſe abſolute weight is = b. But $(ax^2 \times x =) ax^3$ = the number of cubic feet of water preſſing on the bottom, and $(4ax^2 \times \frac{1}{4}x =) 2ax^3$ = the number of cubic feet whoſe weight is equal to the preſſure of the ſides. Therefore $3ax^3 = \frac{b}{c}$.

Whence $x = 3\sqrt{\frac{b}{3ac}} = 1$ foot = the diameter of the bottom and depth of the veſſel.

The ſame anſwered by Mr. Wm. Hilton.

It is very evident, from the principles of hydroſtatics, that the preſſure upon the cylinder's baſe is equal to the whole weight of the fluid; and ſince the preſſure upon the upright ſurface at any depth is as that depth, it alſo appears evident, that the whole preſſure upon that ſurface is the ſame as it would be upon an equal ſurface immerſed at half the depth of the fluid. This premiſed, put the veſſel's depth and diameter = x feet; ·7854 = a. Then by menſuration, ax^3 = the veſſel's ſolidity, or preſſure upon the baſe; and $\frac{1}{2}ax^3 = 2ax^3$ = the ſolidity of a priſm whoſe baſe is the upright ſurface and height; half the height of the ſame = the preſſure upon that ſurface, and both together = $3ax^3$. It appears by experiment, that 1 foot of water weighs 62½ lb. avoirdupois; therefore, we have $62\frac{1}{2} \times 3x^3 = 147{\cdot}262125$; from which equation the value of x is eaſily found to be 1 foot, as required.

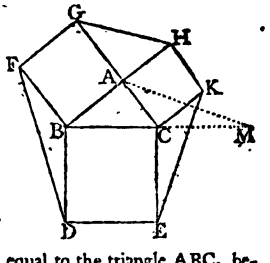
This queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Hartley and Mr. T. Hickman.

QUESTION IX (No. III).—*Anſwered by Mr. T. Hickman.*

It has often been proved, that the greateſt cylinder that can be inſcribed in a given ſphere, has its height $\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$, and its diameter $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$, of the ſphere's diameter; and that its ſolidity is $\sqrt{\frac{4}{9}}$ of the ſphere's ſolidity: alſo, that the greateſt cone inſcribed in the ſphere, has its height $\frac{1}{3}$, and its baſe diameter $\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2}$, of the ſphere's diameter; and that its ſolidity is $\frac{8}{27}$ of the ſphere's ſolidity. Now the difference of theſe ſolidities, is $\sqrt{\frac{4}{9}} - \frac{8}{27}$, or $\frac{9\sqrt{3}-8}{27} = {\cdot}2810542$ of the ſphere's content; and $12^3 \times {\cdot}5236 = 904{\cdot}7808$, is the ſolidity of the ſphere; therefore $904{\cdot}7808 \times {\cdot}2810542 = 254{\cdot}292414$ is the difference between the greateſt inſcribed cone and cylinder, as required.

This queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. F———r, Mr. J. Hartley, and Mr. Wm. Hilton.

QUESTION X (No. III).—*Anſwered by Mr. J. F——r.*



Let ABC be the given right-angled triangle, and the other lines drawn as in the queſtion; alſo produce B C to M, making CM = BC, and join AM. There the triangle AGH is equal to the triangle ABC, becauſe AG = AB, and AH = AC, and the included angle GAH = the angle BAC.—Again, the triangle KCE is equal to the triangle ACM, becauſe KC = AC, and CE = CM, and the angle KCE = the angle ACM (ACK and MCE being right angles, and KCM common). But the triangle ACM is equal to the triangle ABC, being on equal baſes and between the ſame parallels. Therefore the triangle KCE is alſo equal to the triangle ABC.—And the ſame may in like manner be proved of the triangle BFD. Therefore, &c.

The ſame otherwiſe proved by Mr. Wm. Hilton.

Let ABC be any triangle, right-angled at A; alſo, AF, AK, CD ſquares upon the three ſides; the propoſition aſſerts, that if the points GH, FD, KE be joined, the three triangles AGH, BFD, CKE are each of them equal to the triangle ABC; which propoſition may be thus demonſtrated:—It is ſhown by writers on menſuration, that the area of a triangle is equal to half the rectangle of any two ſides drawn into the ſine of their included angle. Hence then the area of ABC = AB × AC × ½ ſine of BAC = BA × BC × ½ ſine of ABC = CA ×

CB×½ ſine of ACB; but AG=AB, and AH=AC, and angle GAH=BAC; therefore AB×AC×½ ſine of BAC=AG×AH×½ ſine of GAH, or the triangle GAH=the triangle ABC. Alſo BF=BA, and BD=BC, and angle BDF=ſupplement of ABC, becauſe ABF×ABC+CBD+DBF are equal to 4 right angles, of which ABF and CBD are 2 right angles, therefore ABC+DBF=2 right angles, and conſequently DBF=ſupplement of ABC, of courſe their ſines are equal, and therefore BA×BC×½ ſine of ABC=BF×BD×½ ſine of DBF, or the triangle ABC=triangle FBD. And in like manner may be proved the equality of the triangles ABC and CKE.

Nearly in the ſame manner was the demonſtration given by Meſſrs. John Richter. J. Eartley, T. Hickman, and J. M.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

To be anſwered in No. VII, *the Mag. for Auguſt.*

QUESTION XIV.—*By Mr. J. F——r.*

WHAT is the mean velocity of a nail in the tire of a coach-wheel, when the coach travels 7 miles an hour?

QUESTION XV.—*By the ſame.*

What is the difference in the proportions, by meaſure of alcohol or pure ſpirit, contained in two different kinds of brandy, one of the ſpecific gravity of 0·9200, and the other of 0·9000?

QUESTION XVI.—*By Mr. James Wilſon.*

Four men owed 90 pounds among them, in ſuch ſort that if to the firſt man's money you add 2, it equals the ſecond man's diminiſhed by 2, and the third man's multiplied by 2, and the fourth man's divided by 2; what was each man's part of the 90 pounds?

*** *The ſolutions of the above queſtions muſt be ſent, at the lateſt, in the firſt week of Auguſt; but the ſooner the better. And all Communications muſt be poſt paid, and directed,* For the Monthly Magazine, at Mr. Johnſon's, Bookſeller, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

ERRATA. P. 214, col. ii, l. 20, for (AC²×CE²) read (AC²—CE²). Ib. l. 49, for *ſent* read *ferent*. P. 215, col. ii, l. 9 and 10, for × read +. Ib. l. 12, for *ſum* read *ſun*. Ib. l. 15, for *G. O.* read *O. G.* P. 305, col. 1, l. 6 from the bottom, for $1=\frac{1}{n}m$ read $1+\frac{1}{n}m$.

ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[*This article is devoted to the reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we requeſt the Communications of ſuch of our Readers as can aſſiſt us in theſe objects.*]

ANECDOTES OF PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

VERGNIAUD,

A NATIVE of Limoges, and one of the deputies from Bourdeaux, was a moſt able orator in the convention; in ſhort, he was inferior, in point of eloquence, to no man who has appeared in France ſince Mirabeau. On the 10th of Auguſt, 1792, he occupied the preſident's chair, and conducted himſelf with an uncommon dignity, on that very critical occaſion. He was gifted with a happy delivery, and an eaſy flow of words; this enabled him to ſpeak on all ſubjects with eaſe, and without premeditation; but he was both indolent and negligent; he deſpiſed mankind, yet he loved liberty, and died for it on a public ſcaffold, in 1793.

CHABOT

Was born at *St. Denieꝛ-Dol*, in 1759, appointed a Deputy to the Convention in 1793, and executed at Paris on the 5th of April, 1794, in conſequence of being implicated in a conſpiracy with Danton. He was a friar in his youth, a hypocrite in his manhood; but, like the French in general, who die perhaps better than they live—he ſuffered like a hero. In alluſion to his dreſs, he was here termed by a familiar alliteration, the ſhabby Chabot. One of the beſt judges in Europe ſpeaks of him thus: "Chabot ne démentit point la poltronnerie d'un prêtre, ni l'hypocriſie d'un capucin?"

PASTORET

Both *thought* and *wrote* before the revolution. In 1788, he publiſhed a work entitled, "Moïſe conſidéré comme Legiſlateur & comme Moraliſte," by way of ſupplement to his compariſon between Zoroaſter, Confucius, and Mahomet, which conferred ſome celebrity on his talents, and breathed throughout a ſpirit of liberty and inveſtigation. Such works as theſe, taught the people to *think* alſo, and they began to be publiſhed in great plenty. Even in 1787, M. Mathon de la Cour, a member of the Academy of Lyons and Villefranche, obtained the prize from the

the Academy of Chalons-ſur-Marne by his "Diſcours ſur les meilleurs Moyens de faire naitre, et d'encourager le Patriotiſme dans une Monarchie;" in which he diſcriminates between patriotiſm and the love of one's country. "Patriotiſm, more rare," ſays he, "becauſe it is more diſintereſted than the love of our country, is an ardent deſire of ſerving our compatriots, and of contributing to their welfare, happineſs, and ſecurity. This deſire, diſintereſted in itſelf, is ſuch as is felt by the noble and virtuous mind; while the moſt deſpicably ſelfiſh wretch loves his country only as it concerns his own welfare, the true patriot is always ready to ſacrifice to it, not only his deareſt intereſts, but even his life."

This magical word *patriotiſm*, which began to be known and proclaimed throughout France, contained within it the *embrio* of liberty; and Paſtoret, Condorcet, and Briſſot, but developed the germ planted indeed by the hands of Nature in the human heart, and only watered by Rouſſeau and Voltaire.

On the diſſolution of the States General, which had aſſumed the more modern name of the National Aſſembly, Paſtoret was elected a deputy to the convention, from which he afterwards retired in diſguſt. He is a member of the preſent legiſlature, and has lately propoſed ſome ſalutary regulations reſpecting the trial by jury, ſo far as the *intention*, or what we technically term the *quo animo*, is concerned.

During the diſputes with the ſections, about the re-election of the *two-thirds*, Paſtoret was returned a deputy for Paris. He is conſidered in general to be an *Ariſtocrat*, and his reproaches againſt Condorcet for writing in a newſpaper dedicated to liberty *(le Journal de Paris)* will never be forgotten or forgiven by the patriots of 1789.

St. Huruge.

Was a marquis and a man of fortune, but neither his title nor eſtates exempted him from moſt cruel perſecution under the old government of France. He was unlucky enough to have a very handſome wife, who happened to be admired by the baron de Breteuil, the miniſter of police: this was more than ſufficient to ruin one of the provincial *nobleſſe*, diſſipated and diſſolute as he was, and what was infinitely worſe, *unprotected* at court! The proceſs was ſhort. *Madame la marquiſe* was ſeduced into the arms of the opulent, and powerful, and amorous miniſter; and her huſband, under pretence of inſanity, confined at Charenton.

On being liberated, he inſtantly repaired to England, and lived in London during 1777, 1778, and part of 1779, in great diſtreſs. He is ſtill remembered at the Stratford coffee-houſe, on account of his bad Engliſh, his amazingly good appetite, and his rooted averſion to a government that had connived at ſuch flagrant oppreſſion.

On the revolution, he returned to Paris, and glutted his revenge at the execution of the king, queen, and moſt of the powerful nobles, whom he conſidered as his perſecutors. He is even ſaid to have been active in the maſſacres of the priſoners, both in the capital and Verſailles—this procured him the appellation of *le petit Septembriſeur*.

During the *monarchy* of Robeſpierre, he was one of his creatures: on his condemnation, one of his revilers; on his execution, the bittereſt of his enemies. All the Engliſh impriſoned by the orders of the *dictator*, were well acquainted with him, for he viſited them daily, and was accuſtomed to affright the timid, and appal the bold, by his malignant predictions. After the *thermidorean* revolution, they in their turn threatened him with vengeance.

It was the perſecution experienced by the little talkative, laſcivious, inſignificant *marquis*, that converted him into a ſavage: injuſtice ſometimes begets hypocriſy, and not unfrequently wrong, in retaliation for wrong. Thus too, while deſpotiſm is knotting her whips, arranging her chains, and ſharpening her axes, anarchy, the daughter of licentiouſneſs, but often alſo the midwife of liberty, hovers around, buſied in preparing the ſcorpions of revenge, and whetting the ſword of deſolation!

Anacharsis Cloots

Was born in Cleves. Although a Pruſſian, a baron, and a man of fortune, he ſeems to have imbibed, while yet a boy, a taſte for liberty; and, indeed, notwithſtanding his ſingularities and extravagances, he never appears to have belied his original opinions. At an early period of life, he travelled into all the different countries of Europe, and being rich, noble, and ſprightly, he was every where received with attention.

While in England, he frequently viſited Mr. Burke, to whom he was introduced by means of letters from ſome

very

very learned and reſpectable men on the Continent.

The interview between the philoſopher of Beaconsfield, and the "orator of the human race," will be deemed leſs whimſical, perhaps, than is imagined, when it is known, that Mr. Burke, at the period alluded to, was neither the penſioner nor the pandar of royalty, but upheld a lofty character for independence, and poſſeſſed ſome of the very ſingularities, ſo conſpicuous in his friend Anacharſis.

M. Cloots was not only the nephew of a man of letters *, but actually a man of letters himſelf. In 1792, he publiſhed a ſmall octavo volume, entitled "La République Univerſelle, ou Addreſſe aux Tyrannicides," which was printed at Paris, in "the fourth year of the redemption," and had "veritas atque libertas," by way of motto. Voltaire having ſtyled himſelf the repreſentative of philoſophers, the author pretends to be "the repreſentative of the oppreſſed," and claims an "univerſal apoſtleſhip for the gratuitous defence of the millions of ſlaves, who groan from one pole to the other." In this tract, he aſſerts that nations are not to be delivered by the blade of a poniard, but by the days of truth: "ſteel can kill only the tyrant, but tyranny itſelf may be deſtroyed by knowledge."

Cloots was a great advocate for one common language, and ſo well convinced of the neceſſity of one univerſal government, that he deems two ſuns above one horizon, or a pair of gods in heaven, not more abſurd than two ſeparate nations upon earth!

Anacharſis, a Pruſſian by birth, a Frenchman by adoption, and a citizen of the world by choice, at laſt found means to become a member of the National Convention. On the great queſtion reſpecting the death of the king, he voted in the affirmative; and with the ſame breath paſſed ſentence on the head of the houſe of Brandenbourg, and Louis XVI. "*Et je condamne pareillement à mort l'infame Frederic Guillaume!*"

Soon after this he was implicated in the affair of *Père Ducheſne*, arreſted, ſent to priſon, and as Robeſpierre *never forgave*, he was put to death on the 24th of March, 1794. It is but juſtice to ſtate, that he continued faithful to his principles, and that he appears to have died innocent. It is not a little ſingular, that he inſiſted on being the laſt priſoner executed that day, in order to have an opportunity of inſtilling principles in the mind of each, by means of a ſhort harangue, which he pronounced as the fatal guillotine was about to deſcend on his neck.

* Cornelius Pauw, author of "Recherches Philoſophiques ſur les Americains, ou Mémoires intéreſſans pour ſervir à l'Hiſtoire de l'eſpece humaine. A Berlin, M.DCC.LXXI."

Mallet du Pan

Is a native and a citizen of Geneva. This intereſting little republic, which is not more extenſive than ſome of the manors of our own nobility, has produced an aſtoniſhing number of illuſtrious men, moſt of whom have been at once the zealous defenders and enlightened propagators of human liberty. To this, as to every other rule, there are exceptions; for we know, that Necker, D'Ivernois, and Mallet du Pan, although they have each by turns boaſted of having been born in the commonwealth which produced Rouſſeau, yet have evinced no common enmity to France, from the moment ſhe abjured monarchy. This ſeeming problem can, however, be very eaſily ſolved, when it is recollected, that one has been lately dubbed a knight by the ſword of a king; and that a ſecond was the prime miniſter, and the laſt the penſioner, of a ſovereign prince!

Mallet du Pan was the editor of the political department of the "Mercure de France." This journal was publiſhed once a week, and had a moſt aſtoniſhing ſale, as it was calculated to gratify all parties; for while a citizen of Geneva preached up tyranny in one part, M. de la Harpe, although born within the very clutches of French deſpotiſm, adorned the literary department, which had been confided to his charge, with the moſt animated and brilliant paſſages in favour of liberty.

After the revolution, it was not likely that M. du Pan ſhould find a very ſecure aſylum in France—no; he himſelf boaſts that his papers were twice ſealed up; that he was thrice aſſaulted; had three decrees iſſued againſt him; and during four years, never went to bed with the hope of finding himſelf alive in the morning!

Having at length effected his eſcape from Paris, he retired to Bruſſels, and in 1793 publiſhed his celebrated pamphlet called "Conſiderations ſur la Nature de la Revolution de France, & ſur les Cauſes qui en prolongent la Durée, &c." In this tract he loudly laments that the *ſeparate* views of the combined powers had rendered the ſcheme for ſubjugating France

France ineffectual; and recommends to them, if they are yet capable of union in the *common cauſe of ſovereigns*, to ſubſtitute fraud in the place of force, and coax and wheedle that nation into ſlavery, which they were now unable to drive into bondage.

It is not a little remarkable, that this publication made a momentary impreſſion on the combined courts, and that Lord Hood at Toulon, in expreſs oppoſition to the conduct of the commander in chief before Dunkirk, ſoon after declared that Great Britain was fighting for the reſtoration of Louis XVII, and the conſtitution of 1789.

"Five hundred thouſand valiant ſoldiers, and eighty ſail of the line," exclaims the enraged author, "although aided and ſuſtained by an inteſtine war, have not hitherto been able to conquer ten leagues of territory from this *federation of crimes*, which has entitled itſelf the French Republic! The duration of ſuch a ſtruggle begins to ennoble it—mankind, already aſtoniſhed, appear to forget the enormities of the Jacobins, by contemplating their reſiſtance. But a few months more, and a generation, already *baſtardized by egotiſm*, will paſs from ſurprize to admiration!"

On being driven from the Auſtrian Netherlands, M. du Pan took refuge in Holland, and in May 1794, publiſhed at Leyden his "Dangers qui menacent l'Europe." In this he recommends "*une guerre à mort*," a wiſh in which he has been ſince imitated by Earl Fitzwilliam, who has lately recommended a *bellum internecinum*; and in this tract he appears to be alarmed at the encreaſing enthuſiaſm of the French, which, alluding to its effects, he very properly denominates "*la tactique infernale*." He recommends it to the allies to open the campaign of 1794 with the ſiege of Liſle, and it is thus that this *pious and reverend* Chriſtian (for M. du Pan is an Abbé) wiſhes them to proceed: "Let the batteries play unceaſingly on the devoted city; let not a ſingle *cold bullet* be directed againſt it; let bombs be however preferred to red-hot balls, as being better calculated to attain the end propoſed; let the number of charges each piece of artillery is capable of ſuſtaining, be invariably aſcertained; and at the preciſe minute fixed upon, let them open their brazen throats, and launch affright, deſolation, and death!"

As he is apprehenſive that nations may at length call their kings to account for all this waſte of blood and treaſure, he recommends them to ſmite their ſubjects with the *iron mace* of authority, if they ever dare to murmur againſt a war in behalf of religion, morality, and ſubordination.

The Abbé was not long permitted to remain within the Dutch territories, for even there he was followed by the much dreaded *ça ira*, and the *Marſeillois march*, and finding himſelf ſafe in no country on that ſide of the Rhine, he has paſſed into the heart of Germany, and is now at Vienna.

We ſhall take our leave of this extraordinary man, after tranſlating his prediction relative to the new Republic; a prediction which time alone can verify or refute: "Born under the empire of liberty, and tutored in her ſchool, I have been taught one truth, of which I am firmly convinced—that France will be incapable of ſupporting political freedom, without thirty years preliminary education!"

M. Peltier

Poſſeſſes the national characteriſtics of his countrymen. He is a man of talents, and a man of pleaſure. Early in the revolution he took a decided part in favour of *pure and unmixed monarchy*, and was enabled, as he himſelf frankly acknowledges, by his *Actes des Apôtres*, and the *abonnement* for a periodical publication, to keep a hotel, a berlin, and a miſtreſs! It is well known that Louis XVI purchaſed a newſpaper, called the *Logographe*, out of the civil liſt, and M. Peltier was accuſtomed to ſit in the *loge* belonging to it, and tranſmit minutes of the debates to his Majeſty, who employed ſeveral gentlemen for that purpoſe, and rewarded them liberally. Such was the eagerneſs of the royal family on extraordinary occaſions, that *ſlips* were ſent out every fifteen minutes from the national aſſembly, in the ſame manner as the liſts of blanks and prizes are tranſmitted from Guildhall to the lottery-offices.

Louis, who was admirably calculated for the *minutiæ* of buſineſs, accuſtomed himſelf to read and animadvert on the proceedings with much calmneſs; but the queen could never hear them with patience; and it is perhaps to the trifling topographical error of always miſtaking Paris for Vienna, that Maria Antoinetta brought ſo many misfortunes on the houſe of Bourbon, while her mother, Maria Thereſa, by a different conduct, reſcued the

the houſe of Auſtria from an abyſs of calamities.

M. Peltier is rather paradoxical in his opinions. He maintains that France poſſeſſed a conſtitution previouſly to the revolution, and that the king's power was limited by the *moral agency* of the pulpit, and the *legal energy* of the parliaments. The firſt of theſe poſitions is denied by M. Calonne, all the *emigrés*, not of the firſt, or *Coblentz* edition, and, in ſhort, by all the world. As to the limitation of the royal power by the clergy, this is too whimſical to demand an anſwer; we have one ſolitary inſtance of it however, in the *petite careme*; but as to the oppoſition of the parliaments, a *lit de juſtice*, or an *arrêt* of baniſhment, ſettled all that; for in the firſt caſe, the king in perſon had only to order an obnoxious act to be regiſtered in his preſence, and as to the ſecond, any clerk in office could fill up the blanks in half a quire of *lettres de cachet*.

M. Peltier publiſhes a periodical work in favour of the *good old cauſe*, as a ſimilar one was once termed by the adherents of the houſe of Stuart. It is termed "*Tableau de l'Europe*," and has a conſiderable ſale, for it unites great bitterneſs with conſiderable talents.

Mesdemoiselles de Fernigs.

Theſe two young heroines were the daughters of a quarter-maſter of cavalry, and by accompanying the French troops in their excurſions at the beginning of the war, attained a certain degree of attachment to military exploits, and even an enthuſiaſm againſt the common enemy. Unlike the "maid of Orleans," they were dreſſed in female attire, and pretended neither to prophecy nor revelation, but they headed the French roops, in 1791, with the ſame boldneſs that the martial female alluded to, was accuſtomed to do, two centuries before.

Dumourier, who never let ſlip any occaſion of inſpiring his army with confidence, invited theſe ladies to the camp at Maulde, and made ſuch a flattering report to the Convention of their modeſty, intrepidity, and good conduct, that they received a houſe, and an adjoining piece of land, as a preſent from the republic.

On the defection of this general, preferring gratitude to duty, and perſonal attachment to the love of their country, they both took part with him, and were out-lawed.

It is not a little remarkable, that this hoary headed warrior, although old enough to be the *grandfather* of moſt of our *generals*, has yet found means to attach a great number of ladies to him; ſome young and handſome, ſuch as Meſdemoiſelles Orleans, Sercy, and Fernigs; and ſome old but accompliſhed, ſuch as Madame de Genlis—Sillery—Bruart, and Madame de Beauvert, the laſt of whom has been his miſtreſs for many years.

M. de la Tude.

This extraordinary man, a noble by birth, and an officer by profeſſion, was impriſoned for a great number of years in the Baſtille, the dungeon of Vincennes, and the Bicetre, by order of Madame de Pompadour, the miſtreſs of Louis XV, whom unluckily he had offended. By means of a rope ladder, four hundred feet in length, with two hundred ſteps or croſs bands, all conſtructed out of ſhirts and ſtockings, carefully unravelled for that purpoſe, he and his companion d'Alegre found means to eſcape from one of the towers of the Baſtille.

At Amſterdam, he was claimed by the French ambaſſador, conducted in chains to France, and indulged, or rather puniſhed, with the ſight of his former companion, whom he found raving mad in the hoſpital for lunatics at Charenton!

After remaining forty months in his old apartment in the Baſtille, he learned, by means of a piece of paper paſted on a window in *la rue de St. Antoine*, that the Marchioneſs was no more; but as he refuſed to diſcloſe how he came by this intelligence, he was remanded, by M. de Sartines, then *lieutenant de police*, to the dungeon at Vincennes, whence he eſcaped by knocking down two centinels. Being again taken, he was committed to a gloomy cell in the *Bicetre*, whence he was at length extricated by the kindneſs of a charitable lady, called Madame le Gros, who became ſecurity for his good behaviour, and actually maintained him out of her little income.

The memoirs of Henry Maſers de la Tude, containing an account of his confinement during *thirty-five years* in the ſtate priſons of France, were publiſhed in 1788, and made a great noiſe throughout all Europe, as they *verified* every thing aſſerted relative to the horrid deſpotiſm that had prevailed, and might at any future time be renewed in that kingdom.

M. Drouet.

M. Drouet.

The fate of empires, often depends on trifling occurrences, and this poſition never received a more ample confirmation, or a more appoſite illuſtration, than in the hiſtory of the man now before us. Had Louis XVI eſcaped into the Auſtrian dominions, would the ſituation of France have been preciſely the ſame as at this day? Aſſuredly not! And yet had Drouet been drunk or aſleep, when the king paſſed through St. Menehould, there is no manner of doubt, but that his majeſty would have reached the frontiers in ſafety.

When Louis, by the advice of his courtiers, the connivance of the emperor Leopold, and the entreaties of his conſort, was induced, in oppoſition to his repeated oaths, to fly out of the kingdom, the night of the 20th of June, the ſhorteſt in the whole year, was choſen for that purpoſe. The king, the queen, their children, and Madame Elizabeth fled towards Montmedy, in a carriage ſo conſtructed, as to render the alighting of the royal paſſengers, either for refreſhment or convenience totally unneceſſary. They took the road to Montmedy, and had proceeded as far as St. Menehold without ſuſpicion, when Drouet, the poſt-maſter, happening to peep into the coach, inſtantly recogniſed the Bourbon and Auſtrian features, and in a ſingle moment conceived the importance of the diſcovery.

Perhaps even then, had it not been for a cart loaded with furniture, that happened to be placed at the entrance of the bridge of Varennes, Louis XVI might have eſcaped, and the deſtiny of France been altered. This cart was overturned by the exertions of Drouet, and the royal carriage conſequently ſtopped long enough to give him time to alarm the municipality. In ſhort, eight men of the national guard, and two pieces of cannon, without either match or powder, were ſufficient to arreſt the royal family, although eſcorted by dragoons, and afterwards reinforced by a body of horſe under young Bouillé!

Drouet accompanied the king to Paris, where the national aſſembly, after providing for the ſecurity of the ſtate, was calmly deliberating on the *penal code*. From this reſpectable body he received a word and a commiſſion. He was afterwards elected to the convention, and deputed with Camus and other members, to arreſt Dumourier. By this general he was delivered over to the enemy, and after experiencing the horrors of an Auſtrian dungeon, was at length exchanged for the daughter of the king and queen of France.

On his return, he was elected into the council of five hundred, and has been lately arreſted and confined, in conſequence of being charged with an attempt to overturn the conſtitution, and murder the legiſlators and the directory.

Collot d'Herbois,

A comedian on the ſtage, a monſter while in power, and a philoſopher in his cloſet; this ſame *Collot*, as he is familiarly called by the Pariſans, is aſſuredly one of the moſt extraordinary men the preſent age has witneſſed. After throwing off the *ſock*, and taking his leave of two or three miſerable theatrical pieces in which he himſelf had acted, he repaired to Paris; and being poſſeſſed of a good figure, a ſtrong voice, great energy, wonderful intrepidity, and uncommon addreſs, he ſpeedily became one of the oracles of the Jacobin club.

It was the faſhion at that time to idolize Lafayette, and call him (*le père*) the father of the revolution; but Collot, who knew he had been intriguing with the queen out of mere enmity to M. d'Egalité, contrived to get him called its *ſtep-father* (le beau-père); and this was no trifling achievement in the time of civil contention; for at Paris, and even in London, much is done by means of a *ſobriquet*, or nick-name.

On the trial of the king, d'Herbois perched himſelf on the very *ſummit of the mountain*, being placed next to Robeſpierre. On his execution, he was the firſt to proclaim the republic. During the conteſt between the two parties, it was he who denounced and proſcribed the Girondiſts. When the crimes of Robeſpierre had attained their full growth of enormity, it was Collot who joined Barrere in impeaching and puniſhing him!

After unſheathing the ſword of the exterminating angel at Toulon, he experienced a kind of modern *oſtraciſm*; but inſtead of a puniſhment, it was a triumph, for he had not been a week at Cayenne, before he actually poſſeſſed a greater ſhare of authority in the ſettlement, than the governor himſelf. He has even been lately denounced by one of the colonial deputies, as *le roi de Cayenne*, but no attention whatever was paid to the obſervation. The truth is, that Collot, with

the privity of the directory, is organizing, not a committee only, but a *colony of insurrection*, which he intends to direct, *en masse*, against the English West India islands. It is for this purpose he has armed and regenerated the recently emancipated blacks, and erected a guillotine to terrify the planters. After appearing in such a number of different characters, this singular man, whatever may be the final catastrophe, has ensured to himself a *niche* in the temple of history! A.

[*To be continued.*]

LETTERS FROM Dr. SYKES.

(Now first published from the Originals.)

To Dr. Gregory Sharpe.

DEAR SIR,

YOUR's of the 13th instant I received last night, and I could not but sit down to thank you for it this morning as soon as I could get a moment. Mr. Morris, happy Mr. Morris, this moment is gone from me to get institution to Milbrook rectory, a parsonage adjoining to his own, of 200l. per annum, as it is said. 'Tis hardly so much, I believe, but not much short. His wife is ready to lie in, so that the child is to be looked on as an appendage. It is a fine provision, and I hope the lucky man will enjoy it. I thank you for your kind thoughts of us, and on many accounts wish you out of that ill state of attendance and dependance. But it gives you time for a thousand things which you would scarce find time or leisure for, were you engaged as I wish and hope you will be: but as it is, I hope to reap the benefit of your hours, for I am sure they will not be misemployed. I have the οἶνος κρίθινος, not a *poem*, but a joco-serious discourse upon what its title holds forth. It will certainly entertain, and I make no question tell you some things which you perhaps may not have observed; and indeed it is a ridicule upon laborious quotations, or rather it was designed to show with what ease a man may acquire the reputation of learnedness, without much study*. I hear the same author has another dissertation upon the antiquity of boghouses, which he will oblige the world with in the same taste.

You revive in my mind a melancholy thought, when you mention to me Arabic. I could once—but other things have diverted me so much, that I have almost, I will say quite, forgot it. Dr. Hunt is the only considerable proficient that way that I know: his Egyptian author I subscribed for two or three years ago; and I rejoice to hear it goes forward. It is true that the present Arabic vowels were not invented till long after the Coran; but as it is a living language, spread far and wide, I suppose there may not be the same liberties taken with it as with a dead language. You know there are Arabic books printed without vowels, as there are Hebrew. But then there are right sounding vowels in a living language, I mean expressive ones of the *true sound* which living people make, which are not in the dead tongues. If you were, instead of alcoran, to sound the word alciran or leciron, it would not be *Arabic*, but something else, and (if a word) it would not express the book called in Arabic the Coran. In dead languages it signifies no great matter how the pronunciation is, provided we read it, but I apprehend there is a manifest difference in the cases, betwixt living and dead languages; and I doubt whether the powers of the consonants will always tell us right what Usus, which is the Norma loquendi, was. But I do not consider that I am writing to a master in these things. The analogy of letters will certainly show a great similitude in the sound of some languages, but who can argue to pronunciation or sound, even in neighbouring nations, where the same letter is used? If a German or a Dutchman have the same letter, and in the same order as a French or Englishman in their alphabets, it would be a false inference to argue thence that they gave the same or even a like sound to it. Nay, in our tongue we give as different sounds to the same letters as if it were quite a different one. I am sensible that a great many curious observations may be made upon the origin, derivation, and relation of languages to one another, and I doubt not but you have made many upon this occasion, which I shall have great pleasure in seeing. What I have seen of this sort by one and another, in my little reading,

* In a letter to Dr. Sharpe from J. William, Esq. Oxford, dated about the same time, the writer says, "A pleasant man, Archdeacon ——, has published Οἶνος Κριθίνος, not more to celebrate the antiquity and excellency of that liquor, than to abuse the laborious ostentation of learning in commentators upon trifles; it is a 4to of about 40 pages, and it will make you laugh when you are at leisure." *Second Letter from J. W. Esq Peter me.* C.

has

has given me great information, and whatever has the approbation of ſo great a maſter as Dr. Hunt, will prejudice me much in its favour; and I heartily wiſh you good ſucceſs in theſe and all other your attempts.

I hope I ſhall have the pleaſure of meeting with you in town in a little time. The day is not abſolutely fixed when we ſhall ſet out from hence, but we think of ſending away from hence our ſervants at fartheſt on the 29th inſt. poſſibly the 26th; which day ſoever it is that they go from hence, we ſhall follow them in a day or two.

It is with pleaſure and with great truth that I ſubſcribe myſelf,

Dear ſir, your's very ſincerely,

Wihton, A. A. SYKES.
Thurſday, Oct. 18, 1750.

Interrupted by accidents I could not make this up to ſend it away time enough for the poſt on Thurſday, and therefore am forced to keep it by me till this day, Oct. 21.

To Dr. G. SHARPE.

DEAR SIR, *Winchester, Aug.* 7, 1751.

Your's of the 2d inſtant did not come hither till this evening, and glad I was to hear of you, for I aſſure you I was under not little uneaſineſs that I could not expreſs my thanks for your *little books*, not knowing in what part of the world you was. In it I find you refer to your Diſſertation on the Origin, &c. of the Languages, p. 41, 42, 52, 53, from whence I imagined it to have been publiſhed, though I had not the pleaſure of ſeeing it. I return you a great many thanks for what I do ſee, and I do not doubt but all lovers of letters will do the ſame. Surely many of your remarks are quite new; I own I am a diſciple of your's, if you will give me leave to be ſo, and I have learnt ſeveral things which every body muſt be obliged to you for. Go on, and try what you can do to promote learning.

I brought down with me hither a great book (μέγα κακόν) upon the ſubject of miracles: it ſeems I have given offence to the author (Dr. Dodwell) by what I ſaid about the credibility of miracles, and I am anſwered in a long preface of 68 pages.—How are men's heads turned. Either he is or I am ſtrangely miſtaken in the way of proving the miracles of the goſpel. But methinks I am in the condition of a man that engages in a fray between a man and his wife, he moſt probably draws both ſides upon himſelf. I would not meddle in the controverſy betwixt Dr. Middleton and his adverſaries, but wanted and tried to ſecure the miracles of the goſpel, let the other be determined as it would, and I am treated as on Dr. Middleton's ſide of the queſtion: and yet making conceſſions, even all that the Doctor's adverſaries deſire, I am full of inconſiſtency and what not. Is this the man, that *when learning revives, and religion once more raiſes her head*, is to have his *works foremoſt in eſteem*? Well, I am content to have endeavoured, and as I am not trying to walk in the road to preferment, I am willing to follow truth; and as I am not afraid of following cloſe, I am not afraid of her kicking me, or daſhing my teeth out of my head.

Oh, Sir, I have ſeen, and been at Mr. Doddington's * ſtately manſion, and once thought and hoped, by means of my old friend Mr. Briſtow, deceaſed, to have been introduced to have kiſſed his hands. But that pleaſing expectation is over, and I am grown almoſt out of the world, *omnibus ignotus*. I ſhall be, God willing, at Saliſbury, on Saturday the 17th inſt. preach there on Sunday the 18th, ſtay there on Monday, and perhaps a day or two, as the weather and circumſtances happen; then to return hither, where my wife and I ſhall be glad to ſee you. You know that we have a ſpare bed, not at the houſe where once we lived, but in another as cloſe to the *weſt* end of the church as can be, which if you will make your own when you pleaſe, you will give great pleaſure to, dear Sir,

Your much obliged humble ſervant,

A. A. SYKES.

My wife's compliments wait on you.

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* Bubb Doddington, afterwards Lord Melcombe.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO IRELAND.

BY DR. DRENNAN.

MY Country!—ſhall I mourn or bleſs,
Thy tame and wretched happineſs?
'Tis true—the vaſt Atlantic tide
Has ſcoop'd thy harbours, deep and wide,
Bold to protect, and prompt to ſave,
From fury of the weſtern wave.
And Shannon points to Europe's trade;
For that, his chain of lakes were made;
For that, he ſcorns to waſte his ſtore,
In channel of a ſubject ſhore;
But courts the ſouthern wind to bring,
A world upon its rapid wing.
True—thy reſplendent rivers run.
And ſafe beneath a temp'rate ſun,
Springs the young verdure of thy plain,
Nor dreads his torrid, eaſtern reign.
True—thou art bleſt in nature's plan;
Nothing ſeems wanting here but—Man.
Man, to ſubdue, not ſerve the ſoil,
To win and wear its golden ſpoil;
Man, conſcious of an earth his own,
No ſavage biped, torpid, prone:
Living, to dog his brother brute,
And hung'ring for the lazy root,
Food for a ſoft contented ſlave,
Not for the hardy and the brave.
Had Nature been her enemy,
Ierne might be fierce and free.
To the ſtout heart, and iron hand,
Temp'rate each ſky, and tame each land.
A climate and a ſoil leſs kind,
Had form'd a map of richer mind;
Now a mere ſterile ſwamp of ſoul,
Tho' meadows ſpread and rivers roll;
A nation of abortive men,
That dart—the tongue, and point—the pen,
And at the back of Europe hurl'd,
A baſe *Poſterior* of the world.
In lap of Araby the bleſs'd,
Man lies, with luxury oppreſs'd,
While ſpicy odours blown around,
Enrich the air, and gems, the ground.
But through the pathleſs burning waſte,
Man marches with his patient beaſt;
Braves the hot ſun, and heaving ſand,
And calls it free and happy land.
Enough to make a deſert known,
Arms and the man, and ſand, and ſtone.

Dublin, March 20.

SONNET,

IN COMMEMORATION OF SIR WILLIAM JONES.

SOULS of the Worthies, Selden, Milton, all
Who ſit inſpher'd on yon high dwelling-place,
Immortal guardians of the human race,
Which while on earth ye ſerv'd—now that ye call
Th' aſcended Jones to walk your ſtarry hall—
Why teach ye not mankind, as erſt, t' inure
With ſolemn ſhow the virtuous, and to burn
Memorial incenſe, and with hymns t' inſtall,
At their rear'd ſtatues in the temple's aile,
To pauſe revering—thinking o'er their deeds?
So ſhould your new companion's earthly weeds
Become a ſainted relique. Bid him hail!
Europe and Aſia, aſk your pureſt meeds.
Claſp'd o'er his diſtant tomb, Learning and Freedom wail.

June 7.

ENGLISH HEXAMETER EXEMPLIFIED.

"The Germans have adopted a variety of the ancient meaſures into their poetry with good effect; and, indeed, their moſt celebrated Epic poem, the Meſſiah, is written in hexameter verſe: they poſſeſs too, beſides a variety of other pieces, tranſlations from Horace and Anacreon, in which the meaſures of the originals have been imitated."

They have, however, been obliged, by the ſcarceneſs of long vowels, and the rifeneſs of ſhort ſyllables, in their language, to tolerate the frequent ſubſtitution of trochees to ſpondees in their hexameter verſe: and they ſcan, like other modern nations, by emphaſis, not by poſition. The following tranſverſion of a paſſage from Oſſian's Carthon, may give an idea of the practicability of ſuch metres in the Engliſh tongue:

THOU, who roll'ſt in the firmament, round
as the ſhield of my fathers,
Whence is thy girdle of glory, O Sun! and thy
light everlaſting?
Forth thou com'ſt in thy aweful beauty; the
ſtars at thy riſing
Haſte to their azure pavillions, the moon ſinks
pale in the waters;
But thou moveſt alone: who dareth to wander
beſide thee?
Oaks of the mountain decay, and the hard rock
crumbles aſunder;
Ocean ſhrinks, and again grows; loſt is the moon
in the heavens;
While thou ever remaineſt the ſame, to rejoice
in thy brightneſs.
Altho' laden with ſtorms be the wind, loud
thunders be rolling,
Lightnings be glaring around, thou look'ſt from
the clouds in thy beauty,
Laughing the ſtorm; but, alas! thou ſhineſt
in vain upon Oſſian:
He no more may behold thy effulgency, whether
thy fair locks
Yellowly curl on the clouds of the morning, or
red in the weſt wave
Quivering dip. Yet thou art perhaps but like
me, for a ſeaſon—
Finite e'en thy years—thou too ſhalt be ſleeping
in midnight,

Deaf

Deaf to the voice of the morning. Exult, then,
O Sun! in thy vigour:
Dark and unlovely is age, as the glimmering
light of the moon-beams
Pale that ſhine thro' miſts over-rolling the face
of the grey ſky,
When on the heath blaſts ſweep, and the fleet-
vext traveller ſhivers.

THE FALLING TOWER.

MARK ye the Tower whoſe lonely halls
Re-echo to yon falling ſtream?
Mark ye its bare and crumbling walls,
Where ſlowly fades the ſinking beam?

There, oft, when Eve in ſilent trance,
Hears the lorn redbreaſt's plaintive moan,
Time, caſting round a cautious glance,
Heaves from its baſe ſome mould'ring ſtone.

There, tho' in Time's departed day,
War wav'd his glittering banners high;
Tho' many a minſtrel pour'd the lay,
And many a beauty tranc'd the eye;

Yet never 'midſt the gorgeous ſcene,
'Midſt the proud feaſts of ſplendid pow'r,
Shone on the pile a beam ſerene,
So bright as gilds its falling hour.

Oh! thus when Life's gay ſcenes ſhall fade,
And Pleaſure loſe it wonted bloom,
When creeping Age ſhall bare my head,
And point to me the ſilent tomb;

Then may Religion's hallow'd flame,
Shed on my mind its mildeſt ray;
And bid it ſeek in purer frame,
One bright Eternity of Day!

June 8. A.

SONG.

WHEN the ſhades of night purſuing,
O'er the ruffl'd billows creep,
The ſailor oft' the gloom reviewing,
Cheerleſs wanders o'er the deep.
Haply then in ſplendour rolling,
From the realms of parted day,
The cloudleſs moon his peace reſtoring,
Mounts and guides him on his way.

Julia, thus, when Hope retreating,
Yields to care my tortur'd breaſt;
When my heart in anguiſh beating,
Sinks with cold deſpair oppreſt;
One ſoft ſmile thy lips diſcloſing,
Bids the wild emotions ceaſe;
One kind glance my breaſt compoſing,
Stills my heart, and all is peace.

June 14. A.

TRANSLATION FROM TYRTÆUS.

MUTE are my chords when beauty claims
the ſong,
Or kingly grace, or limbs of giant mold;
No grace of mine extols the honey'd tongue,
The racer's ſwiftneſs or the gleam of gold.

My theme's the youth who views with ſteady
eyes,
The bloodieſt carnage, and the grin of death;
'Midſt thickeſt battle claims the victor's prize,
And man to man diſputes the laurel wreath.

Bleſt by his country's praiſe, his parent's ſmile,
He views the waſte of life, nor feels appal,
Firm at the poſt, and foremoſt in the file,
With dauntleſs breaſt he ſees his comrade
fall.

With ſinewy arm he ſteams the wave of war,
O'er adverſe hoſts he ſcatters wild diſmay;
Reckleſs of life he guides his griding car,
Where danger frowns, amid the bloody fray.

And falls the youth?—he falls, his country's
joy,
His father's pride, who tells each honeſt
wound;
Points to the fiſſured buckler of his boy,
And ſmiles in tears, while all his praiſe
reſound.

His children's children, bending o'er his tomb,
Shall date their glories from his honour'd
name;
Thus, wrapt in earth, he 'ſcapes the vulgar
doom,
And lives for ever in the rolls of fame.

June 16. P. F.

INSCRIPTION

ON CROMWELL'S PORTRAIT, PRESENTED TO QUEEN CHRISTINA OF SWEDEN.

(From Milton's Works.)

BELLIPOTENS Virgo, ſeptem Regina
Trionum,
Chriſtina, Arctoï lucida ſtella poli,
Cernis quas merui dura ſub caſtide rugas,
Utque ſenex armis impiger ora tero;
Inoia fatorum dum per veſtigia nitor,
Exequor & populi fortia juſſa manu.
Aſt tibi ſubmittit frontem reverentior umbra;
Nec ſunt hi vultus Regibus uſque truces.

TRANSLATION.

BRIGHT ſcepter'd Maid, whoſe arms the
North controul,
Chriſtina, ſtar that gilds the frozen pole,
Behold my war-worn cheeks with wrinkles
ſpread,
And frowning armour preſs my hoary head,
While thro' the maze of fate I break my way,
And all a people's high beheſts obey.
But mild to thee, the ſhade its homage brings;
Theſe brows not always ſternly bend on kings.

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NOTICE OF WORKS IN HAND.

ARCHDEACON TRAVIS is preparing for the preſs a Collection of the Great Manuſcript in the Library of the Univerſity of Cambridge, marked R. R. 6, 4. with the margin of the Greek edition of the New Teſtament, publiſhed by R. Stephens in 1550.

Mr. F. A. NITSCH, in "A General and Introductory View of Kant's Principles," which he has juſt publiſhed, has announced his intention to tranſlate and publiſh, in Engliſh, all the works of Kant. Such a work, as a long felt *deſideratum*, will, doubtleſs, meet with liberal patronage. Mr. Nitſch is known as the ingenious and learned lecturer on Kant's philoſophy, in London.

It is the *firſt*, and not the *third* volume, as ſtated in our laſt, of Mr. POLWHELE'S Hiſtory of Devonſhire, which is in the preſs. This volume contains a general deſcription of the county, its natural hiſtory, &c.

A ſplendid periodical work, in Natural Hiſtory, has lately been announced, under the title of "*A Cabinet of Quadrupeds.*" The engravings by TOOKEY and THOMPSON, from drawings by IBBETTSON, with hiſtoric and ſcientific deſcriptions by Mr. CHURCH.

RETRO-

RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE.—*May* 25.
*Mahmoud—Little Peggy's Love—A Dramatic Olio—*and *The Sultan.*

THIS was for the benefit of the widow Storace and her orphan child, who, by the premature deceaſe of her huſband, was left unprovided for. The Olio conſiſted of the moſt admired airs, compoſed by the late Mr. Storace. The houſe was remarkably full, and the liberality of the managers and performers was highly ſpoken of.

June 9. *The Belle's Stratagem*, and *The Sultan*, for the benefit of the widow of the late unfortunate Benſon, and her children. Mrs. Jordan ſpoke, in her uſual ſuperior manner, a neat written addreſs to the audience (a brilliant company) on the ſubject of benevolence. Mr. Braham, Madame Mara, and Mrs. Storace alſo lent their aſſiſtance.

June 15 (Wedneſday) *Mahmoud*, and *The Deaf Lover*. The houſe cloſed this evening for the ſeaſon.

COVENT-GARDEN.

June 7 (Monday) *The Buſybody*, and *The Iriſh Mimick*. This was announced the laſt night of the company's performing for this ſeaſon. The chief of the company, however, played again the ſucceeding night, with a view to increaſe the fund eſtabliſhed for the relief of decayed performers.

The winter theatres have, in the courſe of the laſt ſeaſon, brought out NINE pieces each, pantomime included. Of theſe, the productions at Covent-Garden have been the moſt ſucceſsful.

HAY-MARKET.

June 11 (Saturday) *Peeping Tom*, *The Liar*, and (firſt time) *Bannian Day*. With the above entertainments, this theatre opened for the ſeaſon, to a very thin audience.

The new piece of *Bannian Day*, is aſcribed to Mr. Waldron, jun. It conſiſts more of ſprightly converſation than intereſting plot, and ſerves to introduce ſome very agreeable muſic by Dr. Arnold. The ſtory, trifling as it is, is very defective. The hero of the piece, is a naval gentleman, who, marrying againſt his father's conſent, is, conſequently, diſinherited. His diſtreſs gives riſe to the title of *Bannian Day*, a ſea phraſe for a day when there is no allowance of meat. The Iriſhman though guilty of ſome natural blunders, makes uſe of language fitter for his valet, than a gentleman of fortune. To miſtake *mediate* for *meditate*, &c. is neither natural for a gentleman, nor does it conſtitute an Iriſh bull. The reſt of the characters are common, and ſeveral obviouſly borrowed.

June 16. *Merchant of Venice*, and *Bannian Day*. Mr. Palmer played Shylock this evening, for the firſt time. Though not equal to Macklin, he was reſpectable. He differed from the uſual readings in ſome parts, particularly in the following:

——" Many a time, and oft,
" On the Rialto you have rated me, &c."

Which he thus varied:

" Many a time——and oft
" On the Rialto——you have, &c."

This certainly is better; for though *many a time, and oft*, is a common expreſſion, it is an idle repetition; but by uniting the *oft* with the *Rialto*, which is the moſt public place in Venice, it gives the obſervation additional force The following paſſage alſo, which, as printed, is certainly unintelligible:

——" When the bag-pipe ſings i' th' noſe
" Cannot contain their urine for affection
" *Maſters* of paſſion ſway *it* to the mood
" Of what *it likes* or *loathes*——"

Mr. Palmer thus delivered:

——" When the bag-pipe ſings i' th' noſe,
" Cannot contain their urine—for affection,
" *Maſter* of paſſion, *ſways* it to the mood
" Of what it likes or loathes——"

This we alſo deem the beſt expoſition, notwithſtanding many others which have been propoſed. Mr. Palmer has repeated this character with additional ſucceſs.

June 20. *All in Good-Humour*, *Bannian Day*, and *The Spaniſh Barber*. The ſlovenly manner in which the firſt piece was hurried over, was truly reprehenſible.

June 22. *The Flitch of Bacon*, and (firſt time) *The Magic Banner, or Two Wives in a Houſe*. Alfred, whoſe adventures have already been the ſubject of other unſucceſsful dramas, is the hero of the *Magic Banner*, a play in three acts. This is an humble attempt to unite broad farce with the ſublime. Alfred's diſguiſe, as a peaſant, when he takes refuge in a cottage, and neglects the woman's cake that was at the fire, and committed to his care; and alſo his diſguiſe as a minſtrel, are the chief incidents; the reſt is mere patch work, abſurd, and ridiculous, eſpecially the part which gives riſe to the *ſecond* title.

Fawcett

Fawcett was the only performer to be commended for exertion—the reſt had no opportunity—the fool, whether owing to the author, or actor, was a very heavy one.—Mr. Palmer attempted to give it out for the next night, but was interrupted by the prevailing marks of cenſure.

June 23. *The Magic Banner*, and *The Dead Alive*. Notwithſtanding the judgement of the preceding night's tribunal, The Magic Banner was repeated. It was conſiderably curtailed, and, of courſe, leſs diſguſting; it was, however, oppoſed when given out for the third night.

OPERA-HOUSE.

May 24. *Antigone*, a new ſerious Opera, was performed for the firſt time with great ſucceſs, the muſic by Bianchi: a duet in the ſecond act, and a trio in the third, were univerſally encored. The recitative was happily executed by Banti, Vigononi, and Roſelli.

June 2. This evening Madame Roſe brought out for her benefit (the moſt productive that has been this ſeaſon) a new Indian divertiſement called *The Caravan at Reſt*, compoſed by Mr. Didelot. It conſiſts of the ſports of the Arabs; alſo a *Ballet Epiſodique*, by the ſame compoſer, called L'Amour Vengé; or La Metamorphoſe; this was in the ſtyle *Anacreontique*; the characters conſiſted of ſatyrs, fauns, nymphs, and huntreſſes —but what moſt delighted was a Cupid, by his aërial paſſage.—The exertions of the performers were very laudable.

June 7. *Antigone*, *The Caravan at Reſt*, and *L'Amour Vengé*. This was the laſt night of the ſubſcription.

June 14. A Comic Opera, compoſed by Mezzinchi, called *Il Teſoro*, was repreſented this evening, for the firſt time. It was well performed, and ſeveral airs encored.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. J. Banniſter made his firſt appearance here, in the characters of Feignwell and Walter, in *A Bold Stroke for a Huſband*, and *The Children in the Wood*. He ſpoke a whimſical Addreſs, deſcriptive of the adventures he met with ſince his departure from London. He continues to perform to overflowing houſes; being unſupported, he does not perform with his uſual ſpirit; nor appear to ſuch advantage as at Drury or the Haymarket, with his friends Suet, &c.

LAW REPORTS.

CASE OF THE LICENTIATES AND THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

MR. ERSKINE began the pleadings in defence of the College, after having had all the inſtructions and documents which that body can bring forward, and ample leiſure for preparation. That able Advocate delivered an elaborate and eloquent ſpeech, which, from his ſhining talents and indefatigable zeal, we may fairly infer, contains all that can be advanced in ſupport of the power which the college has aſſumed. He began by ſtating, that Dr. Stanger applied for a rule to ſhow cauſe why a mandamus ſhould not iſſue directed to the College of Phyſicians, to admit him to examination for admiſſion into the order of candidates, for election into the Fellowſhip of the College: an application built on the recognition of certain notorious bye-laws eſtabliſhing ſuch an order.—We have before obſerved, that the licentiates allow the propriety of a probationary ſtate, ſuch as that of a candidate. We believe, alſo, that they would not object to its duration being prolonged, in the caſe of younger candidates, till they had attained ſuch an age as might be an additional ſecurity for their poſſeſſing the diſcretion and gravity required by the charter, provided ſuch a regulation was equally extended to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. Erſkine next recapitulated the grounds on which Dr. Stanger founds his application, contained in his affidavit: namely, "that he ſtudied the art of phyſic at Edinburgh, and other places, for ſeveral years; and that he had a degree of Doctor of Phyſic conferred upon him by the Univerſity of Edinburgh; and that he went abroad to obtain farther improvement in the art and practice of phyſic, in the univerſities and other places of ſtudy, in France, Italy, and Germany, where he continued for many years. He then remarked, that Dr. Stanger does not wholly rely upon his ability and knowledge, but upon the education under which that ability has been acquired." The Licentiates allow, that

that a claimant for admiſſion into the college, ought to ſhow ſome pretenſions to have his qualifications even examined: ſuch as having ſtudied a reaſonable time in approved medical ſchools; and having graduated in a reputable univerſity. They only contend againſt the excluſive privilege of any Univerſities, and more eſpecially that uſurped by the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, which are not medical ſchools of any repute. In Edinburgh, the moſt celebrated ſchool of phyſic in Europe, before a degree can be conferred, at leaſt three years' reſidence, and attendance upon all the medical profeſſors, is required. There the candidate undergoes three private examinations in Latin, on all the branches of phyſic; and is alſo obliged to write and defend two medical diſſertations in private, and a theſis in public, in the ſame language. A degree ſo obtained, gives an indiſputable right to examination for admiſſion into the College. It was, therefore, not neceſſary to ſtate the additional advantages of having ſtudied in foreign univerſities, which many of the Licentiates, as well as the preſent claimant, have enjoyed. That could only be inſerted to demonſtrate the aggravated hardſhip of ſuch men being excluded the college, whilſt few of the actual members have had ſimilar opportunities of improvement. Mr. Erſkine next recounted from Dr. Stanger's affidavit, "That he applied to the Preſident at his own houſe, and to the Preſident and Cenſors at the College regularly aſſembled there, to be admitted to examinations for the purpoſes before ſtated." He then referred the Court to the affidavit of Sir George Baker, Preſident of the College, which ſets forth the bye-law under which this gentleman's claim is reſiſted; namely, "That no perſon ſhall be admitted into the order of candidates, unleſs he be created a Doctor of Phyſic, in the Univerſity of Oxford or Cambridge." Mr. Erſkine proceeded to ſtate, from the Preſident's affidavit, "that Dr. Stanger, previous to his being admitted a Licentiate, gave his faith or promiſe, that he would obſerve the ſtatutes of the ſaid College, or readily pay the fines impoſed on him for his diſobedience thereof." He then added, "The queſtion, therefore, as it ſtrikes me upon this affidavit, is this: Whether Dr. Stanger, who applies for examination, has a right, notwithſtanding this bye-law of the College, which diſqualifies him for that examination, to the mandamus which he prays: and expreſſed a doubt, whether his being a Licentiate advances or is not an abſolute *eſtopel* to his claim?" The Licentiates founding their claim intirely upon the charter, and act of parliament confirming it, only ſtate the licence as an evidence of their fitneſs to be examined, at a period ſubſequent to its being obtained, for admiſſion into an inſtitution where learning, ſkill, and probity are the only legal requiſites. The licence atteſts, that they were men of probity and learning, when it was granted and qualified to exerciſe all the functions of a phyſician. A grant atteſting ſuch qualifications, though it only conveys a right to practiſe, cannot ſurely be a bar to the attainment of an additional privilege at a future period; whether the claimant poſſeſſed a right to that privilege, antecedent to the firſt grant, or acquired it afterwards. In 1582, as appears from a bye-law ſtated by the College in the preſent conteſt, it was required, that no perſon ſhould be admitted into the order of Candidates, unleſs he had firſt been in that of Licentiate, except Profeſſors, Doctors of ſeven years' ſtanding, or the King's Phyſicians. The licence cannot now, therefore, be pleaded as a bar to that order, for which it was formerly a requiſite even in the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. The Licentiates allow, that they agreed to ſubmit to the bye-laws, or pay the fines; but they aſſert, that there is no bye-law which prohibits them from applying for admiſſion into the College, and that if ſuch a bye-law really exiſted, they only render themſelves liable to the mulct by breaking it. They cannot ſuffer the ſlighteſt imputation of a breach of their engagement. Beſides, obligations of this ſort can only extend to ſuch bye-laws as are legal in themſelves; otherwiſe, perſons who enter into them, might be deprived of their moſt valuable rights, and ſuffer the ſevereſt hardſhips without any means of redreſs. The bye-laws of the College are made without the conſent or knowledge of the Licentiates: they have even no means of being acquainted with them without the permiſſion of the Fellows. The bye-laws have always been fluctuating, arbitrary, and, frequently, oppreſſive. The Licentiates were at one time obliged to pay an annual tax to the College, without being acknowledged as members; and fifty pounds is even, at preſent, extorted from each of them for the mere permiſſion to practiſe;

practise; whilst the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge are admitted to all the benefits of Fellowship for an equal sum. In the present case, the Licentiates only submit to the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, to decide, whether a bye-law is legal, which Lord Mansfield, delivering his opinion judicially in that Court, declared to be illegal?

"It has been said," Lord Mansfield observed (see Burrow's Reports, vol. iv. p. 2199) "that there are many amongst "the Licentiates, who would do honour "to the College, or any society of which "they should be members, by their "skill and learning, as well as other va-"luable and amiable qualities. If this "be so, how can any bye-laws, which "*exclude* the *possibility* of admitting *such* "persons into the College, stand with "the trust *reposed in them* of admitting "*all that are fit*?"

The next material assertion of Mr. Erskine was, that Lord Mansfield was of opinion, on a former trial, that some persons might be permitted to practise under a licence, who were not intitled to be admitted of the College. This opinion, as it was qualified by that great judge, undoubtedly cannot be contested. He observed, that "a *partial* licence had "been granted to an oculist; that a per-"son may be fit to practise in *one* branch, "who is *not* fit to practise in *another*. "Licences have also been granted to "women; and that may not be unrea-"sonable in particular cases; such as "Mrs. Stevens's medicine for the stone. "Of late years, indeed, *general* licences "have been usual. These licences, pro-"bably, took their rise from that *illegal* "*bye-law* which *restrained* the number of "Fellows to twenty. This was arbi-"trary and unjustifiable: they were "obliged to admit *all* such as came within "the terms of their charter." But because Lord Mansfield admitted the reasonableness of granting licences, merely to oculists, partial practisers, and venders of empirical medicines, is it to be inferred, that he meant also, that Physicians, who had received the best educations, and who would do honour to the College, or any other society, by their skill and learning, were intitled to nothing more? The reverse is too clear to admit of argument.

Mr. Erskine then proceeded to state, "that the College have power not only by their charter, but by the law of the land, to make fit and reasonable bye-laws;" which is as indisputable as that a bye-law, prohibiting the admission of nearly all the Physicians in Great Britain, is neither fit nor reasonable. The next assertion is equally incontrovertible, "that the judgment and discretion of determining upon the skill, ability, and sufficiency to practise this profession, as well as to be admitted into the Fellowship, is trusted to the College." But it would be ridiculous to suppose, that they had also right of confining the education of those who were to practise physic, and who might claim the honours of their profession in the metropolis of Great Britain, to the most inconsiderable medical schools in Europe. Mr. Erskine then observed, "that it is much relied upon, in * publications connected with this controversy, that Lord Mansfield says, "If the College should refuse to examine the candidate at all, the Court would oblige them to do it:" interpreting Lord Mansfield's observation to apply to candidates alone who were graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. But Lord Mansfield never mentioned, or alluded to, either of these universities. When he made that remark, the college had not then even advanced in a court of law, the absurd plea of a title in such graduates to an exclusive privilege: the only grounds on which the College could refuse examination and admission, ever hinted at by Lord Mansfield, were insufficiency in point of skill, learning, or morals.

Mr. Erskine next expatiated upon the impropriety of the College being "bound to examine every man who offers himself, whatever may have been his rank in society; whatever may have been his mode of education; whatever may be the probability of his being fit to undergo that examination with effect; whatever might be the consequence to the interest of learning, and the advantage of the science of medicine, that such a person should be a member of the College of Physicians." The Licentiates do not

* Alluding to an eloquent and unanswerable treatise, lately published by Dr. Ferris, entitled, a General View of the Establishment of Physic, as a Science, in England, by the Incorporation of the College of Physicians of London; together with an Enquiry into the Nature of that Incorporation: in which it is demonstrated, that the exclusion of all physicians, except the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, from the corporate privileges of the College, is founded in usurpation, being contrary to the letter and spirit of its charter.

contend, that the college is bound to examine every man who offers himſelf: they only inſiſt, that the college is bound to examine every *phyſician* of good character, whoſe education affords a reaſonable preſumption, that he can give ſuch teſts of learning and ſkill as the charter requires, and ſuch as have been thought ſufficient from the origin of the inſtitution. With regard to the prior rank, which may render a perſon eligible to examination, the Licentiates preſume that neither the College nor the Court of King's Bench will be very tenacious, when they conſider the inſtances of men who have riſen to the higheſt dignities, both in phyſic and law, from very inferior ſtations. The intereſts of learning, and the advantage of the ſcience of medicine, cannot ſurely be prejudiced by the admiſſion of men who can undergo examinations in the Latin and Greek languages, or the comprehenſive ſcience of medicine, and who challenge any teſts of literature the College can adopt, provided they are impartially extended to every candidate. A ſociety, of which the original productions have only amounted to three octavo volumes of eſſays, in nearly three centuries; a body, which from the narrow principle of confining the right of admiſſion into it, to the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, excluded a Sydenham, obliged a Mead, before he could become a member, to purchaſe an additional degree, and which could not, till after Lord Mansfield's remonſtrances, admit a Boerhaave, cannot certainly be rendered leſs uſeful, liberal, or reſpectful, by enlarging its grounds of admiſſion. By extending admiſſion, without limitation to ſchools, to every ſkilful and learned phyſician, the College would concentrate all the able men of the profeſſion in the metropolis, and unite, animate, and direct their efforts to promote the real dignity, intereſts, and objects of the inſtitution.

Mr. Erſkine next proceeded to ſhow, that the excluſion complained of by the Licentiates, was not unqualified; for ſubſequent to Dr. Fothergill's caſe, there was a reviſion of the ſtatutes: and that the College conſulted Lord Camden, Mr. Yorke, and Mr. Dunning, and another perſon, whom he would not name, apparently one of the Judges who preſide in this trial. He added, "that the two bye-laws for the admiſſion of Licentiates before ſtated, were made under the auſpices of theſe honourable and learned perſons." If thoſe great men had been employed by the College, to form a code of bye-laws calculated to accompliſh the ends of the charter, or equitable under the preſent circumſtances, their opinion would be intitled to the higheſt reſpect. But if they were employed as lawyers, to frame ſuch bye-laws as would enable the College to preſerve their monopoly, or only engage them to admit ſuch perſons as might be agreeable to themſelves, then theſe bye-laws are to be conſidered as ingenious devices to perpetuate injuſtice.

That this was the caſe can ſcarcely be doubted: otherwiſe, why did not the College promulgate theſe bye-laws when they were made? Why did they alter a mode of examination, which had been adhered to nearly three centuries, and ſuperadd a teſt, of little utility, which might be oppoſed as a very difficult barrier to thoſe who are obnoxious? Why did the fellows endeavour to intimidate and diſſuade the only perſon who ever applied for examination, under one of theſe bye-laws, to deſiſt, and when he was propoſed in the manner required by the bye-law, why did they not ſubmit the propoſal to a ballot? Why have they gradually diminiſhed the privilege, conferred by the bye-law, for admiſſion through favour, and diſcontinued it altogether for three years? Mr. Erſkine next ſaid, "is it to be ſuppoſed, that there is not one Fellow of the whole College who would propoſe a man of eminent learning and high qualifications under this bye-law." Admit there is, what would it avail the perſon propoſed, if the College will not proceed to a ballot; or if a majority of the Fellows are determined to reject? The learned advocate put this queſtion, as if admiſſion followed the being propoſed as a matter of courſe; as if five ſubſequent ballots, under all the obſtacles before enumerated, were no impediments. Mr. Erſkine next remarked, "that the character of a phyſician has been different in England from that of any other nation; that phyſicians in this country have been the moſt eminently learned perſons that have conferred dignity upon ſociety, vaſtly beyond the bounds of their own profeſſion; and that has principally ariſen from the care the College has taken in framing their bye-laws." The moſt diſtinguiſhed phyſicians that have conferred dignity upon their profeſſion and their country, have been ſtigmatiſed, and either totally excluded the college by their bye-laws; or obliged to purchaſe

chaſe additional degrees before admiſſion; or reduced to accept as a boon, what no merits, without a degree from Oxford or Cambridge, could intitle them to. The immortal Sydenham was excluded. Sloane, Mead, Pringle, Akenſide, and many other eminent men, who had graduated in the beſt medical univerſities of their time, were obliged to purchaſe additional degrees before they were admitted. Fothergill, and even Hunter, by whom almoſt every medical graduate of Oxford and Cambridge, of his time, had been inſtructed, were refuſed admiſſion; and except to the very few who take degrees at thoſe univerſities, the right of admiſſion into the College is denied to all the phyſicians of Europe. And yet theſe are the liberal bye-laws which are held up as the ſureſt ſecurities of the dignity of phyſic in this country. Mr. Erſkine's next obſervation was, "that the preſent bye-laws are built upon the moſt ancient ſtatutes; and if there is nothing in them repugnant to the charter, the Court always looks with reſpect to a venerable and ancient uſage." But ſuppoſing their repugnancy to the charter was not demonſtrated, the ancient and venerable uſage is in favour of the Licentiates: for the original founders of the college, had received ſimilar educations with themſelves. During many years after the foundation, no diſtinction was made with regard to ſchools. Sixty years after the firſt inſtitution, it was neceſſary to paſs through the order of Licentiates, to be received into that of candidates, with a few exceptions, which do not relate to the place of graduation. The uſurpation of the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, has neither ancient nor uninterrupted uſage to ſanction it; for except when additional degrees could be cheaply purchaſed at theſe Univerſities, it was never ſubmitted to.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Caſes.
Meaſles	9
Scarlatina Anginoſa	7
Small-pox	7
Chicken-pox	1
Malignant, or contagious fever	1
Hooping cough	5
Catarrh	6
Peritoneal Inflammation	4
Acute rheumatiſm	4
Slow fever	3
Bilious, or Summer fever	3
Child-bed and Milk-fevers	6

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough and chronic dyſpnœa	22
Spitting of blood	5
Pulmonary conſumption	12
Chronic rheumatiſm	6
Dropſy	4
Aſthenia	21
Hyſteria	2
Cephalœa	6
Apoplexy	1
Paralyſis	4
Chlorоſis and Amenorrhea	8
Menorrhagia	5
Fluor albus	3
Ichirrus uteri	1
Prolapſus uteri	2
Prolapſus ani	1
Hæmorrhoids	2
Hernia	3
Gravel	2
Iſchuria	1
Aſcarides	2
Gaſtrodynia	5
Enterodynia	3
Schirrus liver	2
Jaundice	2
Bilious vomiting	4
Diarrhœa	5
Lichen	2
Dry tettar	1
Itch and prurigo	6
Nettle raſh	1
Noli me tangere	1
Cancer	2

PERIODICAL DISEASES.

Quotidian	2
Tertian	3
Semitertian	1
Hemicranium	2
Hectica Adoleſcentium	1
Hectica Senilis	1

DISEASES OF INFANTS.

Catarrhal fevers	4
Fevers from teething and indigeſtion	6
Tabes meſenterica	2
Rickets	3
Scrophula	4
St. Vitus's Dance	1
Cruſta Lactea	1
Dandriff	2
Scalled head	3

The ſeven caſes of ſcarlatina anginoſa were in the children of one family, reſiding

ſiding near the Magdalen Hoſpital. A boy, 12 years of age, took the diſeaſe firſt; the reſt were infected by him, all within a fortnight; but they began to ſicken on different days. The father and mother eſcaped the contagion; nor did it extend to any families in the neighbourhood. This diſorder was attended with conſiderable ulcerations in the tonſils, and deeper than is uſual. The eldeſt daughter, 22 years old, had nearly ſunk under a violent hemorrhagy from the noſe, which occurred twice, though ſhe had the catamenia at the ſame time. One or two others were affected with diarrhæa, bilious vomitings, head-ache, and ſlight delirium. The ſcarlet raſh extended over the whole body. There was in all the patients, a quick, ſmall, and irregular pulſe, with great languor, faintneſs, and depreſſion. Theſe ſymptoms ſuddenly diſappeared on the eighth or ninth day of the diſeaſe, and were not ſucceeded, as frequently happens, by anaſarcous ſwellings of the lower extremities.

The beſt mode of practice in the ſcarlatina anginoſa, is to adminiſter gentle emetics repeatedly, during its firſt ſtage, according to the plan recommended by Dr. Withering, in a judicious treatiſe on this diſeaſe.

The ſynochus biliosa (Sauvage De Febribus) or Summer Fever, though a diſeaſe frequently occurring in the vicinity of London, has not been accurately deſcribed by our practical writers; who ſeem, in general, to have confounded it with the malignant, or putrid fever. Its ſymptoms are, however, very different; neither is it communicated by contagion. This complaint begins with irregular ſhiverings, which are afterwards ſucceeded by a great and continued heat of the ſkin; ſluſhing of the face; frequent nauſea, with a ſenſation of violent heat in the ſtomach and bowels; a ſenſe of oppreſſion in the cheſt, with panting and inquietude; a white, parched tongue, and unquenchable thirſt. The pulſe is always very quick; and there is a violent throbbing pain of the head, which prevents ſleep, and often produces delirium. The temper of mind is much altered by this diſeaſe: under its influence, patients who in health are of a meek, and ſerene diſpoſition, become fretful and turbulent; and are moved to paſſion on the ſlighteſt occaſions.

The ſtate of the bowels in this complaint is very uncertain; but after a coſtiveneſs of ſeveral days' duration, a diarrhæa uſually takes place on a ſudden, attended with pain, gripings, and bilious diſcharges. The urine is alſo very variable in its appearances; being ſometimes clear, and of a high orange colour; ſometimes greeniſh, and a little turbid, like punch: at other times, it is made white, and after ſtanding ſome hours, depoſits a white, flaky ſediment. The duration of this complaint is uſually about 20 days. In ſome caſes, after the ſecond week, it begins to remit; and has an exacerbation or paroxyſm every day, which terminates by gentle ſweating. It is thus often protracted to the 36th, 40th, or 42d day. The occaſional or exciting cauſes of it generally are fatigue in hot weather, anxiety, watching; or drinking cold water, after the body has been much heated by labour or travelling.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, June 25, 1796.

STOCKS have experienced a ſmall riſe within theſe few days. Conſols for the opening were done on Thurſday laſt as high as 65½. But the amazing great *differences* that have lately been paid on the laſt account, prove that little dependance is to be placed on ſuch adventurous ſpeculations. On the contrary, the prevailing ſcarcity of money, the very heavy payments which are ſucceſſively to be made to government in a very ſhort period, and the *very uncertain* poſture of foreign affairs, ſtrengthen our former opinion, that a *very conſiderable fall* in the price of Stocks is to be apprehended.

BANK STOCK on the 27th of laſt month was at 153—roſe till the 3d of this month to 156—fell again to 16th ult. to 153—and has ſince riſen to 155½, which was the price yeſterday, 24th.

5 PER CENT. ANN. ſhut at 95½.

4 PER CENT. CONS. AN. on the 27th laſt month were at 79⅞—roſe till the 3d of this month to 80¼—fell again till 16th ult. to 79⅛—and were on the 23d ult. at 80¼.

3 PER CENT. CONSOLS ſhut at 64¼—and were yeſterday the 24th at 63½ for the opening.

NEW OMNIUM is at a diſcount of 1¼.

The transfer books for the 5 per cent. Ann. and 3 per cent. Conſ. will open the 22d of July.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Empreſs of Ruſſia has made a preſent of a conſiderable ſum of money to Meſſ. Nemnich and Roeding, the worthy authors of the Polyglott-Lexicon, of Natural Hiſtory, and Univerſal Dictionary of the Marine, both to encourage and aſſiſt them in their very uſeful labours.

The Auſtrian government is making great improvements in the medical department, at Vienna. Many excellent regulations have been introduced into their hoſpitals; the mode of ſtudy, with the privileges and ſtatutes of the academy, will ſhortly be laid before the public.

The Imperial college of phyſicians, at Peterſburg, has elected the privy counſellor Loder, of Germany, one of its honorary members. This is the firſt inſtance of ſuch an honour being conferred on a foreigner.

The council of health at Bern, opened their public medical library, with the beginning of this year. From the great zeal with which this inſtitution was undertaken, and the excellent regulations made for the introduction of the beſt medical books into this library, it is preſumed, that the council of health will continue to give it active ſupport, as it promiſes to be of very great utility to the whole canton.

Profeſſor Paulus, of Jena, well known to the learned world, by his works on univerſal literature, has publiſhed ſome remarks on the reſurrection, under the title *Meletemata ad hiſtoriam dogmatis de Reſurrectione.* The work contains two parts, in the firſt, De cuſtodia ad ſepulchrum Jeſu diſpoſita quid philologico-critice quid philoſophico-hiſtorice judicandum ſit, de novo expenditur. In the ſecond, Phariſæorum de Reſurrectione ſententia ex tribus Joſephi Archæologi loris explicatur. The freedom with which he diſcuſſes this ſubject, has not been pleaſing to ſome of the orthodox in Germany, and may make the work a ſubject of greater curioſity to the Engliſh readers.

The poſthumous works of Metaſtaſio have juſt been publiſhed at Vienna, in three editions, one in large quarto, ſecond in large octavo, the third in duodecimo, under the following title, "Opere poſtume del Signor Abate Pietro Metaſtaſio, date alla luce dell'Abate Conte d'Ayala. In Vienna nella Stamperia Alberti, 1795." The firſt volume contains Metaſtaſio's reflections on the Greek theatre; the ſecond, a very judicious ſelection of his letters; and the third, the life of the author, by the editor. The work is very correctly printed, and the quarto and octavo editions are elegant, and may be conſidered as the beſt ſpecimen of the Vienna preſs.

The profeſſors of divinity in the univerſity of Wurzburg have been forbidden to give private lectures on theological ſubjects, without an expreſs permiſſion obtained for that purpoſe. They are particularly charged to take care in their public lectures, to beware of innovation and originality, and to recommend to their hearers thoſe things only, which may be of uſe to them, in their future call.

GERMANY.

State of the univerſity of Goettingen, from Eaſter 1793 to Eaſter 1795.

	Departed.	Remained.	Came.	Total.
Mich. 1793	156	560	150	710
Eaſt. 1794	205	505	183	688
Mich. 1794	152	536	161	697
Eaſt. 1795	187	510	161	671

Of the above ſtudents, there were during the ſame periods, in

Divinity.	Law.	Phyſic.	Philoſophy.
160	340	116	94
162	321	108	97
171	335	102	89
156	338	102	75

State of the univerſity of Jena, during the laſt ſix years. There were reſident, in

Dec.	Divinity.	Law.	Phyſic.	Total.
1790	390	278	136	804
1791	364	302	145	811
1792	399	328	162	889
1793	384	324	184	892
1794	363	292	206	861
1795	299	301	203	803

The philoſophy of Kant begins to make ſome progreſs in Holland. A treatiſe on this ſubject has juſt made its appearance, under the following title: *Beginzels der Kantiaanſche Wysgeerte, naar het Hoogduitſch vryelyk gevolgd, en met Aanteekeningen, en eene voorreden uitgegeven, door Paulus van Hemert, Hoogleeraar by de Remonſtranten te Amſterdam. Eerſte Deel. Te Amſterdam, by de Weduwe J. Doll.* 1796.

The following Latin verſes were compoſed on the late erection of the tree of liberty, in Holland:

Arbor LIBERTATIS ad Batavos.

Illa ego, Nympharum quondam celebrata choreis,
Nobilis Arcadii Pinus amica dei,
Quam duram expertus, furibundi more tyranni,
Threicius miſere ſtravit humi Boreas,

Lætius

Laetius at, ſortem miſerata, aſſurgere Tellus
Juſſit, et aeterna luxuriare coma:
Nunc libertatis Belgarum teſtis et index,
Excuſſo domini, fiſtor in urbe, jugo,
Haud invita ferens! Praeſtat prae carmine Panis
Concentu populi liberiore frui.

Citizen Dolomieu is an preſent employed with the completion of a work, which promiſes to be of conſiderable importance to mineralogy and the ſcience of antiquities. It is intituled, Lithologie Ancienne; and his plan is to give an exact deſcription of the different ſpecies of ſtones, which the ancients employed in their works of taſte and art. From a ſeven years' reſidence in Italy, of which time he ſpent a very conſiderable part at Rome, and his uncommon knowledge in mineralogy, he has procured a quantity of materials, which, with his own remarks, will be ſoon laid before the public. The celebrated Abbé Viſconti, of Rome, in whoſe company Dolomieu made frequent reſearches into the antiquities of that place, has enriched the work with many uſeful conjectures: and as it is difficult to determine with preciſion on ſeveral doubtful points out of Italy, the aſſiſtance which Dolomieu has received, added to his own qualifications, is likely to bring us nearer to the truth. According to his opinion, the Apollo of Belvidere, though a maſter-piece of art, was by no means produced at that period when ſculpture had in Greece arrived at the higheſt degree of perfection. It is, without doubt, the work of a Grecian artiſt, who laboured on it out of his own country, and it is of a much later date than that aſcribed to it by general opinion. The marble is from Carrara, and taken from the ſame places, in the mountains Della Luna, which were worked in the time of Auguſtus, for the ſame purpoſe. Viſconti confirms this opinion, of which Dolomieu ſpeaks confidently, from an inſpection of the places in the mountains, and a compariſon of the ſtone with the Apollo.

From an inquiry into the Egyptian works of art, ſuppoſed to be cut out of Baſaltes, Dolomieu has expoſed the ignorance of antiquarians in general, in mineralogy. The cuſtom of Rome has been to call every black piece of ſculpture "baſaltes," without any farther enquiry into the properties of the ſtone. Dolomieu's opinion on the origin of the baſaltes is well known, and whether well founded or not, he is too well acquainted with the ſubject, not to convict the Roman Ciceroni of innumerable errors. In the Muſeo Borgiano, at Peletri, which is particularly rich in Egyptian ſculpture, and from which a tolerable knowledge of Egyptian ſtones might, according to Dolomieu, be obtained, he did not find a ſingle piece of real baſaltes. In Rome, he ſaw only one ſtatue made of a black porous lava, and covered with hieroglyphics, and this was in the villa Borgheſe. A fragment of an Egyptian monument of a ſimilar ſpecies of lava, he received ſome years back from Alexandria.

A French tranſlation of Stuart's Athenian antiquities, by Barbré, in three volumes folio, is now in the preſs, in Paris. The tranſlator, who is the ſuperintendant of the geographical part of the national library, and whoſe abilities have been proved in the maps for Anacharſis's travels, has enriched his tranſlation with various remarks, and extracts from the ancients. The beſt artiſts of Paris are employed under the inſpection of Moreau, and Dufourny has the care of the architectural part. Only five hundred copies on vellum paper are to be printed.

Barbié has been employed for ſome years on the topography of Pauſanias, but waits for quieter times, before he puts this work to the preſs.

Dufourny, the celebrated French architect, who has ſpent ſeveral years in Italy, and was employed by the Court of Naples in rebuilding ſeveral cities, deſtroyed in Calabria and Sicily, by the earthquake, is preparing a work for the preſs, in which he propoſes to give very accurate meaſurements of the moſt ancient remains of architecture, now exiſting in Sicily.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, IN JUNE, 1796.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE preſent parliamentary receſs, like an interval of reſt to a weary traveller, affords us an opportunity of taking a retroſpective view of our paſt labours in the political department of the Monthly Magazine.

At the commencement of the year 1796, the people of this country were led to entertain, not only for their own ſafety, but for the ſake of ſuffering humanity, the fondeſt hopes of an approaching peace. Theſe hopes were founded upon the royal declaration, made on the

8th

8th of December: "That such an order of things had taken place in France, as would induce his Majesty to meet any disposition to negociation on the part of the enemy, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect, and to conclude a treaty of general peace, whenever it might be effected on just and suitable terms for himself and his allies." The good effects of this declaration were unfortunately confined to loan-jobbers and monied speculators. To the surprise of every intelligent person, three months were permitted to elapse without any attempt to open a negociation, while an immense expenditure was going forward in preparations for the renewal of hostilities. The tardiness of ministers in commencing a negociation, and the *mode* and *form* in which they at length commenced it, on the 8th of March, through the very questionable medium of an unauthorized minister, has impeached their *sincerity* in the eyes of Europe. During the period of suspence between peace and war, the house of commons were laudibly engaged in providing proper means for remedying the grievances arising from the excessive scarcity and dearness of corn; and, after several resolutions, reports, and debates, upon the subject, an act was passed, granting a bounty on corn imported in British ships, or in ships in amity with England.

New loans, new subsidies, increasing taxes, and a national debt of more than three hundred and sixty millions, and a war still raging, roused the attention of several patriotic members of the late parliament, in their last session, to inquire into the state of the finances of the nation.

Mr. Grey, on the 10th of March, in his motion relative to an enquiry into the state of the nation, drew a true, but an alarming picture of the national debt. Our expences in the three first years of the present war had amounted to the sum of seventy-seven millions, a sum greater than the whole of the national debt previous to the year 1756. Upwards of seventeen millions had been voted for the army in the last three years; yet the excess beyond the expenditure had amounted in that time to 14,000,000l. All this was money expended not only without the consent, but even without the knowledge of parliament.

On the subject of Barracks, it was remarked in the house, that the proceedings of ministers were an insult on parliament, because the consent of that branch of the government, to the erection of barracks, had never been required. This business had cost the nation 1,100,000l. and, according to the accounts then before the commons, for the first time, 200,000l. more were wanted. After giving an accurate statement of the finances, the eloquent mover deduced this gloomy inference: that if a peace were immediately to take place, the people of this nation must still bear their present burdens with *an additional load of two millions and a half of fresh taxes*.

In the month of April, there appeared two new political phænomena in the house of commons—a second budget, and a second loan, in the same session. The new taxes proposed in the minister's second budget, were upon dogs, hats, and 20l. additional duty per ton on wine. The new loan was seven millions and a half, the contractors for which had agreed upon a *bonus*, amounting to 3l. 6s. 9d.

Mr. PITT amused the house with a fascinating account of the *future* benefits arising from the *sinking fund*, and assured them, that in fifty-two years this miraculous scheme would totally annihilate the national debt!

This parliament, elected about Midsummer 1790, was dissolved on the 20th of May, by royal proclamation, and writs for the election of a new parliament were immediately issued, to be returnable on the 12th of July next. Whether future historians will attribute the unfortunate measures taken by the late house of commons, to their ignorance or their corruption, is not for us to determine; but it must, at least, afford some fleeting consolation to that part of them who think, with Mr. *Reeves*, that the throne is the trunk of the constitutional tree, the sole source of power and authority in the British constitution, that their sovereign assured them he should "ever reflect with heartfelt satisfaction on the uniform *wisdom*, temper, and firmness which appeared in *all* their proceedings since he first met them in parliament, at a period of domestic and foreign *tranquillity*."

From the present critical situation of public affairs in England, it may be rationally inferred, that the salvation of the kingdom depends upon the measures to be adopted by the parliament which has been recently elected.

We wish our limits would admit of a regular account, instead of a hasty sketch, of the proceedings on the late general election.

However thoſe who exiſt on corruption, may boaſt of their preſent ſucceſs, it muſt afford ſome ſatisfaction to every friend to his country to have ſeen in the people ſo many inſtances of evident approximation towards rectitude of principle and public virtue in the late conteſts. In the metropolis, nearly three thouſand liverymen came forward almoſt unſolicited, and without the uſual and ſordid accompaniments of bribes, treats, or promiſes, to give their liberal ſupport to Mr. PICKETT, who ſet before them a principle which ought to have been adopted by every candidate on the popular ſide. This candidate, though not ſucceſsful on the return, has more to boaſt of than any of his adverſaries! The other candidate on the popular ſide, Mr. COMBE whoſe friends were more active than thoſe of Mr. Picket, ſtood high on the poll during the whole election, and was returned. Such a riſing ſpirit of independence muſt, we have little doubt, ſpeedily triumph over thoſe baſe arts by which the people of this country have lately been deluded. The numerous electors of the city of Weſtminſter not only placed their old favourite, "the man of the people," at the head of the poll, but nearly three thouſand of them gave their independent votes to Mr. TOOKE, againſt the whole phalanx of miniſterial, court, and parochial influence, aided by the threats of thoſe whoſe province it is to iſſue the licences to public houſes. The people ſo pointedly regarded the court candidate, admiral GARDNER, as the mere inſtrument of the miniſter, as to be reſtrained with difficulty from violence to him and his friends. While we regret and deteſt the perſonal attack which a miſguided mob made upon the admiral; we review alſo with horror the outrages committed upon ſome inoffenſive perſons, on another day, by certain conſtables from a police office, who were ſent profeſſedly to keep the peace, and to protect the perſons of his majeſty's ſubjects.

There were many other inſtances in various parts of the kingdom, of the independence and virtuous exertions of the electors, in favour of perſons who offered themſelves as candidates upon the baſis of public principle. At Leiceſter, two independent candidates, Mr. RUDING and Mr. GREATHEAD, were propoſed; and though they ſtarted a day after the nomination of the old members, they obtained, at a very trivial expence, 600 votes againſt 950; and had they conſidered it as conſtitutional to have paid the expences for bringing in the out-voters, they would, in all probability, have been elected. Mr. Greathead was ſolicited to become a candidate for Warwick while on the huſtings at Leiceſter. The addreſs which he has juſt publiſhed to the freemen of Warwick, proves him to be a man of ſound conſtitutional principles, of brilliant talents, and an elegant writer. At Derby, Dr. COMPTON offered himſelf as a candidate on conſtitutional principles, without corruption, bribery, or expence in any form: he obtained 6 votes againſt 200—he afterwards became a candidate for Nottingham, upon the ſame grounds, and he there procured 600 votes againſt 900. The populace, it ſhould be remarked, at all theſe places, were unanimouſly in favour of theſe patriotic candidates. At Canterbury, Meſſrs. BAKER and SAWBRIDGE, two independent gentlemen, triumphed over the miniſterial influence. At Coventry, the voters repelled, with contempt, the offers of two miniſterial candidates; and at Norwich the war miniſter, by the aid of the whole influence of government, at an immenſe expence, and by bringing in the out-voters, only gained his election by a *few* votes, againſt a gentleman who was actually abſent, who made no exertions, and was at no expence. In reviewing, therefore, the whole proceedings of the general election, and conſidering the rooted influence which is neceſſarily eſtabliſhed in many places, the unbounded prodigality of the miniſterial candidates, and the pernicious effects of corporations, it may fairly be concluded, that the generality of the *people* were more inclined to ſupport the oppoſition candidates than the latter ſeem to have either ſuſpected, or to have been prepared for; and that if they had met, with proper energy and exertion, the popular ſpirit, more of them would have been returned, particularly in London, Middleſex, Weſtminſter, and other places, where the elections are popular. The exertions which have been lately made by the independent freeholders of Kent, againſt the influence of placemen and alarmiſts, though unſucceſsful, is another ſtriking proof that the popularity of the miniſter is on the decline, and that the people at large are more diſpoſed than they have lately ſhown themſelves, to re-aſſert their conſtitutional rights.

From the preſent ſituation of military affairs in Europe, we have thought proper

per principally to confine our obſervations on them under the head of French Tranſactions. The neceſſity of withdrawing the Britiſh troops from the continent has enabled the miniſter to redouble his exertions againſt the poſſeſſions of the French in the Weſt-Indies; but, hitherto, diſaſter, inſtead of ſucceſs, has attended the expeditions to thoſe iſlands. The Britiſh navy have lately met with conſiderable ſucceſs in capturing ſeveral ſingle ſhips of the French. On the 11th of June, two national brig corvettes were taken at the mouth of channel, the one of 10, the other of 16 guns. On the 7th of June, captain Martin took, near the channel, a frigate belonging to the French, the Thames, of 36 guns. La Tribune, of 40 guns, was taken by captain Williams, and the Proſerpine, of 26 guns, was ſoon after captured by captain lord A. Beauclerk.

The Dutch frigate, the Jaſon, of 36 guns, in conſequence of a mutiny of the ſeamen, was carried by her crew into the Clyde.

The following ſtatement of the preſent diſtribution of the Britiſh naval force, will probably be acceptable to many of our readers:

	Line	50s.	Fr.	Sps.
In port and fitting	28	2	31	43
Guard, hoſp. and pri. ſhips	11	2	2	1
Engliſh and Iriſh chan.	16	2	33	32
Downs and North Seas	6	3	12	17
Weſt-Ind. and on paſſage	17	6	30	20
At Jamaica	6	0	4	8
America and Newfoundland	2	1	13	7
Eaſt-Indies and paſſage	11	2	9	7
Coaſt of Africa	0	1	2	2
Mediterranean	23	0	33	9
Total in Commiſſion	120	19	169	146
Receiving ſhips	9	2	2	1
Serviceable and repairing for ſervice	5	0	4	2
In ordinary	14	3	15	56
Building	22	3	8	0
Total	170	27	198	205

FRANCE.

In reviewing the ſtate of the new republic from the commencement of our periodical labours, we find, that the year 1796 was uſhered in with a fête on the fall of tyranny. "It is not," ſaid the Gallic republicans on this occaſion—"It is not a nation friendly to liberty and equality which will unjuſtly attempt to infringe the rights of other nations. The independence of our government and the freedom of our commerce are the objects in which our purſuits are centred." We are happy to find this wiſe and juſt ſyſtem of abſtaining from all interference in the government of other nations farther declared and ſanctioned by the French government, in an addreſs to the Spaniſh monarchy. "A humane and wiſe people," ſay they, "whatever be their government, in the plenitude of their liberty, reſpect, in foreign nations, the different modes of interior organization which they may pleaſe to eſtabliſh, to ſupport, or deſtroy."

In the month of March, ſome ſalutary decrees were paſſed by the legiſlators of France, for the melioration of their finances. It was decreed, that 2400 millions of territorial *mandats* ſhould be fabricated, bearing upon the face of them a mortgage and ſpecial delegation upon all the national domains ſituated in the republic, ſo that every holder of mandats ſhould be empowered to purchaſe ſhares of thoſe domains, paying for them in mandats.

The deſtructive inſtruments of war, were, during ſeveral months, ſheathed on the banks of the Rhine, by an armiſtice between the Auſtrian and Gallic generals. During this ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities in the eaſt, the Soldiers of liberty in the weſt acquired fame and laurels by ſuppreſſing the rebellion in la Vendée.

The rebel generals Stoffle and Charette, with ſeveral of their leaders, were taken priſoners, tried, and put to death, as related in our preceding Numbers.

In the ſouth, the campaign was opened in April, by the army of Italy, under the command of the young and riſing general Buonaparte. He commenced his ſignal ſucceſſes with the victory at Montenotte, where two thouſand Auſtrians were ſlain, as many made priſoners, and ſeveral trophies were taken. This victory was ſucceeded by a farther defeat of the Auſtrians under general Beaulieu at Monte Lerino. A third victory put the republicans in poſſeſſion of Mondovi, and compelled their enemies to repaſs the river Sture; theſe advantages enabled Buonaparte to approach within nine leagues of Turin, which produced in the Sardinian court the moſt ſerious conſternation, and induced the king to incline even to a diſadvantageous peace. After Foſſano and Alba had ſurrendered, the Sardinian general Colli tranſmitted a meſſage to the French general, ſoliciting in humble terms a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, which was ſoon after conceded by

the latter. The advantages attending this ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities infuſed freſh vigour into the French army, who after croſſing the Po, defeated, with their accuſtomed valour, the Auſtrians, at the celebrated battle of Lodi, on the 10th of May. The republicans entered Lodi in purſuit of the enemy, who had already paſſed the Adda by the bridge. Beaulieu's whole army was arranged in order of battle, and thirty pieces of cannon defended the paſſage of the bridge, but the French army, with almoſt unparalleled courage and impetuoſity, and with ſhouts of exultation, ruſhed on the enemy, and obtained a complete victory. After this defeat, the Auſtrian general was compelled to retreat among the mountains of Tyrol, and the French obtained poſſeſſion of the greater part of Lombardy, with immenſe magazines, and ſpoils of every deſcription.

The king of Sardinia ſigned a treaty of peace and amity with the French republic on the 15th of May, in which he revoked "all adheſion, conſent, or acceſſion given by him to the armed coalition againſt the French republic;" he alſo renounced for ever, in favour of France, all right to Savoy, and the counties of Nice, Tondé, and Breuil. A free paſſage was alſo agreed upon between the contracting parties for the troops of the French republic through the ſtates of the king of Sardinia, in entering or returning from the interior of Italy. Soon after the French had obtained theſe very advantageous terms from his Sardinian majeſty, and concluded a ſimilar treaty with the duke of Modena, the directory received intelligence that the Auſtrian general Kray had, on the 21ſt of May, tranſmitted a letter to general Jourdan, in which he communicated to him the determination of his Imperial majeſty to put an end to the armiſtice on the Rhine, and gave notice that hoſtilities would commence at the expiration of ten days from the date of his letter, viz. on the firſt of June. The French army was immediately upon the receipt of this letter put in motion, and ſucceſſive victories attended their exertions.

The legiſlative councils were ſoon after informed by meſſages from the executive directory that four engagements had taken place, three in Germany, and one in Italy.

The firſt action in Germany was on the 31ſt of May, in the Hundſruck, between the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, commanded by general Jourdan, and the Auſtrians; in which a diviſion of the republican forces, under general Kleber, gained conſiderable advantage. On the next day, at four in the morning, his troops proceeded in two columns, and as they advanced, to croſs the Sieg, the Auſtrian cavalry, although far ſuperior in number, deſerted the field. The French kept up a hedge fire in purſuing the enemy, and at length forced them to retreat with precipitation, and throw themſelves into the formidable poſt of Ukerath. The French general eſtimates the loſs of the Auſtrians in killed and wounded on that day (1ſt of June) at 2400 at the leaſt. The third victory was gained on the 4th of June, by the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe at Altenkirchen, when the French (according to their own account) took three thouſand priſoners, twelve pieces of cannon, and four ſtands of colours. "Never," ſaid general Kleber, "was an engagement more briſk, or ſooner decided; the infantry never attacked with more ardor, nor did the cavalry ever more completely defeat the enemy."

On the 10th of June, Carnot, the preſident of the executive directory, informed the national repreſentatives, by a meſſage, that a new victory had been obtained by the army of Italy, at Borghetto.

The forces under general Buonaparte were ſeparated from the Auſtrian army only by the river Mincio. The republican general concerted meaſures with ſo much ſkill, and executed them with ſuch preciſion, as to conceal from Beaulieu the real object of attack. Apprehenſive, however, that the paſſage of this river would be as brilliant as that of the bridge of Lodi, the Auſtrian commander cauſed the bridge over the Mincio to be deſtroyed. While it was rebuilding, under the fire of the enemy's batteries, the French grenadiers, with their muſkets held over their heads, threw themſelves into the river, and paſſed it, wading up to their chins in water. This diſplay of impetuous courage appears to have appalled the enemy; they took the head quarters of Beaulieu with about two thouſand men, and immenſe magazines. Among the priſoners, were the princes of Ulto and Colonne, in the ſervice of the king of Naples; the troops of the republic then proceeded to Verona.

While the ſoldiers of France are aſtoniſhing Europe with the brilliancy of their victories, and their extenſive triumphs, which reach from the banks of the Rhine to the banks of the Po and the Adda, the

the accomplices of Baboeuf and the reſt of the conſpirators now in priſon, ſeem for ſome time to have, in a conſiderable degree, diſturbed the tranquillity of Paris; groups of conſpirators have been frequently diſperſed, and have as frequently reaſſembled, but the popularity which the directory have gained from the ſucceſs of their meaſures will probably enable them ſoon to cruſh the revivers of anarchy and terror. A decree of accuſation was paſſed againſt Drouet, by a conſiderable majority, in the council of five hundred, and meaſures of the ſame tendency were preparing againſt the other perſons concerned in the conſpiracy.

While the council of five hundred were engaged in paſſing the denunciation againſt Drouet, they received farther accounts of the victorious progreſs of the republican armies. On the 1ſt of June, the French were in poſſeſſion of Peſchiera and Verona, towns belonging to the Venetian republic. As ſoon as general Buonaparte entered the Venetian territories, he tranſmitted a letter to the ſenate of Venice, in which he aſſured them, that he ſhould pay the utmoſt reſpect to the government, religion, cuſtoms, and property of the Venetians.

The king of Naples, in the mean time, terrified by the progreſs of the French arms, ſolicited an armiſtice, which, it is ſaid, he has obtained, on condition of paying thirty millions of livres, and of ſending a miniſter to Paris to negociate a peace with the republic.

On the 1ſt of June, Buonaparte informed the executive directory of the ſuppreſſion of a conſpiracy which had broken out at Pavia.

He left Milan on the 24th of May, to repair to Lodi, leaving behind him only ſuch troops as were neceſſary for the blockade of the citadel. He left the city of Pavia amidſt the applauſe and apparent joy of the people, but he had no ſooner arrived at Lodi, than he received intelligence, that three hours after his departure, the alarm bell had been rung in ſeveral parts of Lombardy, that a report had been ſpread that Nice was taken by the Engliſh; that the army of Condé had arrived through Switzerland; and that Beaulieu, reinforced with 60,000 men, was advancing to Milan. The prieſts and monks, with a poniard in one hand and a crucifix in the other, excited the people to revolt, and urged them to aſſaſſinate.

The people of Pavia, reinforced with 6000 peaſants, inveſted the 300 men whom the French commander had left in the caſtle. At Milan, the populace attempted to pull down the tree of liberty, and trod underfoot the tri-coloured cockade. General Buonaparte firſt reſtored tranquillity to Milan; he then proceeded to Pavia, drove in the advanced poſts of the rebels; the town appeared to be full of people, and in a ſtate of defence; the caſtle had been taken, and his troops made priſoners.

He drew up his forces in a cloſe column, and after ſome tumultuous reſiſtance, diſperſed the crowd. This unexpected reſiſtance appears to have greatly provoked the ardent ſpirit of the young general. Thrice the order to burn the town (to uſe his own expreſſion) had expired on his lips, when the garriſon in the caſtle, having effected their eſcape, came to embrace their deliverers. He ordered their names to be called over, and found them ſafe. "If the blood of a ſingle Frenchman," ſaid he, "had been ſhed, I was determined to lay Pavia in ruins, and to erect on the ſpot, a column, with this inſcription:—"Here was the city of Pavia." He ordered all the municipality to be ſhot, and ſeized 20 hoſtages, whom he diſpatched to France.

At no period of hiſtory, perhaps, the military character of France has been higher than at the preſent moment; and the directory ſeem determined to profit by the advantages they poſſeſs, to compel their vanquiſhed enemies to accept a peace equally honourable to themſelves, and degrading to thoſe who moſt unjuſtifiably have interfered in their internal government.

On the 9th of June, General Moreau wrote to the executive directory, from his head-quarters at Artzheim, and informed them, that the Auſtrians had evacuated, during the night, Tripſtadt, Nieuſtadt, and Spires, and retreated to the environs of Manheim; that he purſued them and took many priſoners; that he had not been able for three days to quit his horſe; and that the French affairs on the Rhine were never in ſuch a proſperous ſtate.

According to the diurnal prints of Paris, of the 15th, 16th, and 17th of June, the Auſtrians have met with the moſt ſevere defeats, both on the left and on the right banks of the Rhine. On the left bank, it is ſaid, that on the 5th inſtant, the French attacked the Auſtrians, took 5000 priſoners, and 23 pieces of cannon. On the 6th, General Kleber

paſſed the Lahn, and puſhed forward to Selters. Alarmed at theſe ſucceſſes, the Archduke Charles retired from the Hundſruck, and defiled by Mentz, in order to co-operate with Gen. Wurmſer, and reinforce the Auſtrians on the right ſide of the Rhine. Informed of the deſigns of the Archduke, general Jourdan paſſed the Rhine himſelf in great force, and fixed his head-quarters at Neuwied, in order to prevent the intended junction, in which manœuvre, however, we learn from ſubſequent accounts, he was not ſucceſsful.

Whilſt general Kleber was driving the Auſtrians before him on the right bank, general Championet and general Bernadotte on the left bank, attacked the Auſtrians at different points, and forced them, after ſeveral ſevere conflicts, to retire from the Nahe, and to fall back upon Bingen.

The accounts of theſe ſucceſſes on the Rhine, have produced very ſtrong ſenſations at Paris, and a current report prevailed, that Auſtrian commiſſioners had arrived to ſue for peace. But it muſt be obſerved, that no meſſage had then been ſent to the legiſlature by the directory, relative to the operations upon the Rhine.

General Buonaparte informed the executive directory, by a letter dated head-quarters, Verona, June 3, that he arrived there on that day, and ſhould leave it the next; that he informed the inhabitants, that if the king of France had not evacuated their town before he paſſed the Po, he certainly ſhould have ſet fire to that city, which had the audacity to ſtyle itſelf the capital of the French empire. That the emigrants were leaving Italy daily, and eſcaping into Germany with remorſe and miſery, as their woeful attendants.

General Hoche, about the ſame time, informed the miniſter of general police, in a letter from his head-quarters at Rennes, that the Chouans, in the canton of Craon, had given up their arms, and he predicted that their example would be followed by all who oppoſed him in the department of Mayenne, which would no longer be infeſted by theſe nocturnal aſſailants.

The miniſter of the marine of the French republic, iſſued, on the 5th of February, an order to all officers of ſhips and crews, not to hinder, moleſt, or detain, the celebrated Engliſh traveller, SPILLARD, who has traverſed, on foot, more than 22,000 leagues, in various parts of the world. The order farther prohibits any Frenchman from detaining any of his papers or collections whatever.

GERMANY.

The Emperor in his orders for notice to be given for recommencing hoſtilities on the Rhine, appeared to regret that the ambitious demands of his enemies, the French, compelled him to have recourſe again to arms; he was ſilent, however, upon the ſubject of his own ambitious views at the period when Valenciennes was taken in his name, and upon the objects and principles of the grand confederacy. It is reported in Paris, that ſince the late ſucceſſes of the French, this monarch has publicly diſavowed the intention or the wiſh to break the armiſtice, and that he attributes the whole to a manœuvre of the Britiſh miniſter.

HOLLAND.

On the 17th of May, the military committee having communicated the meſſage of General Bournonville, requeſting that a chief be immediately nominated for the army, the national aſſembly appointed him commander of the Dutch army, with adequate powers, and in the uſual forms. About the middle of the ſame month, the preſident informed the national aſſembly, that the miniſter of the king of Denmark had promiſed, that his court would prefer ſome ſerious complaints to the Britiſh miniſter, concerning the outrages committed in Norway by certain Engliſh ſhips of war; and that in the mean time a Daniſh ſquadron ſhould be fitted out to protect the neutrality of their coaſt.

SWEDEN.

Intelligence was received from Stockholm, in May, that general Baron de Budberg, who had reſided there ſome years, without any public character, was about to ſet off for Ruſſia. This circumſtance, with that of the laſt diſpatches from Peterſburg being of a leſs pacific nature than uſual, has excited freſh apprehenſions, that a war between the two powers is near at hand.

TURKEY.

M. Verniac's audience of the Grand Signor, was fixed, it is reported, for the 26th of April, and it was expected to be an exhibition of conſiderable magnificence It is ſaid farther, that a veſſel from Marſeilles had arrived with 100,000 firelocks,

firelocks, part of which were intended for the ſophy of Perſia.

The French officers appear to be held in great eſtimation by the Turkiſh government, and have been of ſignal utility, particularly in the introduction of the new tactics. The ſpirit of improvement, and particularly in the military art, which now appears to pervade the Turkiſh empire, will probably reſtore, in ſome meaſure, its former energy; and, indeed, the bad neighbourhood in which this ancient empire is ſituated, calls for ſome extraordinary exertions to ſave it from utter ruin.

West Indies.

The diſaſters which the Britiſh troops experienced on the continent, probably induced the miniſtry to direct their principal military exertions towards the Weſt Indies. After long and unfortunate delays from weather and adverſe winds, ſeveral reinforcements arrived, and the moſt ſanguine hopes were entertained of their taking poſſeſſion of the iſlands belonging to the enemy. Intelligence was, however, received in the courſe of the preſent month, which has conſiderably abated theſe expectations. The Engliſh were repulſed by the French in an attack upon Fort Leogane in St. Domingo; and general Abercromby, by a letter dated St. Lucie, May the 4th, informs the government, that the troops under his command had made an attack upon Morne Fortuné in that iſland, but from ſeveral untoward circumſtances, the plan failed in the execution, and the troops retired to their former poſition. He adds, that as Morne Fortuné was then in a reſpectable ſtate of defence, it would require time and much labour to erect the neceſſary batteries to reduce it.

General Abercromby diſpatched, ſoon after his arrival, a party of troops againſt the Dutch ſettlement of Demerary, and in this expedition the Britiſh forces were ſucceſsful. An Engliſh ſquadron arrived upon that coaſt on the 21ſt of April, and on the 22d the governor capitulated, and the troops under general Whyte took poſſeſſion of the place, with conſiderable ſtores, and ſeveral merchant ſhips richly laden. The neighbouring colony of Berbice ſoon afterwards followed the fate of Demerary.

America.

Of the diſapprobation which was teſtified by the congreſs of the United States of America, to the treaty between Great Britain and America, our readers are already informed. With reſpect to the people at large, however, their ſentiments appear to have been much divided. While the treaty was under conſideration, ſeveral numerous bodies of the inhabitants ſent petitions to their repreſentatives, ſome in favour of the treaty, and others againſt it. It appears that it was then the general ſenſe of the majority that it was a diſadvantageous treaty, but that the preſent ſituation of affairs rendered it neceſſary to be ratified for the preſent. After a long debate in the congreſs, it was determined to be on the whole objectionable; but upon a motion for carrying the treaty into effect, the numbers were 51 to 48 in its favour.

East Indies.

In the beginning of June, the proprietors of India ſtock were ſo much alarmed at ſome recent intelligence from the Eaſt Indies, that a depreſſion of ten or twelve per cent. ſuddenly took place in that ſtock.

The cauſe of this unwarrantable alarm was ſaid to be letters brought from Bengal by the American ſhip, major Pinkney, importing that a mutiny had ariſen among the native troops in India, and that the Britiſh government there was in imminent danger of ſubverſion.

The whole of this rumour ſeems to have originated from the diſadvantages under which the company's troops labour, in compariſon with thoſe in the king's ſervice; but the differences between them, we underſtand, are about to be adjuſted.

A very extraordinary account has been received from the Eaſt Indies, of the capture of the Triton Indiaman. From what has tranſpired, we learn that about twenty Frenchmen procured poſſeſſion of a ſmall veſſel reſembling a pilot boat, and by that means were enabled to come cloſe to the Triton, which they boarded. They killed all the men who were upon deck, and then fired down the hatchways, killed and wounded ſeveral, and afterwards completely ſubdued the crew, and took the Triton under their own direction. This intelligence, however, is not univerſally conſidered as authentic.

MEMBERS

MEMBERS RETURNED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN THE LATE GENERAL ELECTION.

Arranged as called over on taking their Seats in the Houſe.

The new Members for the reſpective Places are marked thus *. The unſucceſsful Candidates are printed in *Italics*. The Numbers prefixed to the Names ſignify the Number of Votes for each Candidate at the Cloſe of the Poll.

BEDFORDSHIRE. I Oſborn, eſq. The Hon. St. Andrew St. John
Bedford. W. Colhoun, S. Whitbread eſqrs.
BERKSHIRE. G. Vanſittart, eſq. 373. C. Dundas, eſq. 320. — *Lowndes*, eſq 295.
Reading. F Anneſley, R. A. Neville, eſqrs.
Abingdon. * T. Th. Metcalf, eſq.
New Windſor. * — Greville, * — Iſherwood, eſqrs.
Wallingford. * Lord Eardley, Sir Fr. Sykes.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Marquis of Titchfield, The Right Hon. J. Grenville.
Buckingham. * T. Grenville. G. Nugent, eſqrs.
Chipping Wycombe. Earl of Wycombe, * Sir J. D. King, bart.
Aylesbury S. Bernard, eſqr. General Lake.
Great Marlow. * T. Williams, eſq. 158. * O. Williams, eſq 154. *I Frost*, eſq 71.
Wendover. * G. Canning, * H. Addington, eſqrs.
Agmondeſham. * T. D. Tyrwhit, * Ch. D. Garrard, eſqrs.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE. General Adeane, The Hon C. York
University. Lord Euſton, Right Hon. W. Pitt.
Cambridge. Col. R. Manners, The Hon. E. Finch.
CHESHIRE. I. Crewe, * T. Cholmondley, eſqrs.
Cheſter. Lord Belgrave, —— Groſvenor, eſq.
CORNWALL. Sir W. Lemon, F. Gregor, eſq.
Launceſton. * Hon. I. Rawdon, 12. * J. Broſded, eſq. 12. Lord *Dalkeith*, 11. *W. Gartſhore*, eſq. 11.
Liſkeard. Honourable E. Elliot, Honourable J. Elliot.
Leſtwithiel. * H. Sloane, * — Drummond, eſqrs.
Truro. * Lord G. L. Gower, * I. Leman, eſqrs.
Bodmyn. Sir I Morſhead. * I Neſbitt, eſq.
Helſton. * C. Abbot, * — Richards. e qrs.
Saltaſh. E. Bearcroft, eſq. * Lord Macdonald
Eaſt Looe. Colonel R. Wood, C. Aibuthnot, eſq.
Weſt Looe. I. Buller, S. Stwell, eſqrs.
Grampound. * R Stwell, * B. Edwards, eſqrs.
Camelford. * W. I. Denniſon, * I I. Angerſtein, eſqrs 17 freemen; Lord *Preſton*, and *R. Adair*, 28 ſcot and lot voters, rejected.
Penryn. * T. Wallace, * W. Meeks, eſqrs.
Tregony. Sir Lio. Copley, * I. Nichols, eſq. vice *M. Montagu*, and Hon. *R. Stewart*, who petition.
Boſſigney. Hon. I. Stewart, * I. T. Lubbock, eſq.
St. Ives. W. Praed, eſq. * Sir R. C. Glynn.
Fowey. P. Raſhleigh, * R. P. Carew, eſqrs.
St. Germain's. Hon. W. Elliot, * Right Hon. Lord Grey.
Mitchell. Sir C. Hawkins, * Sir S. Luſhington.
Newport. * — Northey, * I. Richardſon, eſqrs.
St. Mawes. Sir W. Young, * General Nugent.
Callington. Sir. I. Call. bart. P. Orchard, eſq.
CUMBERLAND. Sir H. Fletcher, I. Lowther, eſq.
Carliſle. J. C. Curwen, eſq. * Sir F. Vane, eſq
Cockermouth. I. B. Garforth, Ed. Burrows, eſqrs.
DERBYSHIRE. Lord I. Cavendiſh, E. M. Mundy, eſq.
Derby. Lord G. H. Cavendiſh, 238. Edw. Coke, eſq 238. Dr. *P. Crompton*, 6.
DEVONSHIRE. I. P. Baſtard, * L. Palke, eſqrs.
Aſhburton. Sir R. Mackreth, L. Palk, eſq.
Tiverton. Right Hon. D. Ryder, Hon. R. Ryder.
Dartmouth. Right Hon. I. C. Villers, E. Baſtard, eſq.
Okhampton. R. B. Robſon, T. Tyrwhitt, eſqrs.
Honiton. * G. Chambers, * G. Shum, eſqrs.
Plymouth. Sir F. L. Rogers, bart. * Major W. Elford.
Beeralſton. Sir J. Mitford, * W. Mitford, eſq.
Plympton. * W. Adams, * W. Mitchel, eſqrs.
Tetneſs. * Lord Arden, 50. * Lord G. Seymour, 42. Col. *Harcourt*, 15.
Barnſtable. I. Cleveland, eſq. 196. R. Wilſon, eſq. 168 *W. Devaynes*, eſq. 120.
Taviſtock. Lord I. Ruſſel, Hon. Col. Fitzpatrick.
Exeter. I. Baring, eſq. Sir C. W. Bampfylde, bart.
DORSETSHIRE. F. J. Broun, W. M. Pitt, eſqrs.
Dorcheſter. F. Fane, Cr. Aſhley, eſqrs.
Lyme-Regis. Hon. H. Fane, Hon. T. Fane.
Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis. Sir J. Pulteney, A Stuart, eſqrs. *G. T. Steward*, *W. Garthſhore*, eſqrs.
Bridport. G. Barclay, eſq. 136. C. Sturt,

119.

esq. 119. *T. Burges*, esq. 100.
Shaftesbury. P. Benfield, esq. 224. * W. Boyd, esq 190. —— *Milnes*, esq. 143. —— *Dawson*, esq. 105.
Wareham. Lord R. Spencer, * — Ellis, esq.
Corf-Caſtle. J. Bond, H. Bankes, esqrs.
Poole. * Gen. C. Stuart, * I. Jeffery, esq.
DURHAM. R. Milbank, R. Burdon, esqrs.
Durham. W. H. Lambton, esq. Sir H. V. Tempeſt.
YORKSHIRE. W. Wilberforce, esq. * Hon. H. Laſcelles.
Aldborough. * C. Duncombe, R. M. T. Chiſwell, esqs.
Boroughbridge. * F. Burdett, esq. * Sir I Scott.
Beverley. * W. Tatton, esq. * Col. Burton.
Heydon. Sir L Darrel, bart. * C. Atkinſon, esq.
Knareſborough. Lord I. Townſhend, J. Hare, esq.
Malton. Lord Milton, W. Baldwyn, esq.
Northallerton. H. Peirſe, esq. The Hon E. Laſcelles.
Pontefract. * Lord Viſcount Galway, * J. Smith, esq.
Richmond Hon. L. Dundas, * C. G. Beauclerk, esq.
Riſton. Sir G. A. Winn, W. Lawrence, esq.
Scarborough Hon. E. Phipps, * Lord C. Somerſet.
Thirſk. * Sir T. Frankland, bart. Sir G. P. Turner, bart.
York. Sir W. Milner, bart. R. S. Milnes, esq.
Kingſton upon Hull * Sir C. Turner, bart. 884. S. Thornton, esq. 734. —— *Stanhope*, esq 714.
ESSEX. T. B. Bramſton, J. Bullock, esqrs.
Colcheſter. —— Thornton, esq. 645. Lord Muncaſter, 487. — *Thepley*, esq 265.
Maldon. J. H. Strutt, C. C. Weſtern, esqrs.
Harwich. J. Robinſon, * R. Hopkins, esqs.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Hon. G. Berkely, * The Marquis of Worceſter.
Tewkſbury. J. Martin, esq. 296. Col. Dowdeſwell, 296. —— *Moore*, esq. 168. —— *Frances*, esq. 100.
Cirencester. M. H Beach, esq. 394. R. Preſton, esq. 347. *T. B. Howell*, esq. 231.
Glouceſter. J. Pitt, H. Howard, esqrs.
HEREFORDSHIRE. Hon. T. Harley, 1562. R. Biddulph, esq. 1296. Sir *G. Cornwall*, bart. 1012.
Hereford. J. Scudamore, J. Walwyn, esqrs.
Leominſter. J. Hunter, esq. 462. * G. A. Pollan, esq. 291. —— *Biddulph*, esq. 290, who petitions.
Weobly. Lord George Thynne, * Lord J. Thynne.
HERTFORDSHIRE. W. Plumer, esq. 1016. W. Baker, esq. 867. *S. F. Waddington*, esq. 426.
Hertford. J. Calvert, ſen. esq. Baron N. Dimſdale.
St. Albans. Lord Bingham, * D. Bucknall, esq.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE. Lord Hinchinbrooke, * Lord F. Montague.
Huntingdon. * W. H. Fellows, jun. * I Calvert, jun. esqs.
KENT. Sir E. Knatchbull, 5202. * Sir W. Geary, 4418. *F. Honeywood*, esq. 4280, who means to petition.
Rocheſter. Sir R. King, 286. * Hon. H. Tuſton, 186. *J. Langley*, esq. 77. *C. Beſt*, esq. 30.
Queenborough. G. Crawford, * E. Nepean, esqrs.
Maidſtone. M. Bloxam, esq. 328. * Major Gen. Delancy, 415. *Ch. Hull*, esq. 281.
CANTERBURY. * J. Baker, esq. 777. * S. Sawbridge, esq. 754. *G. Gipps*, esq. 739. *J. Honeywood*, esq. 716.
LANCASHIRE. Col. T. Stanley, J. Blackburne, esq.
Lancaſter. * J Dent, * R. Penn, esqrs.
Preſton. * Lord H. Stanley, 772. Sir H. P. Houghton, 756. —— *Horrocks*, esq. 739.
Liverpool. Col. Gaſcoyne, 672. Major Gen. Tarleton, 506. *J. Tarlton*, esq. 317.
Wigan. J. Cotes, Orl. Bridgman, esqrs.
Clitheroe. Lord G. C. Bentink, R. Curzon, esqr.
Newton. Col. Leigh, T. Brook, esqr.
LEICESTERSHIRE. Hon. P. A. Curzon, W. Pochin, esq.
Leiceſter. S. Smith, esq. 1029. Lord Rancliffe, 993. *B. Greathead*, esq. 556. *W. Rudin*, esq 537.
LINCOLNSHIRE. Sir Gil Heathcote, R. Viner, esq.
Stamford. Earl of Carysfort, Sir G. Howard.
Grantham. G. Sutton, Si. York, esqrs.
Boſton. * T. Fydell, esq. 295. * Lord Milſintoun, 251. *S. Barnard*, esq. 95.
Grimſby. * A. Boucherett, esq. 132. * W. Mellish, esq. 130. Col. *Loſt*, 128. *H. Gordon*, esq. 128.
Middleſex. G. Eyng, W. Mainwaring, esqrs.
Weſtminſter. Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox, 5180. * Sir A. Gardner, 4814. *H. Tooke*, esq. 2810.
LONDON. W. Luſhington, esq. 4379. W. Curtis, esq. 4311. — Combe, esq. 3865. — Anderſon, esq. 3170. — *Pickett*, esq. 2795. Sir *W. Lewis*, 2354.
MONMOUTHSHIRE. Gen. Rooke, C. Morgan, esq.
Monmouth. * Vice Admiral Ch. Thompſon.
NORFOLK. Sir J. Wodehouſe, bart. T. W. Coke, esq.
King's Lynn. Hon. Hor. Walpole, Sir M. B. Folke.
Yarmouth. Major Gen. Howe, * Lord C. Townſhend. The latter ſince dead.
Thetford. J. R. Burch, * J. Harriſon, esqs.
Caſtle Riſing. * H. Churchill, * C. Cheſter, esqrs.
Norwich. Hon. H. Hobart, 1293. Rt. Hon. W. Wyndham, 963. *B. Gurney*, esq. 898.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. T. Powys, F. Dickens, esqrs.
Peterborough. Hon. Lid. Damer, R. Benſon, esq.
Northampton. * Hon. Sp. Percival, 720. Hon. Ed. Bouverie, 512. — *Walcot*, esq. 474.

Brackley. J W. Egerton, S. Haynes, eſqrs.
Higham Ferrers. Ja. Adair, eſq.
NORTHUMBERLAND. Ch. Grey, T. R. Beaumont, eſqrs.
Morpeth. Lord Morpeth, * W. Huſkiſſon, eſq.
Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne. Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. Ch. Brandling, eſq.
Berwick. Col. Callender, Rt. Hon. Earl of Tyrconnel.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. * Lord W. Bentinck, * Ev. Pierrepoint, eſq.
Eaſt Retford. *W. Petrie, eſq. 82. *Sir W. Amcotts, bart. 66. *I. Blackburne*, eſq. 65,
Newark. * Col. Wood, T. M. Sutton, eſq. Mr. *Paſton* having polled 381, declined.
Nottingham. Lord Carrington, 1215. D. P. Coke, eſq. 1075. *Dr. Crompton*, 506.
OXFORDSHIRE. * Lord C. Spencer, * I. Fane, eſq.
Univerſity. Sir W. Dolben, bart. F. Page, eſq.
Oxford. * H. Peters, eſq. 658. F. Burton, eſq. 504. *A. Anneſley*, eſq. 451.
Woodſtock. Sir W. H. Daſhwood, * Lord Lavington.
Banbury. * Dudley North, eſq.
Rutland. G. N. Edwards, eſq. Sir W. Lowther.
SHROPSHIRE. Sir R. Hill, I. Kynaſton, eſq.
Shrewſbury. Sir W. Pulteney, 1514. † I. Hill, eſq 854. *Hon. W. Hill*, 721.
Ludlow. Hon. R. Clive, R. P. Knight, eſq.
Bridgnorth. I. Whitmore, I. H. Browne, eſqrs.
Wenlock. Cec. Foreſter, eſq. Hon. I. Simpſon.
Biſhop's Caſtle. H. Strackey, W. Clive, eſqrs.
SOMERSETSHIRE. W. G. Langton, * W. Dickinſon, eſqrs.
Taunton. Sir B. Hamet, * — Morland, eſq.
Ivelcheſter. * Sir R. Clayton, bart. 132. * W. Dickinſon, jun. eſq. 132. Sir *I. Eamer*, 28. *I. Martindale*, eſq. 28.
Milborne Port. * Lord Paget, 58. Sir R A. Ainſtie, 55. *Gen. Macleod*, 46. — *Concannon*, eſq. 37.
Wells. Cl. Tudway, * C. W. Taylor, eſqrs.
Bridgewater. * G. Pocock, J. Allen, eſqrs.
Bath. Lord Viſcount Weymouth, Sir R. P. Arden.
Minehead. I. F. Luttrell, eſq. 97. * I. Langſton, eſq. 94.. *Ccl. Luttrell*, 85. *Adm Pole*, 82.
Briſtol. * C. Bragg, eſq. 364. Lord Sheffield, 340. — *Hobhouſe*, eſq. 102. — *Thomas*, eſq. 2. — *Lewis*, eſq. 1.
Biddeford. * I. Cleveland, * P. Orchard, eſqrs.
SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE. Sir W. Heathcote, bart. W. Chute, eſq.
Winchſter. Sir R. Gamon, bart. * Lord Viſc. Palmerſton.
Portſmouth. Hon. T. Erſkine, * Lord H. Seymour.
Newport. * I. C. Jervoice, * E. Ruſhworth, Eſqrs.

† *Mr. I. Hill was brought in by a majority of votes of* the unaſſeſſed burgeſſes; *the legality, however, of theſe votes, remains to be decided by the Houſe of Commons.*

Yarmouth. Do. do. (for both places.)
Newtown. * Sir R. Worſley, * C. S. Lefevre, eſq.
Lymington. Sir H. B. Neale, bart. * W. Manning, eſq.
Chriſtchurch. G. Roſe, * W. S. Roſe, eſqrs.
Andover. * Hon. C. Wallop, B. Lethieullier, eſq.
Whitchurch. Hon. I. T. Townſhend, * Hon. W. Broderick.
Peterſfield. W. Jolliffe, * H. Jolliffe, eſqrs.
Stockbridge. I. F. Barham, eſq. 104. G. Porter, eſq. 97. *Ja. Buckeley*, eſq. 13.
Southampton. Ja. Amyatt, G. H. Roſe, eſqrs.
STAFFORDSHIRE. E. G. Sutherland, eſq. Sir E. Littleton.
Stafford. R. B. Sheridan, eſq. Hon. E. Monckton.
Tamworth. R. Pell, * T. Carter. eſqrs.
Newcaſtle. * W. Egerton, * E. Wilb. Bootle, eſqrs.
Litchfield. Lord G. L. Gower, T. Anſon, eſq.
SUFFOLK. Sir T. C. Bunbury, * Lord Brome.
IPSWICH. * Sir A. S. Hammond, 402. C. A. Cricket, eſq. 382. — *Middleton*, eſq. 311.
Dunwich. Sir I. Vanneck, bart. * S. Barne, eſq.
Orford. Lord R. Seymour, * Hon. Mr. Stewart.
Aldborough. * M. A. Taylor, * Sir I. Aubrey, bart.
Sudbury. * Sir J. Marriott, * W. Smith, eſq.
Eye. Adm. Cornwallis, * M. Singleton, eſq,
Bury St. Edmund's. Sir C. Davers, bart. 23. * Lord Fr. Hervey, 17. *Lord C Fitzroy*, 14.
SURREY. Lord W. Ruſſel, Sir I. Frederick.
Gatton. * I Petrie, * G. Heathcote, eſqrs.
Haſlemere. * Ja. Lowther, Ja. C. Satterthwaite, eſqrs.
Blechingley. * Sir L. Copley, bart. * — Steer, eſq.
Reigate. Hon. I. S Coxe, Hon. Jo. S. Yorke.
Guildford. * Gen. Norton, 131, * Hon. T. Onſlow, 50, — *Botham*, eſq. 85, who petitions.
Southwark. S. Thornton, eſq. 1584. * — Thelluſſon, eſq. 1373. — *Tierney*, eſq, 976.
SUSSEX. Rt. Hon. T. Pelham, C. Lennox, eſq.
Horſham. * Sir I Macpherſon, * Ja. Fox, eſq.
Bramber. * Sir C. W. Boughton, bart. * Ja. Adams, eſq.
Shoreham. * Sir C. Biſhop, bart. Hon. C. W. Wyndham.
Midhurſt. * Rt. Hon. S. Douglas, * C. Long, eſq.
Grinſtead. N. Dance, * Ja. Strange, eſqrs.
Steyning. I. H. Major, * Ja. M. Lloyd, eſqrs.
Arundel. * Ja. Green, eſq. Sir G. Thomas, bart.
Lewes. T. Kemp, * I. C. Pelham, eſqrs.
Chicheſter. Rt. Hon. T. Steele, G. W. Thomas, eſq.
WARWICKSHIRE. Sir G. A. Shuckburgh. Sir I. Mordaunt, barts.

Warwick

Warwick. Hon. G. Villiers, * S. R. Gauſſen, eſq.
Coventry. * W. W. Bird, * N. Jefferies, eſqrs.
WESTMORELAND. Sir Mich. Le Fleming, bart. Col. Lowther.
Appleby. * Hon. I. Tufton, * I. Courtenay, eſq.
WORCESTERSHIRE. Hon. E. Foley, W. Lygon, eſq.
Eveſham. * C. Thelluſon, eſq. 387. T. Thompſon, eſq. 327 Sir *J. Ruſhart*, 283.
Droitwich. Hon. A. Foley, Sir Ed. Winnington.
Bewdley. * M. P. Andrews, eſq.
Worceſter. Ed. Wigley, * Ab. Robarts, eſqrs.
WILTSHIRE. Amb. Goddard, N. P. Wyndham, eſqrs.
New Sarum. W. Huſſey, eſq. Hon. W. H. Bouverie.
Devizes. H. Addington, Jo. Smith, eſqrs.
Marlborough. * Major Gen. I. Bruce, * Lord Bruce.
Chippenham. Ja. Dawkins, G. Fludyer, eſqrs.
Cricklade. Lord Portcheſter, T. Eſtcourt, eſq.
Malmſbury. * P. Js. Thelluſon, * S. Smith, eſqs.
Colne. Jo. Jekyll, Ben. Vaughan, eſqrs.
Hindon. Ja. Wildman, M. G. Lewis, eſqrs.
Old Sarum. G. Harding, * J. Sullivan, eſqrs.
Heytesbury. Lord Clifton, * Sir Jo. Leiceſter.
Weſtbury. * Sir H. Paulett, Sir I. Mildmay, barts. * *G. Ellis*, eſq.
Wootton Baſſet. * I. Denniſon, * W. Clarke, eſqrs.
Ludgerſhall. * Earl of Dalkeith, * T. Everett, eſqr.
Wilton. Right Hon. Viſcount Fitzwilliam, Ph. Gouldſworthy, eſq.
Downton. Sir W. Scott, 52. Hon. B. Bouverie, 52. — *Wrightſon*, eſq. 45. — *Motteux*, eſq. 45.
Great Bedwin. * I. Woodhouſe, eſq. * Lieut. Gen. Bruce.

CINQUE PORTS.

Haſtings. * Sir J. Sanderſon, * N. Vanſittart, eſq.
Sandwich. Sir Hor. Man, Sir Ph. Stephens.
Dover. C. S. Pybus, eſq. 593. I. Trevanion, eſq. 557. *Col. Bayley*, 230.
New Romney. * I. Fordyce, * I. W. Willet, eſqrs.
Hythe. Sir C. Radcliffe, W. Evelyn, eſq.
Rye. * R. D. Dundas, eſq. Lord Hawkſbury.
Winchelſea. R. Barwell, * W. Currie, eſqrs.
Seaford. * Ch. Ellis, G. Ellis, eſqrs.

WALES.

Angleſea. * Ar. Paget, eſq.
Beaumaris. * Lord Newborough.
Breconſhire. Sir C. Morgan, bart.
Brecon. C. Morgan, eſq.
Cardiganſhire. * T. Johnes, eſq.
Cardigan. * Hon. Col. I. Vaughan.
Carmarthenſhire. Sir Ja. Hamlyn, bart.
Carmarthen. * M. D. Magens, eſq. 94. *J. G. Phillips*, eſq. 89, who means to petition.
Carnarvonſhire. Sir R. Williams.
Carnarvon. * Hon. E. Paget.
Denbighſhire. Sir W. W. Wynne, bart.
Denbigh. R. Middleton, jun. eſq.
Flintſhire. Sir Ro. Moſtyn, bart.
Flint. Major W. Williams.
Glamorganſhire. T. Wyndham, eſq.
Cardiff. Lord E. J. Stuart.
Merionethſhire. R. W. Vaughan, eſq.
Montgomeryſhire. Fr. Lloyd, eſq.
Montgomery. Wh. Keene, eſq.
Pembrokeſhire. Lord Milford.
Pembroke. H. Barlow, eſq.
Haverfordweſt. Lord Kenſington.
Radnorſhire. W. Wilkins, eſq.
New Radnor. Lord Viſ. Malden.

SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES.

Aberdeen. James Ferguſon, eſq.
Air. Col. Montgomery.
Argyle. Lord Fr. Campbell.
Bamf. W. Grant, eſq.
Berwick. G. Bailley, eſq.
Bute. * Hon. — Stuart.
Cromarty and *Nairne.* H. Fr. Campbell, eſq.
Dumbarton. — Graham, eſq.
Dumfries. Sir R. Lawrie, bart.
Edinburgh. Right Hon. R. Dundas.
Elgin. * Ja. Brodie, eſq.
Fife. Sir W. Erſkine.
Forfar. Sir D. Carnegie.
Haddington. H. H. Dalrymple, eſq.
Inverneſs. * — Frazer, jun. eſq.
Kincardine. Robert Barclay, eſq.
Kirkcudbright. P. Heron, eſq.
Kinroſs and *Clackmannan.* * Sir Ralph Abercrombie.
Lanerk. Sir James Denham, bart.
Linlithgow. Hon. John Hope.
Orkney and *Zetland.* John Balfour, eſq.
Peebles. W. Montgomery, eſq.
Perth. Col. Thomas Graham.
Renfrew. * Boyd Alexander, eſq.
Roſs. Sir Charles Roſs.
Roxburgh. Sir G. D. Douglas, bart.
Selkirk. M. Pringle, eſq.
Stirling. Hon. K. Elphinſtone.
Sutherland. Sir John Sinclair, bart.
Wigtoun. Hon. W. Steward.

SCOTCH BURGHS.

Edinburgh. Hon. H. Dundas.
Ayr. I. Campbell, eſq.
Elgin. Alexander Brodie, eſq.
Pittenweem. John Anſtruther, eſq.
Kinghorn. * Sir J. E. St. Clair.
Stirling. * Col. A. C. Johnſtone.
Aberdeen. Al. Alladyce, eſq.
Perth. D. Scott, eſq.
Haddington. Lieut. Col. Hope.
Dumfries. * Col. Alexander Hope.
Rutherglen. W. Macdowal, eſq.
Peebles. * Lord Stopford.
Inverneſs. Sir Hector Munro.
Dingwall. William Dundas, eſq.
Wigton. I. Spalding, eſq.

Deaths Abroad.

At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 19, W. A. *Gordon*, esq. captain of the 95th regiment of foot, and son of W. A. G. esq. of Exeter; his death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

On his passage from Memel, aged 28, Capt. N. *Parker*.

On his passage to the West Indies, Rev. T. *Salter*, chaplain of the 104th regiment of foot, and late of Saddleworth.

At Elsinore, Capt. W. *Fontaine*, of Liverpool.

On his passage from the East Indies, Capt. *Glendining*.

At Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, Capt. Lieutenant *Taylor*, of the 82d regiment.

At Pondicherry, where he commanded, Lieutenant Colonel *Stirling*, of the 74th regiment.

At Salsette, an island on the coast of Malabar, where he went to take drawings, Mr. *Wales*, artist.

In the West Indies, Captain John *Ives*, of the Zebra Sloop of War.

General *Laharpe*.—The death of this brave general was occasioned by an unfortunate mistake. He fell by the hands of his friends.—After the passage of the Po, his advanced guard being attacked by a strong body of the enemy, of much superior force, he flew to bring it off. This object accomplished, he returned to his head-quarters; but his escort, which was composed of Hussars, owing to the obscurity of the night, was mistaken for a detachment of Hulans, and assailed by a discharge, of which La Harpe became the victim. He was born in the *Pays de Vaud*, in 1754, and served in France during the Revolution. Success always crowned the operations with which he was entrusted. He marched always in the advanced guard, or at the head of a column, and had never before received any wound. He possessed as much intrepidity as coolness; knowledge and uncommon activity; the eloquence of the heart, and resistless affability. He was poor, temperate, and disinterested. Of austere manners, and had no passion but for Liberty! Buonaparte, in announcing his death, traced his eulogium in a few words:—"The Republic has lost a man who was devoted to its interests: the army one of its best Generals, and every soldier a companion."

He has left six children, and the eldest, who is but sixteen, has already distinguished himself in the army of Italy.

Marriages in and near London.

Hugh Dillon Massy, esq. eldest son of sir H. M. bart. to Miss Hankey, daugeter of the late T. H esq.

Mr. W. Stockes, of Dartmouth, Devon. to Miss Pickard, eldest daughter of the late C. P. esq. of the 13th dragoons.

S. A. Graham, L.L.D. to Miss Lorimer, of Westminster.

William Hamilton Gibbons, major of marines, to Miss Vennables, of Chester.

Mr. Samuel Lathara, hop-factor, of the Borough, to Miss Samwell, of Islington.

J. Lane, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Bilzard, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

Rev. Henry Cooke, rector of Darfield, York, to Miss Brown, of Wimpole-street.

N. Bishop, esq. of Gloucester-place, to Miss M. E. Douglas, daughter of the late sir J. D.

Mr. Crafton, of Upper Guildford-street, Queen-square, to Miss Sentence, of Craven-street.

Peter Laurie, esq. of Laurence-Poultney-hill, to Mrs. Buck, widow of the late col. Buck.

J. Mackenzie, esq. of King's-arms-yard, to Miss Vandam, of Guildford-street.

Charles Bosanquet, esq. to Miss C. A. Holford, second daughter of P. Holford, esq. senior master of chancery.

Mr. Richard Pope, of Henley on Thames, to Miss Steele.

Mr. Hugh Wynne, to Miss Agarthe, daughter of the late Capt. A. of Margate.

Charles Griffiths, esq. Major of the 83d regiment, to Miss Hart, of Conduit-street.

Mr. Charles Campbell, to Miss Sutton.

Lately, Sir Hector M'Kenzie, bart. to Miss C. Henderson.

Sir Edward Head, bart. to Miss Western, sister to W. Western, esq. of Cokethorp, county of Oxford.

Thomas S. Gooch, esq. of Benacre-hall, co. of Suffolk, to Miss Whittaker.

Mr. Pettis, of Down-street, Piccadilly, to Miss Sophia Petit

Mr. Brakenden, of St. John's, Southwark, to Miss West.

Henry Martin, esq. of Walton, to Miss Julia Parsons, of Leicester-square.

Mr. Robert Hibbert, of Union-street, Bishopgate-street, to Miss E. Carthew, of Tiverton, county of Devon.

Rev. D. Davis, B. D. prebendary of Chichester, to Mrs. Ives, widow of J. Ives, esq. F. R. S. late of Great Yarmouth.

Deaths in and near London.

Mrs. *Tremells*, wife of Mr. Tremells, coal-merchant, Northumberland-street, Strand.

At Poplar, *Angus Macnab*, esq. formerly commander of the Henry Dundas East Indiaman.

Mrs. *Biscoe*, relict of Vincent J. Biscoe, esq.

Rev. *Thomas Cole*, L.L. B. and vicar of Dulverton, aged 70.

At Ripley, Surry, Mrs. *Felland*, aged 92.

Rev. *Samuel Brewer*, L. B. aged 73, and 50 years pastor of the independant congregation of dissenters at Stepney.

Mr. *John Cooper*, undertaker, Great East-cheap, senior inhabitant of that parish.

James John Fenoulbet, esq. son of Sir P. Fenoulbet, and late one of the clerks to the board of controul for India affairs.

Samuel

Samuel Whitbread, eſq. of whom copious biographical particulars ſhall appear in our next.

At Knightſbridge, Mrs. *Harris*, widow of the late Thomas Harris, eſq. one of the maſters in chancery.

At Newington, Mrs. *Weſton*, aged 86, mother of Mr. Weſton, hop-factor, Borough.

Mrs. *Jane Diſhington*, Tuſton-ſtreet, Deans-yard.

Miſs *C. Baker*, daughter of W. Baker, eſq. Hill-ſtreet.

Under inoculation at the Bath hotel, Piccadilly, Miſs *A. Perry*, youngeſt daughter of R. Perry, eſq. of Cobham Park, Surry.

Mr. *Iſaac Bence*, jun. merchant, Red Lion-ſquare.

Mrs. *Horneſby*, keeper of the coffee-houſe, at St. James's.

Mr. *L. Atterbury*, Marſham-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Mrs. *Franklyn*, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Franklyn, of Weaſenham, county of Norfolk, aged 88.

Mr. *Howe*, chemiſt, Weſt Smithfield.

Mr. W. *Simpſon*, of New North-ſtreet, Red-Lion-ſquare, aged 74.

Rev. *D. Shepſtard*, canon of Windſor.

Mr. *J. Lockenham*, one of the people called quakers, aged 84.

Miſs *Bates*, lately returned from Jamaica, ſiſter-in-law, to Major Bayly, of the marines.

Miſs *Nicholls*, of Clough-houſe, county of York, aged 21.

J. Cooke, eſq. of Stratford, Eſſex.

Mr. *G. E. de Haten*, Stamford-ſtreet, Blackfriars-road.

At Peckham-Rye, Mr. *Iſaac Whitaker*, bookſeller, Ave-Maria-lane.

Samuel Palmer, eſq. late ſolicitor of the general poſt-office.

At her houſe near Finchley church, Mrs. *Ann Allen*, widow.

Mrs. *Payne*, relict of the late J. Payne, eſq. merchant, in the city.

At Hampſtead, *Henry William Guyon*, eſq.

Mr. *David Leathes*, apothecary, of George's-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, aged 71.

Mrs. *Brown*, wife of William Brown, eſq. of Bedford-row.

The right honourable lady *Charlotte Finch*, eldeſt daughter of the late earl of Winchelſea.

Thomas Weir, eſq. of Bloomſbury-place.

Rev. Mr. *Railton*, rector of Knarſdale and Lambly, county of Northumberland, aged 86.

At Hampton, Mrs. *Dawes*.

At Tooting, Surry, of the hooping-cough, Miſs *M. Dodwell*, eldeſt daughter of R. Dodwell, eſq. of Doctors Commons.

Samuel Denniſon, eſq. of Bedford-row.

George Medley, eſq. of New Burlington-ſtreet.

At Croyden, Mrs. *Sharp*, wife of Mr. R. Sharp.

Mr. *Thomas Taylor*, maſter of Lloyd's coffee-houſe,

Captain *Joſeph Price*, late marine pay-maſter, &c. at Bengal.

At Knightſbridge, of a cancer in her breaſt, the counteſs of *Suſſex*.

WHITEHALL. *May* 31. The king has been pleaſed to grant the dignity of *a Baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain* to the following perſons under-mentioned, and the heirs male of their reſpective bodies lawfully begotten:

Francis Earl of Moray, to be Baron Stuart.

John Earl of Galloway, to be Baron Stewart.

James Earl of Courtown, to be Baron Saltersford.

George Earl of Macartney, to be Baron Macartney.

John Chriſtopher Burton, Viſcount Downe, to be Baron Dawnay

George Viſcount Midleton, to be Baron Brodrick, of Pepper Harrow.

Alexander Baron Bridport, to be Baron Bridport.

Sir John Rous, Bart. to be Baron Rous.

Sir Henry Gough Calthorpe, Bart. to be Baron Calthorpe.

Sir Peter Burrell, Bart. to be Baron Gwydir, of Gwydir.

Sir Francis Baſſet, Bart. to be Baron de Dunſtanville.

Edward Laſcelles, Eſq. to be Baron Harewood, of Harewood.

John Rolle, Eſq. to be Baron Rolle.

John Campbell, Eſq. to be Lord Cawdor.

PREFERMENTS *and* PROMOTIONS.

Rev. W. Miles, and the Rev. W. Woodcock, to be fellows of Trinity College, Oxford.

Rev. H. Foulkes, A. B. of Jeſus College, Oxford, to be fellow of that ſociety.

Mr. Burrell, B. A. of Univerſity College, Oxford, to be fellow of that ſociety.

Rev. T. E. Colſton, to the vicarage of Broadwell, Oxon.

Rev. F. Cumming, M. A. fel. of Trin. Col. Camb. to the vicarages of Cardington and Keyſoe, Bedfordſhire.

Rev. John Mence, A. M. and the Rev. R. Lucas, A. M. of Wor. Col. Ox. to be fellows of that ſociety.

Rev. Mr. Hill, to be rector of Snalewell, Cambridgeſhire.

Rev. T. Leman, M. A. and F. A. S. to be chancellor of Cloyne, Ireland.

Rev. James Plumtre, M. A. of Clare Hall, Camb. to be fellow of that ſociety.

Rev. G. Holcombe, to be rector of Matlock, Derbyſhire.

Rev. W. Pigot, to be rector of Bleadon, Somerſetſhire.

Rev. E. Bulwer, to the vicarage of Guiſtwick, Norfolk.

Rev. W. J. Torton, M. A. of Oriel Col. Ox. to be rector of Debden, Eſſex.

PROVINCIAL

Northumberland and Durham.] Mr. Dodd's plan for improving Hartlepool harbour, is, to make one receptacle for ships of war, and another for merchant-veſſels. For the former he propoſes to make an ample baſon, by clearing the great outer harbour to the depth of 30 feet water; and for the latter, to make one of 25 feet depth. The expences for erecting piers, cutting baſons, &c. in the latter caſe, to be drawn from all the ſea ports between Hull and Leith; in the former, to be defrayed by government. Mr. Dodd's eſtimate exceeds the ſum of 20,000l.

A cowſlip of unuſual magnitude and beauty was lately cut down at Berwick, the pips of which, extremely large, and of a moſt fervid yellow, were 300 in number. Theſe ſeemed to form a grand flowery truſs or ſemi-globe ſupported by a ſtem remarkably thick and regular; not unlike a fluted column, whoſe baſe was adorned with a luxuriant foliage.

The funds of the *Schoolmaſters' aſſociation* at Newcaſtle (founded 20 years ago for the benefit of members incapacitated, widows, &c.) have been of late gradually increaſing, ſo as to extend the allowance to about three-fourths of the number ſpecified in the original propoſal.—If inſtitutions of this kind were more frequent, and more liberally patronized, the buſineſs of education would be better conducted than it is, and the labours of thoſe employed in this humble, yet *uſeful* ſphere of life greatly alleviated.

The peace of the port of Shields has been long diſturbed, in conſequence of the miſrule and riot prevailing among the ſeamen, who frequently deprive maſters of their command, and detain veſſels under way for ſea;—lately, however, 70 or 80 of the moſt audacious were taken into cuſtody, and impreſſed, by the prompt and ſpirited exertions of ſome officers of the navy.

A young woman travelling lately from Cheſter le Street to Shields, was robbed by two men of nine guineas, after being ſtripped to her ſhift, bound hand and foot to a tree; in which condition ſhe was afterwards found alive.

Juvenile depravity.—As the Janus was lately ſailing from Sunderland for the Baltic, ſhe had not been above three hours on the voyage, when ſhe was obſerved to fill ſo faſt with water, as to induce the neceſſity of an immediate return.—On examining the ſhip, it appeared that a large hole had been bored in her ſide by the cabin boy, from a diſlike conceived by him to the voyage!

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. John Atkinſon, to Miſs Wilſon. Mr. John Brumell, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs H. Williamſon.

At Biſhop-wearmouth, James Dunning, eſq. to Miſs C. Stamp.

At Larcheſter, Mr. J. Hutchinſon, of Durham, to Miſs Greenwell.

At Bywell, G. Burdon, eſq. of Mansfield, to Miſs C. A. Daniell.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Miſs *Stephenſon.* Miſs *Aubone.* Aged 58, Mr. John *Taylor.* Mrs. *Wilſon.* Mrs. *Dunn.* Mrs. *Wilkinſon.* Mr. W. J. Raine, his amiable diſpoſition and cultivated talents endeared him to a large circle of friends.

At Durham, Mrs. E. *Greenwell*, who for many years had kept a conſiderable boarding-ſchool in that city. Aged 56, Mr. John *Hayes*, proctor. In Durham work-houſe 85, Thos. *French*, well known by the aſſumed title of *Duke of Buubleſhire.*

At Sunderland, Mrs *Wilſon.* Mr. Mich. *Ovington.* Mrs *Price.* Aged 19, Mr. John *Dobſon.* Capt T. *Taylor.*

At Stockton, Mrs. *Walker.* Miſs *Waller.* Mrs. *Welbank.* Aged 82, Mr. W. *Danby.*

At Morpeth, Mr. A. *Fenwick.* Miſs *Topping.* Aged 30, Mr. F. *Laidman.*

At Hexham, Mr W. *Reed.* Aged 82, Mr. H. *Fenwick*, formerly lieutenant in the Northumberland militia.

At Gainford, 18, Miſs J. *Hodgſon.* W. *Scott*, eſq of Wauchope.

At Sunniſide, near Sunderland, Miſs C. *Aler.*

At Sighill, near Backworth, Mr. Jas. *Pye.*

At Felſide, near Gibſide, 90, Mr. W. *Smith.*

At the Riding Mill, near Hexham, Mrs. *Forſter.*

At Weſt Auckland, Mr. Jas. *Jones.*

At Medomſley, 84, Mr. T. Andrew.

At New Elvet, near Durham, Mrs. *Smith.*

At North Shields, Mr. C. *Roddam.*

At Kenton, Mrs. *Doubleday.*

At Denton-Burn, 61, Mr. A. *Corbitt.* Mr. Joſ. *Coulthard*, of Orchard-houſe, Gillſland.

At Belle Veu, near Berwick upon Tweed, Mrs. *Dealtry.*

At Elphemgreen, Mr. John *Carrick.*

At Felton, Mr. D. *Wilkinſon*, ſurgeon.

At Seaton Sluice, Mr. John *Crooks.*

At Rainton, Mr. Jas. *Harriſon.*

On Gateſhead Fell, 109, Dorothy *Atkinſon.*

At Howden-Pans, Mrs. *Elliot.* She had gone up ſtairs in the evening apparently well, but was found dead, by her huſband, about ten minutes after.

Cumberland.

Married.] At Diſſington, Mr. A. Hodgſon, to Mrs. Prentice.

At Carliſle, Mr. M. Wilkinſon, to Mrs. Gevller. Mr. Coggan, of Liverpool, to Miſs Spittal. Mr. E. Clementſon, to Miſs White.

A Preſton Patrick, Mr. John Scott, to Miſs M. Dickenſon.

At Ambleſide, Mr. W. Simpſon, to Miſs Stewart.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mr. *Miller*, quaker. Mrs. *Creighton*, relict of Dr. C.

Near Cockermouth, Mr. J. *Bell*, quaker. At his

his funeral was the greateſt attendance ever remembered in that county on a ſimilar occaſion.

At Whitehaven, Miſs M. *Dixon*. Aged 56, Mrs P. *Macdonald*. Miſs *Williamſon*. Advanced in years, Mr. R. *Rowlandſon*. Mrs. B. *Benn*.

At Beetham, 20, Mr. M. T. *Huſton*, ſon of the Rev. W. H.

At Workington, 72, Mr. W. *Thompſon*. Aged 76, Miſs *Mairs*. Mr. W. *Denniſon*. Aged 63, Mr. J. *Carmichael*. Aged 74, Mr. H. *Fawcett*.

At Kendal, Miſs D. *Lancaſter*.

In Arlecdon, 76, Mr. T. *Baxter*.

At Kirkwhelpington, 103, Mr. W. *Stephenſon*.

At Gillſland, Mr. Joſ. *Colthard*.

At Burton, in Kendal, 103, Mrs. A. *Bickerſteth*. She retained all her faculties, mental and corporeal, till the day of her death, and was always remarkable for early riſing.

Yorkſhire.] The manufactures of this county were never in a more flouriſhing condition than at preſent. All competition in foreign markets ſeems done away.

The deſtruction of dogs has lately been very great at Whitby, in conſequence of that terrible malady the hydrophobia raging among them.

Three painted windows with emblematical ornaments, repreſenting faith, truth, and righteouſneſs, were lately erected in the ſouth front of York cathedral; being the work and gift of the late Mr. Peckitt, juſtly celebrated for reviving the art of painting upon glaſs, loſt for upwards of two hundred years.

As a number of perſons, chiefly of the ſociety of methodiſts, were lately aſſembled for religious worſhip in an upper chamber at Leeds, the beam, together with that of the room underneath it, gave way; whereby 24 men, women, and children, were killed on the ſpot, and upwards of 50 others dangerouſly cruſhed and bruiſed.

The purchaſe and ſale of the marquis of Saliſbury's eſtate in the Vale of Pickering (N. Riding) was lately completed, being the largeſt transfer of landed property that ever took place in this county.—The tenants, opulent farmers, and graziers who have lived upon the lands for half a century, are moſtly the purchaſers.

The lord mayor and corporation of York have voted their thanks, and a piece of plate, to Mr. Weatherill of Acomb Grange, in compliment to the laudable behaviour of that gentleman in ſelling corn to the poor, at reduced prices, for ſeveral months paſt.

A ſubſcription mill is building at Hull, for grinding corn for the uſe of the ſubſcribers generally poor perſons.

Married.] At York, Capt. G. A. Ann, to to Miſs F. Gage.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Rhodes, to Miſs M. Glover. Mr. T. Hill, to Miſs Thompſon, of Woodhouſe-hill. The Rev. H. Jowett, rector of Little Dunham, Norfolk, to Miſs Iveſon.

At Gateſhead, H. P. Pulleine, eſq. of Carleton-hall, to Miſs E. Aſkew.

The Rev. J. Gelders, rector of Kirk Deighton, to Mrs. Nicholls.

At Wakefield, Mr. Iſaac Aydon, to Miſs M. Banks.

At Barnſley, Mr. Heelis, attorney, to Miſs Wilſon.

At Wath-upon-Dearne, E. O'Donnell, eſq. of Hoyland, to Miſs Aleſby.

At Pontefract, Mr. D. Juſtice, of Cowick, to Miſs Barff.

Rich. Hey, eſq. fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, to Miſs Browne.

Died.] At York, 87, Mrs. *Tancred*. Mrs. *Lonſdale*.

At Grantham, 54, Mr. John *Binns*, of Leeds, an eminent bookſeller, and partner in the banking-houſe of Meſſ. Fenton and Co.

At Leeds, Mrs. *Pearſon*. Mrs. *Hind*. Mr. H. *Lupton*. Mr. Jas. *Bellhouſe*. Mrs. *Charnock*. Mr. J. *Lee*, of London, ſon of Mr. J. L. of Leeds. Col. *Couſſeau*, formerly of the 37th reg. of foot. Mrs. *Lee*. Aged 35, the Rev. J. *Leadley*. Mrs. *Vickers*.

Near Leeds, Mr. *Taylor*. Miſs *Rothwell*. Mrs. *Milner*.

At Hull, 33, Mr. T. *Clay*, jun. Miſs M. *Wright*, and Miſs *Wright*. Aged 58, Mr. *Wiſne*. Mrs. *Hutchinſon*.

At Sheffield, aged 75, Miſs M. *Harriſon*. Mrs. *Burdekin*. Mrs. *England*. Mr. Jas. *Butterſby*.

Near Sheffield, Miſs A. *Marriott*. Mrs. *Hounſfield*.

At Doncaſter, Mr D. *Oxley*.

At Gainſborough, 26, Mr. John *Mozley*.

At Hatfield, near Doncaſter, 21, Miſs A. *Swainſton*.

At Wroot, near Gainſborough, the infant ſon of the dean of Bangor.

At Skellow-grange, near Doncaſter, 60, G. *Higgins*, eſq.

At Ecclesfield, 84, Mrs. *Dixon*. Her charity and goodneſs of heart endeared her to all her connections.

At Caſtle Riſing, 95, John *Wakefield*, eſq. ſen. alderman of that borough.

At Ripon, Mr. Alderman *Beckwith*.

At Richmond, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe, H. *Cornforth*, eſq.

At Malſby, 26, Mr. R. *Parnell*.

Near Northallerton, 77, Mr. Joſ. *Ternant*.

A Whitby, 69, Mr. J. *Sanders*, ſen.

At Attercliffe, Maſter T. *Sorby*.

Near Wakefield, Mr. T. A. *Kyle*, an eminent phyſician, who reſided near Leeds.

Near Huddersfield, far advanced in years, B. *North*, eſq. Miſs *Armytage*.

At Bradford, Miſs *Booth*.

At Pontefract, Mrs. *Smith*, of Cantley.

At Clough-houſe, near Huddersfield, Miſs *Nicholl*.

Near Bradford, Mr. Jer. *Fieldhouſe*. Mr, John *Tordoff*.

At Buttercramb, Miſs M. *Horner*.

At

At Fulford, 20, Miſs H. *Oldfield*, daughter of the late Ald. O.

Aged 84, the Rev. John *Blackburn*, vicar of Boſſall and Weſtow.

At Scarboro', Mr. *Philliſkirk*. Aged 95, Mr. T. *Whitfield*.

At Longridge, Mr. J. *Croſs*; and, on the morning of the ſame day, Miſs *Croſs*, his daughter.

At Halifax, Rob. *Parker*, eſq attorney; his abilities in his profeſſion were eminent and uſeful. He was liberal to the poor, and promoted all public works which tended to the intereſt or ornament of the neighbourhood where he reſided.

Lancaſhire.] At Spiral, near Wigton, a poor woman was lately delivered of a boy and two girls, all likely to live.—The mother has alſo ſince recovered.

At Preſton lately, pending an Election, a number of Roman Catholics took the oath of ſupremacy, qualifying their act by a public declaration, purporting, that the words, "no foreign prince, prelate, ſtate, or potentate, hath or ought to have any juriſdiction, power, ſuperiority, pre-eminence, or authority, eccleſiaſtical or ſpiritual, within th s realm," relate merely and ſolely to the church of England, of which they profeſs that they all acknowledge the "reigning king to be the ſupreme head."

At Fazakerley, near Liverpool, is a cow of 32 years of age, which has not been out of milk during the laſt 15 years; ſhe has lately had a calf which is healthy and promiſing.

A number of houſes, gardens, &c. have been lately purchaſed at Lancaſter, by order of the magiſtrates, for the purpoſe of ſtill further enlarging and improving the jail. Nearly 17,000l. have been already expended on the work.

Since the commencement of the war, 609 perſons have been ſupported by the ſociety at Liverpool for relieving wounded ſoldiers, ſailors, or their families.

The mayor and corporation of Liverpool have laudably publiſhed their determination to ſuppreſs gaming, and not to renew ale-licences to publicans offending, &c.

A fever-houſe has been erected lately at Liverpool, (ſimilar to that lately eſtabliſhed at Mancheſter). The pariſh officers brought forward the meaſure; and the whole expence of purchaſing the land, building, &c. is to be defrayed out of the poor rates.

By a late act, the term of letting the leaſes of the valuable vicarage of Blackburn, is extended to 999 years;—a powerful inducement to the tenants to expend their money in building and uſeful improvements, &c. The Rev. Mr. Starkie, Vicar, was greatly inſtrumental in ſecuring the paſſing of the bill.

A number of *female* pupils have been lately admitted into the New Lying-in Hoſpital, Mancheſter, to learn the art of Midwifery, under the inſtructions of an experienced practitioner.

Married.] At Mancheſter, B. Hodgſon, jun. Eſq. of Macclesfield, Banker, to Miſs C. Houghton. Mr. R. Cartwright, to Miſs Boardman. Mr. Robinſon, attorney, to Mrs. Chatterton, of Stockport.

Mr. T. A. Hanley, of Liverpool, to Miſs N. Nicholſon

At Lancaſter, Mr. Wilſon, attorney, to Miſs Sykes.

Died.] At Mancheſter, Mrs. *Battye*. Miſs E. *Rigby* Mr. A. *Fleming*. Mr. *Walker*, of the Mancheſter tavern. T. *Worſley*, eſq. late of Rochdale. Miſs *Reynolds*. Mr. John *Travis*, a young man, whoſe amiable manners endeared him to all who knew him.

Aged 57, Joſ. *Bancroft*, eſq. he filled the duties of a private ſtation with exemplary regularity and benevolence. Mr. *Barnett*. Mrs. *Barlow*. Mr. John *Campbell*.

A. *Eaſon*, M. D. in his profeſſional character he was held in high eſtimation. Dr. E.'s death was occaſioned by a ſudden exertion to ſave his horſe from falling, which cauſed an injury to the ſpinal bone.

At Ardwick, Mr. E. *Smith*. As treaſurer of the Stranger's Friend Society, and a viſitor of the ſick, his philanthrophy was well known.

At Eyam in Derbyſhire, Mrs. *Trafford*, relict of S. T. eſq. of Broomyhurſt.

At Liverpool, Mr. R. *Allen*. Mrs *Dutton*. Mrs. *Hacfield*. Aged 55, Mr. J. *Moon*. Mrs. *Jones*. W. *Middleton*, from Knaresbro', a muſical pupil, belonging to the Aſylum for the blind, in Liverpool: The corpſe was carried to the grave by four men, the pall ſupported by ſix men, and followed by 17 women, 12 men and boys, all blind; a funeral anthem was ſung by eight blind girls.

At Lancaſter, 20, Miſs *Hawthornthwaite*. Mr. John *Gardiner*. John *Dawſon*, eſq Mrs. *Martin*, relict of the Rev. O. M. many years vicar of the pariſh church there.

At Preſton, 86, Mrs. *Walmeſley*. Mrs. *Bolton*, wife of Mr. B. Banker.

At Ulverſton, Mr. *Herbert*, of Preſton. Aged 63, Mr. John *Park*, carrier for many years between Whitehaven and Ulverſton.

At Blackburn, Miſs F. *Aſhburner*.

At Skelton, near Lancaſter, Mrs. *Baillie*.

At Broughton, W. *Clowes*, eſq. Aged 87, J. *Hargreaves*, eſq. of Newchurch.

At Conyſtone, Mr. J. *Williamſon*, ſurgeon, of Liverpool, Mrs. *Kenyon*, of Highfield.

At Withington, Mrs. *Shaw*. Mr. J. *Fildes*, of Failſworth.

At Liveſey, 96, Mr. W. *Clayton*.

At Swinton, Mr. W. *Boardman*.

At Warrington, 46, Mrs. *Lee*.

Cheſhire.] At Stockport lately, a publican was mulcted fifty ſhillings for having refuſed to give a ſoldier his dinner, when on march.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. Williamſon, of London, to Miſs M. Dutton, of Barnhill. Major W. H. Gibbons, to Miſs Venables.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. T. *Plumbley*. Mrs. *Haſwell*. Mrs. *Amery*, wife of Mr. Alderman A. A. *Blackſhaw*.

At

At Heaton-Norris, near Stockport, 64, Mrs *Crowther*, and a fortnight after, Mrs. *Crowther*, alſo 64.

At Congleton, Mr. C. *Stevenſon*. Mrs. *Smith*, wife of Mr. S. attorney. Aged 82, the Rev. T. *Dickenſon*, vicar of Tarvin.

At Runcorn, Mrs. *Hodſon*.

At Cheſterfield, Mrs. *Potts*, wife of E. P. eſq. of Cheſter.

Shropſhire.] The act for making a canal from the Severn, at Shrewſbury, to the Merſey, near Netherpool, Cheſhire, and for making other collateral cuts, &c. received lately the royal aſſent.

The mill erected by the directors of the houſe of induſtry at Shrewſbury, has commenced working for the inhabitants at ſixpence per ſtrike, or the bran.

Married.] At Drayton-in-Hales, T. Unett, eſq. banker, to Miſs E. Price.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. *Painter*. R. *Edwards*, eſq. attorney. Miſs *Barudrip*. Miſs *Baxter*. Mr. *Read*.

At Lognor-Hall, Mr. P. *Nicholls*.

At Liverpool, Mr. John *Hodges*, of Shrewſbury.

At Wombridge, Mr. *Johnſon*.

At Wellington, Mr. *Biſhop*. Mr. *Webb*. Mr. S. *Sankey*, of Coalbrookdale.

At Whitchurch, 21, Miſs K. *Evans*.

At Elleſmere, Mrs. *Byrch*. Near Whitchurch, 90, Mrs. *Neavet*.

John *Evans*, eſq. of Llwyn-y-groes, author of the elegant and accurate map of North Wales.

Derbyſhire.

Married.] At Duffield, Mr. John Adſetts, of Poſtern-lodge, to Miſs M. Allſoppe.

Died.] At Derby, 36, Mr. *Oakden*. Aged 26, Mrs. *Drewry*, wife of Mr. D. printer of the DERBY MERCURY. Aged 39, Mr. J. *Bentley*. Aged 46, Mrs. *Coccayne*.

At Iſlington, near London, Miſs S. *Johnſon*, of Derby.

At Winſter, in conſequence of a fall from his horſe, aged 28, G. *White*, eſq. Aged 94, Mrs. M *Hawkins*, of Heage.

At Melbourn, 54, Mr. S. *Robinſon*, many years deacon of the general baptiſt church of Melbourn. At Swarkſton, 40, Mr. E. *Stevens*, Veterinarian, particularly ſkilful in that profeſſion.

Nottinghamſhire.

Married.] At Miſterton, R. Maw, eſq. of Eaſt Lound, to Miſs Brooke.

At Auſterfield, G. Stovin, eſq. to Miſs Spencer.

Died.] At Nottingham, 28, Mrs. *White*. Mr. *Brewitt*. Mr. S. *Greenſmith*; he roſe out of bed early in the morning, went down ſtairs to the ſtreet door, and called out to his neighbours that his *hour was come*; went up ſtairs again, jumped into bed, and expired immediately.

Mr. John *Bilby*, ſon of the late Rev. Mr. B. he was brought up to the buſineſs of a painter, of which he became ſo much enamoured, that he worked regularly a few hours a day (gratis) for the period of fifty years.

At Blyth. Mrs *Maſon*, wife of the Rev. E. M. At Bramcote, Mrs *Pennington*, wife of Dr. P.

At Newark, Mr John *Norton*.

Mr S. *Tallants*, attorney. Mr W. *Simpſon*, of the Robin-hood Mr John *Burley*.

The Rev. C. *Eyre*, 29, rector of Grove and Headon. At Scarbro', the Rev. E. *Bell*, rector of Rempſton. At Orſton, 83, Mr *Bean*.

Lincolnſhire.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Bankes, of Boſton, to Miſs Hunnings, daughter of B. H. Eſq. Mayor of Lincoln.

At Boſton, Chevalier d'Eſtimauville, a Canadian gentleman, to Miſs Blyth.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr John *Patrick*. Aged 34, Mr R. *Mountcaſtle*. 45, Mr A. *Hutchinſon*. 17, Mr J. *Pinder*.

In London, Mr P. *Allatt*, brother of Alderman A. of Stamford. At Farnsfield, Mr A. *Shaw*. At Burton, Mrs. *North*. At Horncaſtle, Mrs *Middleton*, wife of Mr E. M. whoſe ages united were 175 years. At Boſton, J. *Sawbridge*, eſq late lieutenant-colonel in the horſe grenadier guards. At Wigtoft, 70, Mr B. *Bowers*.

Rutland.] Lately at Exton Park, a pike was caught, meaſuring in length, from eye to fork, 42 inches, and from noſe to tail 49 ditto. In girth it meaſured 28 inches, and weighed 37 lb. 4 oz.

Married.] At Pilton, Mr J. Gregory to Miſs Bull.

Died.] At Witham-on-the-Hill, Mr W. *Shreckley*. At Belton, Mr W. *Chapole*. Mr J. *Abbey*, of Cotteſmore. At Oakham, Mr *Lane*.

Leiceſterſhire.] A number of villages in this and the adjoining counties have agreed, in conſequence of the dearneſs of proviſions, to diſcontinue (for a time) their annual wakes.

A ſociety has been eſtabliſhed at Melton Mowbray, under the denomination of THE RIVER WREAK AND EYE HUMANE SOCIETY, correſponding in its plans and object with the royal humane ſociety of London.

At the late election at Leiceſter, in an affray between the partizans of the ſeveral candidates, Mr. Robert Hall, lieutenant in the Leiceſter volunteer infantry, and a gentleman of the moſt unblemiſhed character, was ſo much bruiſed, that he languiſhed but a few days, and expired. The coroner's inqueſt found a verdict of *manſlaughter*.

The nefarious practices of *the comet ſociety* have not been yet put a ſtop to; a number of ſheep having been lately killed at Normanton and Shilton, and a prodigious number of trees pulled up by the roots at Hinckley

Married.] At Leiceſter, the Rev. Mr Noble of Friſby, to Miſs Wragge.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr Watkin, ſurgeon, to Miſs Doubleday.

Died.] At Ingleby, 62, Mr. *Brown*. At Market Harborough, Mr *Benton*. At Ibſtock, 45, Mr John *Wight*. At Great Wigſton, Mr J. *Davenport*.

Warwickſhire.] By an act recently paſſed, the courſe of a certain part of the Warwick and Braunſton canal is to be varied.

At the late fair at Warwick, a weather ſheep (of the county breed) was killed, judged to be the fatteſt and moſt complete ever publicly expoſed in that place; the carcaſe, without the head, weighed a hundred and ninety pounds and a half, the head weighed five and a half, the entrails eighteen, and the blood nine and three quarters. It was alſo ſeven inches thick of fat on the ribs.

The Warwickſhire and Birmingham canal is already rendered navigable, from the junction at Digbeth, to near Henwood mill, a diſtance of nine miles, it will ſhortly be navigable to Rowington, fifteen miles.

Mr. Clay, of Birmingham, has invented a new ſpecies of carriage, for conveying and ſhooting or diſcharging coals, lime, ſtones, &c.

In the pariſh of Offchurch, a large flight of crows, and another of rooks, were obſerved to ſettle in a field, and commence a ſevere battle, ſparring at each other like game cocks: ſome labourers ruſhed in among them, and found four of the combatants dead, and others ſo crippled as to eſcape with difficulty.

Married.] G. Smythe, Eſq. to Miſs E. Venour of Wooton.

At Hales Owen, H. Bonham, Eſq. of London, to Miſs Eaton of Lutley.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. B. *Bradnock.* Mrs. *Bartleet.* Mrs. *Aſhford.* Mrs. *Micklin.* Miſs E. *Walton.* Mr. S. *Dunn.* Mr. John *Scofield.* Mr. John *Le.*

At Coventry, Mr. John *Crump*, Attorney. Mr. S. *Hall.* Mr. T. *Jelliff.*

At Coleſhill, Mr. T. *Steele.* At Earl Shilton, Mr. *King.* At Sedgely, Mr. *Freereday*, ſen. Near Rowley, Mrs. *Sidaway.*

At Biſhop's Caſtle, Mr. John *Parry.* Mr. John *Davies.* At Hingings, Mr. R. *Hazlewood.* Mr. T. *Day*, of Birmingham. At Elmley Caſtle, Mrs. *Jones*, aged 95.

At long Itchington, 76, Mr. B. *Grimes.* Mr. John *Cope*, of Bordeſley. Near Birmingham, Mrs. *Pennel.* Mr. S. *Lambe*, of Ombersley. At Bridgnorth, Mr. E. *Whitehead*; he had ſeveral times ſerved the office of bailiff.

Worceſterſhire.] The Worceſter and Birmingham canal is now open to King's Norton, and from thence to Hockley Houſe, an extent of ten miles. A fleet of colliers, for the firſt time, lately paſſed along the line.

Married.] At Gretna Green, T. Coper, Eſq. of Woodcheſter, to Miſs Wathen, daughter of S. Wathen, Eſq.

Mr. John Carden, ſurgeon, to Miſs Hammond, both of Worceſter.

Died.] At Worceſter, 62, John *Parker*, Eſq. Mr. *Oliver.* Mrs. *Woodyatt.*

At Kidderminſter, Mrs. S. *Shirley.* Mr. C. *Cotterell*, of the Hill-farm, Ombersley. At Middle Lypiat, 88, Mr. P. *Leverſage.* At Throckmorton, Mr. W. *Smith.* At Ham Green, near Feckenham, Mrs. *Watts.* At Inkberrow, Mr. John *Towey.* At Abbot's Morton, Mr. Joſ. *Hobday.* At Dudley, 76, Mrs. *Hawkes.* Mrs. *Finch.* Mr. *Abbiſs*, ſen.

Herefordſhire.

Married.] At Hereford, the Rev. R. Crowther, Rector of Spratton, to Miſs Symonds.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. *Wilkes.* Aged 82, Mr. R. *Nash*, of the Moor, near Hereford. At Bromyard, 86, Mr. W. *Barnes*, Attorney. At Bullingham, Mr. T. *Elledge.* Near Hereford, Mr. *Yeates*, ſen. Aged 72, Mr. J. H. *Apperley*, ſen. late of Withington. At Roſs, Mr. *Seymour.*

Monmouthſhire.

Married.] E. Blewett, Eſq. of Lanternan, to Miſs A. Duberly.

Died.] At Chepſtow, in a very advanced age, James *Williams*, Eſq.

Oxfordſhire.] Lately was diſcovered at Wallingford, an old painting on oak, repreſenting Chriſt's laſt entrance into Jeruſalem; it had been long neglected, and even uſed as a chimney-board, but is now allowed by artiſts to be an *original of Raphael's.*

Lately was caught in the Iſis, a pike which meaſured four feet two inches in length, and two feet ten inches in circumference: after diſgorging a barbel of nearly ſix pounds weight, and a chub upwards of three, it weighed thirty-one pounds and a half.

Married.] The Rev. G. Bellaſis, D.D. to Miſs L. C. Vial.

The Rev. W Benwell, fellow of Trinity College, to Miſs Loveday.

Died.] At Oxford, Miſs A. *King.* Mr. D. *Eaton.* Mr. Jas. Lindrey. Mr. W. *Hyde.* Rev. E. *Stretch*, fellow of C. C. C. Aged 85, Mr. D. *Prince*, an eminent bookſeller. Aged 22, Mrs *Caſewall*, of Burford. At Curbridge, 70, Mrs. *Wight* At Witney, Park houſe, Mrs. *Buſh.* At Banbury, Mrs. *Lane.* Mr. John *Grimes.*

At Witney, Mr. John *Collins.*

At Headington, 85, Mr. John *Arnbrough.* Mr. *Taylor*, of Hertford College; going in a canoe down the Thames, in Iſley Reach, he fell overboard, and was drowned.

Northamptonſhire.

Married.] Mr. E. Bridgman, of Higham Ferrers, to Miſs P. B. Collett.

At Eſton, Mr. J. Allport, of London, to Miſs S. Faircut.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. *Marſhall.*

At Peterborough, Mr. *Whitehead.*

At Wellingborough, Mrs. E. *Gibbs.*

Bucks.

Died.] At Sherrington, Mr. G. *Roſe*; he was held in high eſtimation as an Antiquarian.

Bedfordſhire.] An infectious fever has lately proved fatal to a number of perſons in Bedford and the adjacent places.

The houſe of induſtry was lately opened for the five conſolidated pariſhes of Bedford.

Huntingdonſhire.] A ſhepherd at Alconbury has, in the courſe of nineteen months and a few days, buried three wives, and is now married to a fourth.

Died.] Mr. H. *Blaine*, one of the aldermen of Huntingdon.

Cambridgſhire.]

Cambridgeſhire.] At Sutton, in the Iſle of Ely, five dogs were lately detected in the act of worrying ſheep; five ewes and five lambs were found dead in the paſture, and dreadfully mangled. The dogs were alſo lying together, apparently gorged with their food, yet unwilling to quit the remains of their repaſt.

The proprietors of eſtates, &c. are about to apply to parliament for a new turnpike road, to begin at Cambridge, and proceed to the great north road at Arrington.

Married.] B. Barker, Eſq. of Swaffham, to Mrs. Hicks.

At Whittleſey, Mr. Aveling, Surgeon, to Mrs. Layton.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. *Teeſon.* Aged 27, Mr. John *Watſon.*

At Mildenham, Mr. Jos. *Bird.*

At Hemingford Abbots, Mrs. *Stafford.*

Norfolk.] In conſequence of a female ſervant heedleſsly throwing live embers into a barn-yard, the extenſive premiſes (including the live, and other ſtock) of a farmer near Aylesham, were lately conſumed by fire.

An affray lately took place at Norwich, between many of the Northumberland and the Warwickſhire regiments of militia, armed with bayonets; four lives were loſt, and two hundred wounded men were ſent to the hoſpital.

Lately, during a thunder-ſtorm, a ball of fire burſt with a terrific exploſion over a houſe at Yarmouth; the electric matter took ſeveral directions, and in a manner very curious and wonderful, materially injured the houſe, within-ſide and without.

Married.] At Norwich, Dr. H. Beevor, to Miſs Ganning. W. Smith, Eſq. to Mrs. Fenn.

At the Quakers-Meeting, Mr. L. Candler, jun. to Miſs Peckover.

Died.] At Norwich, Aged 40, Mr. John *Gittens.* 80, Mrs. *Heath.* 91, Mrs. *Trull.* 62, Mr. T. *Gridley.* 39, Mr. John *Marſhall.* 30, Mr. T. *Godfrey.* 62, Mr. J. *Lewis.* 64, Mrs. E. *Monday.* Rev. John *Blackburne,* Rector of St. Margaret and St. Swithin, Norwich.

Lady *Kemp,* wife of Sir W. K. of Worſted.

At Brocdiſh, 36, Mr. N. *Pretyman.*

Aged 59, Rev. Mr. *Marſh,* Rector of Dickleborough.

At Attleborough, Mr. *Dickens.*

At Bittering, 56, Mr. John *Haſtings.*

At Weaſenham, 82, Mrs. *Franklyn.*

At Lynn, Mr. T. *Moore,* of Miſſenden; he was on a viſit, and died in the houſe where he had many years carried on a conſiderable buſineſs.

Suffolk.

Married.] Mr Lawton, attorney, of Yoxford, to Miſs Cobbold, of Ipſwich.

Died.] At Beccles, Mrs *Bateman.* Mr John *Barnes.* At Sadingfield, 52, Mr W. *Tingate.* At Long Brackland, Mrs *Pawſey.* At Swaffham, 76, Mrs *Ridley.* 83, Mrs *Surgeon.* At Weſthorp, 75, Mr John *Grimwood.* At Stoke, Mrs. *Clarke.*

Rev. John *Boldero,* rector of Ampton; he was in tolerable health the evening preceding his death, when he buried a corpſe. He died in about twelve hours after.

Suſſex.] Near Heathfield Park, within a ſtone bottle placed in a clump of trees, was lately the neſt of a tom-tit with young ones: —It is ſingular, that theſe birds, or ſome of their kind, have built their neſts and reared their young in the ſame bottle for thirty years paſt ſucceſſively, although the bottle has at different times been removed to the diſtance of three miles from where it was originally placed.

At Lewes lately, a large rat was obſerved to ſeize a young chicken, whoſe cries having brought the hen to its aſſiſtance, the latter aſſailed the rat with ſuch vehemence, as to make him quit his prey and eſcape, although not till he had previouſly bitten the chicken to death.

Near Brightling, two fox cubs have for ſome time paſt been ſuckled by two cats (that had kittens at the ſame time) and appear to thrive well in this whimſical ſituation!

In conſequence of the dryneſs of the weather, the trees and hedges in ſome parts of the county have been over-run with caterpillars from the brown-tailed moth. The perſons employed in deſtroyed them, complained of being affected as if ſtung with nettles; alſo of a ſore throat.

At Lewes, during the late high winds, forty barns were blown down, many houſes were ſtripped, and numberleſs trees torn up by the roots.

Married.] At Petworth, J. C. Mitchell, eſq of Brighton, to Miſs Johnſon.

Died.] G. *Medley,* eſq of Buxted Place, near Lewes; he is ſaid to have died poſſeſſed of 200,000l. the bulk of which goes to Sir G. S. Evelyn.

At Frant, Mrs. *Wilkie*; ſhe retired to reſt the evening preceding her death apparently in good health.

Rev. H. *Spragg,* 40 years rector of Pulborough. At Clay-hill, near Lewes, 89, Mr. *Carman.*

Eſſex.] At Witham (between Colcheſter and Chelmsford) are two families, having each three children, whoſe hair is perfectly white, and their eyes as red as ferrets, ſimilar to the accounts recorded of the *Albinos.*

An excellent ſociety has been lately eſtabliſhed in this county, under the name of the Eſſex charity, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of ſchoolmaſters.

A veſſel laden with coals from Sunderland arrived lately in the grand baſon of the Chelmer navigation, being the firſt ſhip-load of coals ever received there.

Married.] At Chelmsford, G. Porter, eſq. of Stanſted Bury, to Miſs Tindall.

Died.] C. *Cuſack,* eſq of Tryerning. Mr S. *Horlock* of Rettenden Mr John *Smith* of Little Waltham. Aged 57, Mr C. *Clubbe,* of Dunmow.

At Abberton, Mrs. Goodall. At Eaſt Thorpe, 33, Mr. W. *Eley.*

Kent.] As an inſtance of the viciſſitudes of fortune, the daughter of an Engliſh Biſhop was lately a candidate for a vacant ſituation in the Alms-houſes, at Bromley.

At the late election for Canterbury, a queſtion was agitated whether freemen who had received any relief within a year, were thereby diſqualified to vote. Mr. Serjeant Marſhall clearly ſhowed, that poverty was no diſqualification at common law, and could not be pleaded unleſs warranted by the immemorial uſage of the place; and that, conſequently, as no ſuch uſage had ever prevailed at Canterbury, a pauper had the ſame right to vote as any other freeman. It was determined accordingly, that all voters of this deſcription ſhould remain on the poll.

Married.] At Maidſtone, Mr R. Peale, ſurgeon, to Miſs Shipley.

At Rocheſter, T. Coleman, eſq. to Miſs Sones.

At Chatham, Capt. John Cochet, of the royal navy, to Miſs Jeffries.

At Tunbridge, by the Biſhop of Rocheſter, Mr Hammond to Miſs L. Davis.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr P. *Vincent*. Aged 82, Mrs E. *Kiſſart*. Mr John *Marſh*. Mr *Ware*, ſen. Mrs *Walwyn*.

At Chatham, 80, Mrs Ruffin. Aged 74, T. *Langford*; he worked in Chatham dock-yard, as a ſhip-wright, ſixty years.

At Findſbury, Mr T. *Ayres*, one of the common council of Rocheſter. At Wateringbury, 49, Mrs *Saunders*. At Chart Sutton, Mr John *Shirley*. At Farnborough, 33, Mrs *Price*. At Shoreham, 72, Mrs Roberts. At Hollingbourne, Miſs *Williams*. At Ramſgate, Mrs *Read*.

At Whatmer Hall, Mrs *Durrant*. At Elham, 24, Mr John *Andrews*. At Style-farm, near Chilham, 53, Mr S. *Aſhbey*. At Weſt Brooke, Mr *Blundle*. At Graveſend, 70, Mr W. *Chalklen*. At Longport, Mrs *Knifton*. At Town Malling, Mr John *Longhurſt*, ſen. At Fordwich, Mr H. *Woodruff*. At Sittingbourne, 65, Mrs *Creed*.

Hampſhire.] The *Odiham agricultural ſociety* have adjudged a number of premiums to the beſt ploughmen and ploughboys, for ploughing with oxen, with two horſes only and without a driver, and with four horſes, after ſpecimens of performance exhibited in ſeveral prize-trials.

A ſociety has been lately formed at Alresford, for *the ſole purpoſe* of encouraging and ameliorating the breed of the black-faced, or South Downs ſheep.

The inhabitants of Portſmouth and Portſea have lately ſubſcribed a conſiderable ſum of money to purchaſe veſſels, &c. for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a fiſhery on their coaſt.

The correſpondent of a Hampſhire paper recommends a ſtock tax on the enormous quantities of grain, &c. depoſited in the barns and ricks throughout the country, with a proportionate drawback, if brought to market within a limited time; this, at only threepence per buſhel, he calculates as likely to produce to the public one million and a half ſterling!

The South Hants agricultural ſociety have adjudged a number of premiums for encouraging long and faithful ſervice; rearing the greateſt number of lambs; and for the beſt ſhow of bulls, rams, boars, &c.

The works on the reſervoir, and other parts of the Southampton and Saliſbury canal, have commenced.

Married.] At Southampton, Rev. Dr. Mears to Miſs Wray.

At Durnford, T. Wyatt, eſq. to Miſs E. Hayter.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs *Bevan*. Mrs *Oſbaldiſton*.

At Wincheſter, C. *Gauntlett*, eſq. treaſurer for the county of Southampton. At Eaſgate-houſe, Miſs C. P. *Penton*, daughter of H. P. eſq. M.P. for Wincheſter.

At Market Lavington, Mrs E. *Jones*. Mrs *Legg*. At Baſingſtoke, Mr *Ring*. At Moyle's Court, near Ringwood, Miſs C. *Cary*. At Sutton Mandeville, Mrs *Bracker*.

At Motcombe, Mr *Francis*; he died whilſt giving his maid-ſervant orders concerning dinner. At Weſtbury, Mr *Tipler*.

Wiltſhire.] The ſeaſon has proved unuſually prolific for the ewes on the South Downs, and the lambs appear ſtrong and healthy.

Married.] Mr. Meaſe of Wilton, to Miſs Bunting.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Mrs *Antrim*. Mr *Evans*. Mrs *Beckingſale*.

At Bradford, Z. *Shrapnel*, eſq. His zeal in ſupport of the Sunday ſchools, and his talents peculiarly adapted to that end, excited him to continual exertions for their benefit. At Devizes, Miſs *Clare*.

Glouceſterſhire.] The unfortunate *Kidd Wake*, ſince his confinement in Glouceſter jail (by order of the keeper) has had his head ſhaved, and wears priſon clothes, conſiſting of a blue and yellow jacket and trowſers, a woollen cap of the ſame colour, and *a pair of wooden ſhoes!!!*

Thomas Yenum and Thomas Roſſet were lately executed at Glouceſter for riotouſly taking grain, &c. out of a veſſel in the river; being the firſt perſons that have ſuffered under either of the late acts.

A friendly ſociety of *females* has been lately eſtabliſhed at Henbury.

Married.] At Boxwell, W. Veel, eſq. of Cotteſwold houſe, to Miſs S. Huntley.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Miſs *Cooke*, daughter of Mr C. architect. Mr W. *Jones*.

At Willſbridge, 80, Mrs *Pearſall*, quaker. At Morton Valence, Mr *Hillier*. At Wooton, Mr *Cole*. At Bentham, Mrs *Bubb*. At Hatfield, Mrs *Marſhall*. At the Walk-houſe, near Frampton, Mrs *Pearce*. At Newland, 90, Mr M. *Davis*. At Minchin Hampton, Mr T. *Mayer*. Aged 93, Mrs *Odford*, of Lawrence Weſton.

Mr *Hale* of Woodford; he was found dead on Millbury-heath.

Somerſetſhire.]